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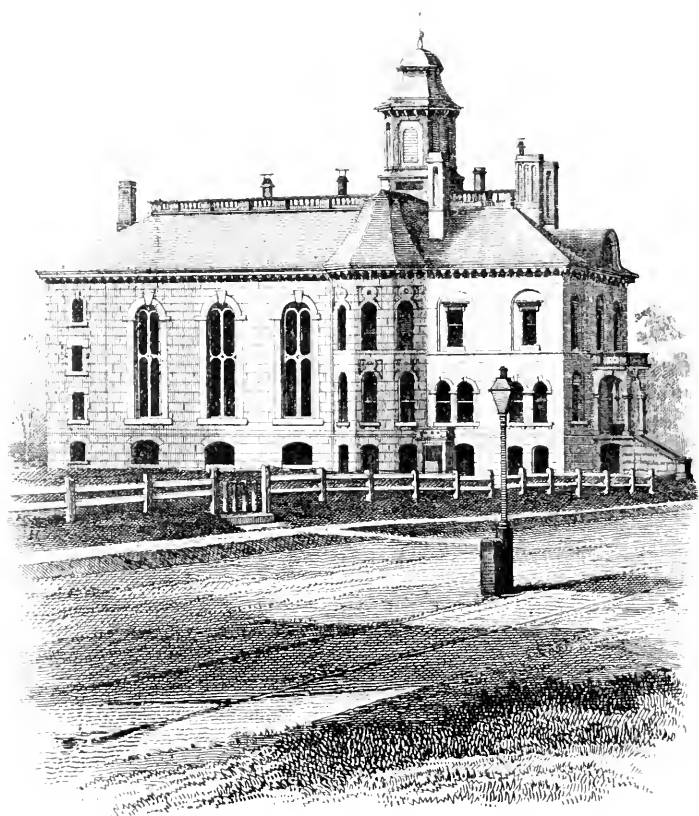
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Enth of Week, 1870, No. 1, Vol. 1, No. 1

VIEW OF MODEL JAIL.

GRINLEY J. F. BRYANT ARCHITECT
Boston, Mass.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR,

DECEMBER, 1870.

SPRINGFIELD :

ILLINOIS JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE.

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF ILLINOIS:

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LAW OF ILLINOIS.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a board of commissioners of public charities, and defining their duties and powers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That within ten days after the passage of this act, the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, shall appoint five persons, to be called and known as "The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities." One of the persons so appointed, shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, as indicated by the governor in making the appointments, and all appointments thereafter, except to fill vacancies, shall be for five years. In case of any vacancy occasioned by the removal from the state by any such person so appointed, or death, or resignation, or non-acceptance of the office, or removal from office by the governor, by any such person so appointed, the governor shall immediately fill such vacancy; and all appointments made by the governor when the senate is not in session, shall be valid, until the next session of the senate.

§ 2. Before entering upon their duties, the said commissioners shall, respectively, take and subscribe the constitutional oath required of other state officers, which shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, who is hereby authorized and directed to administer such oath. The said commissioners shall have power to elect a president out of their number, and such other officers and agents as they may deem proper, and to adopt such by-laws and regulations, for the transaction of their business, as they may consider expedient.

§ 3. The said commissioners shall have full power, at all times, to look into and examine the condition of the several institutions, which they may be authorized by this act to visit, financially, and otherwise; to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, and the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employees of the same; the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the said commissioners may require.

§ 4. The said commissioners, or some one of them, are hereby authorized and required, at least twice in each year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state, excepting prisons receiving state aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied

with; whether all parts of the state are equally benefited by said institutions, and the various other matters referred to in the third section of this act; and report in writing to the governor, by the fifteenth of December, annually, the result of their investigations, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper; and the said board of public charities, or one of them, shall make any special investigation into alleged abuses in any of said institutions, whenever the governor shall direct, and report the result of the same to the governor.

§ 5. The said commissioners, or one of them, shall also, at least once each year, visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county alms or poor houses, or other places where the insane may be confined, and shall possess all the powers relative thereto, as mentioned in the third section of this act; and shall report to the legislature, in writing, the result of their examination, in connection with the annual report above mentioned.

§ 6. Whenever any charitable or correctional institutions, subject to the inspection herein provided for, require state aid for any purpose other than their usual expenses, the said commissioners, or some, or one of them, shall inquire carefully and fully into the ground of such want, the purpose or purposes for which it is proposed to use the same, the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object, and into any other matters connected therewith; and in the annual report of each year they shall give the result of such inquiries, together with their own opinions and conclusions relating to the whole subject.

§ 7. The said commissioners, or any one of them, are hereby authorized to administer oaths, and examine any person or persons in relation to any matters connected with the inquiries authorized by this act.

§ 8. The said board of commissioners shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to appoint a clerk, who shall hold his office during their pleasure, with a salary not exceeding _____ dollars per annum, who shall, when required, act as an accountant, from time to time, as they may have occasion to investigate the financial or other affairs of any of the institutions affected by this act, or the accounts or official conduct of any of their officers; and when acting as such accountant he shall, in addition, be allowed his actual traveling expenses.

§ 9. The number of the board of trustees of the "Hospital for the Insane," the board of directors of the "Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," the board of directors for the "Institution for Educating the Blind," and the board of trustees of the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home," respectively, shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be, by the governor, reduced to three.

§ 10. The said commissioners, or some, or any one of them, shall attend upon the session of the legislature whenever any committee of either house shall require their attendance.

§ 11. Said board of commissioners shall be furnished by the secretary of state with the necessary blank books, blanks, and stationery.

§ 12. The said commissioners shall receive no compensation for their time or services, but the actual expenses of each one of them, while engaged in the performance of the duties of their office; and any actual outlay for any actual aid and assistance required in examinations and investigations, on being made out and verified by the affidavit of the commissioners making the charge, and approved by the governor, shall be paid quarterly by the treasurer, on the warrant of the auditor of public accounts, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the clerk of the board shall be paid in like manner.

§ 13. No member of the board of said commissioners shall be, directly or indirectly, interested in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any of the institutions which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any trustee or other officer of any of the institutions, embraced in this act, be eligible to the office of commissiouer hereby created.

§ 14. The governor is hereby authorized to remove any of the trustees and directors of any of the institutions named in the ninth section of this act, whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the state require such removal; and in case of removal, he shall communicate to the legislature the cause of such removal.

§ 15. No two members of the aforesaid boards of trustees or directors of said institutions shall be residents of the same county, nor shall more than one trustee or director aforesaid reside in the county where said institutions shall be respectively located. The principal of the "Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," shall continue to be, *ex officio*, a member of the board of directors of that institution.

§ 16. All laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

§ 17. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED April 9, 1869.



FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT.

PART FIRST.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

ORIGIN.—There are in the United States seven state boards of public charity, of which our own is chronologically the fourth. The states which have created similar boards are Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and North Carolina. It is seven years since the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, the first in the country, was created.

The Illinois Board of Public Charities is a necessary link in the development of that noble system of state aid to the unfortunate, of which the people of Illinois are justly proud. In its origin, it was in part the outgrowth of an investigation into the financial and general management of the public institutions of this state, made in the year 1867, by a joint committee of both houses of the legislature, of which General Allen C. Fuller was chairman.

The creation of the board was recommended by Governor Oglesby, in his message, January 4th, 1869, in the following words:

“It has been earnestly represented to me, in view of the separate organization of our various charitable institutions under separate boards of management; the large number of inmates attending each, and the constant demand for more room and accommodations for the large numbers necessarily excluded at present from the benefits of each; together with the important question of the means to be raised by taxation for the support and enlargement of the present, or the construction of additional asylums; and to consider new questions arising out of experience as to the best modes of treatment and improvement of the various classes of patients and inmates in our several benevolent institu-

tions, that the present system ought to be thoroughly and carefully reviewed and revised, and the whole subject, in its various bearings, placed in the hands of a board, to be created, with full powers to investigate and report upon all these questions, to be styled 'The Board of Public Charities.'

The Governor added :

"We cannot lose sight of the never-ceasing and ever-present claims of the vast multitudes in our very midst—part of our being and associates with us in the society of life, afflicted with the terrible diseases which deprive them of sight, hearing and of reason, while we, more fortunate, enjoy all through life the full possession of each of those faculties undiminished, with which God, more merciful to us, has blessed us. A generous people, I feel safe in assuring you, will approve every act of yours to aid them, to make them less miserable and more happy, and to place our benevolent institutions upon the basis which will secure to the afflicted the highest sense of human intelligence and happiness."

In accordance with this recommendation, General Fuller introduced into the senate, of which he was a member, an act, (public laws, 1869, page 63). To this law, approved by Governor Palmer, April 9th, 1869, the present board of state commissioners of public charities owes its existence.

ORGANIZATION.—The original members of the board, appointed by the governor, were Hon. William Thomas, of Morgan county; Seldon M. Church, of Winnebago; Elmer Baldwin, of LaSalle; Dr. John N. McCord, of Fayette; and George S. Robinson, of DeKalb.

In response to a call of the governor, these five commissioners met at the office of the secretary of state, on the 27th day of April, 1869, and each of them took the oath required by the law.

The members then retired to the auditor's office, and effected an organization by the election of Hon. William Thomas, President, and George S. Robinson, Secretary.

The first section of the act providing for their appointment requires that one of the persons appointed shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years. The decision of the question of the term of office of each commissioner having been left by the governor to the board itself, it was determined by lot, as follows :

To hold office five years, George S. Robinson.

To hold office four years, Seldon M. Church.

To hold office three years, William Thomas.

To hold office two years, Elmer Baldwin.

To hold office one year, John N. McCord.

CLERK.—At the third meeting, in Normal, June 8th, 1869, the Rev. Frederick H. Wines, of Sangamon county, was elected Clerk; and his salary was fixed at three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, with the necessary traveling expenses.

CHANGES.—At the same meeting, in Chicago, June 10th, Hon. William Thomas tendered his resignation of the presidency. Action was by a unanimous vote deferred until the next meeting. At the fourth meeting, in Champaign, July 7th, he was unanimously requested to withdraw his resignation. He insisted upon its acceptance, and it was accordingly accepted.

Hon. Elmer Baldwin was unanimously chosen president, in Judge Thomas' stead.

Subsequently, Judge Thomas tendered to the governor his resignation of the position of commissioner of public charities, which was accepted. Z. B. Lawson, of Macoupin county, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Lawson took the oath of office, November 14th, 1869.

At the expiration of the first year, the term of office of Dr. John N. McCord having expired, he was re-appointed by the governor.

POWERS AND DUTIES.—The duties required of the commissioners are quite onerous. The powers granted them are very limited. The board has unlimited power of inspection, suggestion and recommendation, but no administrative power whatever.

The institutions which the commissioners are authorized and required, by the act of April 9th, 1869, to visit and inspect, are, *first*, the public institutions owned and controlled by the state, except the penitentiary; *second*, institutions not owned by the state, which receive any part of their income by legislative appropriation, from the state treasury; *third*, city and county alms and poor houses; *fourth*, other places where the insane may be confined, by which the board understands that county jails and private insane asylums are meant.

The commissioners, or some one of them, are required to visit institutions receiving state aid at least *twice* in each year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary. They are required to visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county alms and poor houses, etc., at least *once* each year.

There are thirteen institutions which receive state aid, (not including the penitentiary). The number of city and county alms or poor houses, etc., (including county jails, city prisons and the private insane asylum at Batavia,) is very nearly two hundred. The law requires the payment by the board of about two hundred annual visits of inspection.

The board is required to make special examinations into alleged abuses in any of the public institutions of the state, whenever the governor shall direct.

The points of inquiry, at each regular visit of inspection, prescribed in this act, are as follows :

First.—Methods of instruction.

Second.—Government and management of the inmates.

Third.—Official conduct of trustees, directors and other officers and employees.

Fourth.—Condition of the buildings, grounds and other property.

Fifth.—Financial management: economy and wisdom of the expenditure of the moneys derived from the public treasury.

Sixth.—Efficiency of each institution in accomplishing the objects of its creation.

Seventh.—Compliance or failure to comply with the general and special laws relating to each.

Eighth.—Usefulness of each institution to all parts of the state alike.

Ninth.—All other matters pertaining to the usefulness and good management of each.

To facilitate thoroughness of examination, the law provides that the commissioners shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to any of the institutions, alms houses, etc., which they are required to inspect. All persons now or hereafter connected with the same are directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the commissioners may require. Authority is granted to the commissioners, or to any one of them, to administer oaths and examine any person or persons in relation to any matters connected with the inquiries authorized by the act.

The commissioners are especially charged with the responsibility of full and careful inquiry into the ground of each applica-

tion by any public institution for special appropriations, the purpose for which it is proposed to use the same, the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object, and any other matters connected therewith.

The result of these various investigations is to be reported annually in writing to the governor, on or before the fifteenth day of December, together with such other information and recommendations as the board may deem proper. The commissioners, or any one of them, are also required to attend upon the session of the legislature, whenever any committee of either house shall require their attendance.

Power is given them to appoint a clerk, who shall hold his office during their pleasure, and to fix his salary.

They are forbidden to have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any of the institutions under their supervision.

They receive no compensation for their time or services, but the actual expenses of each one of them, while engaged in the performance of the duties of their office.

RELATIONS.—The official relation of the board of charities is that of a confidential advisor and counselor, both of the legislature and governor, on the one hand, and of the institutions, almshouses, etc., on the other.

The legislature, when in session, is overwhelmed with business. The visits of legislative committees to the state institutions are necessarily hasty, and sometimes almost entirely formal. Under the most favorable circumstances, a single visit does not suffice to make a visitor acquainted with the real spirit, management and inner working of a great institution, numbering hundreds of inmates, and expending annually tens of thousands of dollars.

Neither can the governor spare the time from his other official duties, to inspect in person and thoroughly master the condition and wants of so many public institutions as have been already established in Illinois, to say nothing of others which will be needed in the future.

Yet such inspection and knowledge are indispensable in order to enlightened legislation regarding these institutions, and the vast and varied interests which they represent. Frequent, faithful inspection secures fidelity in the discharge of duty, and econo-

my and prudence in the expenditure of public funds. It stimulates the energies of honest officials, by insuring their approval and commendation. It serves as a check upon the unscrupulous. It enables the state authorities to decide wisely what burdens of taxation for the relief of suffering to lay upon the people. It reveals whether the expenditures made for this end are or are not remunerative.

The board of charities furnishes the only instrumentality for the supervision of the county jails and almshouses—a supervision very necessary, and likely to be fruitful of good results.

To all the institutions under their care, the commissioners of public charities come in the capacity of accredited agents of the legislature and the governor. To the governor and the legislature, on the other hand, they are the representatives of these institutions, and the spokesmen of the classes for whom they are specially provided.

In a word, they have two objects to accomplish by their action, namely: to insure to the dependent and suffering a just measure of relief, and to guard the public at large from extravagant demands in the name of charity. Their function is to give simplicity, unity and increased efficiency to the system of state aid; to secure the largest results at the least relative cost; to diminish, as far as it is in the power of the government to diminish, the sum of suffering and of crime within the limits of the state. By the test of success or failure in the accomplishment of this aim, the board is willing to be judged.

PRINCIPLES OF ACTION.—The board has adopted for its own guidance the following principles, by which to regulate its official action. The board conceives that the true spirit in which to approach the various institutions subject to its inspection is that not of distrust, but of confidence, which will not be withdrawn until it is forfeited; that minor faults of administration ought not to be made the theme of injurious animadversion; that complaint, even of serious errors and of positive wrongs, should in all cases be made first to the officers in charge; that it is the duty of the board to know the entire inner life of each institution, and to communicate to the governor and to the legislature every fact which, if known, would affect or modify their official action; that such communications may be made publicly or privately, as the

public interest may seem to require; that all recommendations made by the board should be based on actual knowledge of the facts; that in case of any apparent conflict of interests, the lesser interest must give way to the greater; and that success in the work entrusted to the commissioners depends upon the careful avoidance of all encroachment upon the legislative or administrative functions of other state officials, and upon a thorough, accurate, systematic acquaintance with the dependent classes, their character, condition, wants and relations, together with the methods of dealing with them at home and abroad, and their respective results.

ACTION OF THE BOARD.—The work thus far accomplished is as follows. The results will be stated in detail, later in the report :

First.—In accordance with section fourth of the law creating the board, the commissioners, or some one of them, have twice in each year visited all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state in actual operation, receiving state aid, except the penitentiary. The board has not, however, visited the institutions in process of erection quite so often, for the reason that it seemed to be unnecessary.

Second.—In accordance with the fifth section of the law, requiring the commissioners, or some one of them, once each year to visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county alms or poor houses, and other places where the insane may be confined, the board divided the one hundred and two counties of Illinois into five nearly equal districts, with reference to the convenience of the individual commissioners, and assigned a district to each. During the year 1869, chiefly in consequence of the withdrawal of Judge Thomas from the board, the commissioners visited only sixty-nine counties, in which they found forty-three almshouses and sixty-five jails. During the year 1870, they succeeded in visiting nearly every county in the state.

Third.—At the suggestion of the trustees of the Southern Insane Asylum, the board, in 1869, issued a call for a conference of state officers, trustees of insane asylums, and others, which was held on the tenth day of November, in the state library. At this conference, the relative merits of the so called congregate and segregate systems in insane asylums were discussed, and resolutions were adopted approving of some modification of the existing system of almost absolute restraint.

Fourth.—The board has made an investigation, by means of personal correspondence with every physician in the state, of the number and nature of cases of insanity and idiocy in Illinois.

Fifth.—It has collected the nucleus of a very respectable library of reports and documents on insanity, idiocy, pauperism, crime, and the other affiliated subjects.

Sixth.—The secretary of the board, in addition to his other labors in the office and through the state, under its direction, has visited the offices of the Massachusetts and New York boards of charity, has visited between twenty and twenty-five public institutions outside the limits of Illinois, and has attended the annual meeting of the association of medical superintendents of the insane, at Hartford, in June, 1870, and the national congress on prison and reformatory discipline, at Cincinnati, in October.

A record of miles of travel and days of labor, had it been kept, would show that the commissioners and their secretary, with an assistant employed by the secretary at his own expense, have traveled nearly thirty thousand miles in the discharge of their duties, and have given in all nearly three years' aggregate time to their work, in the short space of eighteen months.

EXPENSE.—It was estimated, at the time of the creation of the board, that it would cost ten thousand dollars per annum, or twenty thousand dollars, in two years.

The actual disbursements have been as follows:

For what purpose.	1869.	1870.	Total.
Commissioners' expenses.....	\$573 70	\$1,228 52	\$1,802 22
Secretary's expenses	136 10	188 85	324 95
Secretary's salary.....	625 00	3,000 00	3,625 00
Rent of office		131 25	131 25
Office furniture		266 42	266 42
Office expenses		58 82	58 82
Postage and express charges	9 50	391 23	400 73
Incidentals	10 00	29 81	39 81
Total	\$1,354 30	\$5,294 90	\$6,649 20

To this must be added the expenses of the last quarter, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. The statement above

includes all bills audited and paid, to November 30th, the close of the fiscal year.

In estimating the cost to the state of a central board of public charities, it must be borne in mind that the creation of this board rendered possible the reduction of the local boards of control of the several institutions, to three members each. The saving thus effected in the item of traveling expenses, must be placed to the credit of this board. In addition to this, there will be a saving, the amount of which cannot be calculated, by the introduction of better methods of doing business, by the establishment of rigid accountability for all expenditure of public funds, and by the prevention of imposition upon the state authorities in the matter of requests for unwise or unnecessary appropriations. In the organization of a state government, a board of charities is an economy, and not an expense.

PART SECOND.

GROWTH OF PUBLIC CHARITY.

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK.—The growth of public charity, during the past half century, in the United States, is one of the salient features of our national life. Few know the extent of the demand for relief.

EXTENT OF DEPENDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.—At the time of writing this report, the result of the national census for 1870, in thirty-four states, has been officially promulgated.

According to very generally received estimates, the proportion of insane, in this country, is not less than one in every thousand; of idiots, not less than one in fifteen hundred; of deaf mutes, one in seventeen hundred and fifty; of blind, one in twenty-five hundred.*

All of these unfortunates are wholly, or in part, incapacitated for self-support and self-direction. In the race of life, the best of them carry weight.

According to the census and the estimates just given, the number of unfortunates belonging to these four classes alone, is as follows:†

* These are the *lowest* estimates, and employed here in order to guard against exaggeration.

† It must not be expected that the figures in this table will tally with those of the census, when published, showing the number of the insane, etc., in the various states. *First*, because the proportion varies. It is somewhat greater, for instance, in the east than in the west. *Second*, because the statistics of misfortune obtained by the census-takers are never accurate, owing to the universally prevalent desire to conceal family griefs from the public eye. Dr. Edward Jarvis, the eminent statistician, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, found, by means of a thorough investigation made in that state in 1854, by direction of the legislature, that the proportion of insane persons to the total population, was, at that time, one in 427. He obtained the names of 2632 lunatics. The number reported in the preceding census of 1850, was only 1680. Dr. Jarvis obtained the names of 1087 idiots. The census-takers, four years before, found only 791. Other illustrations might be given.

TABLE showing the estimated number of Insane, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, in each and all of thirty-four States.

State.	Population.	Insane	Idiots.	Deaf Mutes.	Blind.	Total.
Alabama.....	1,022,000	1022	681	584	409	2696
Arkansas.....	486,103	486	324	278	194	1282
California.....	556,208	556	371	318	222	1467
Connecticut.....	537,468	537	358	307	215	1417
Delaware.....	123,252	123	82	70	49	324
Florida.....	189,995	190	127	108	76	501
Georgia.....	1,185,000	1185	790	677	474	3126
Illinois.....	2,540,216	2540	1693	1451	1016	6700
Indiana.....	1,668,169	1668	1112	967	667	4414
Iowa.....	1,182,933	1183	789	676	473	3121
Kansas.....	353,182	353	235	202	141	931
Kentucky.....	1,432,695	1433	955	819	573	3780
Louisiana.....	716,395	716	478	410	287	1891
Maine.....	630,426	630	420	360	252	1662
Maryland.....	780,000	780	520	446	312	2058
Massachusetts.....	1,457,385	1457	971	833	583	3844
Michigan.....	1,183,511	1183	789	676	473	3121
Minnesota.....	460,037	460	307	263	184	1214
Mississippi.....	834,190	834	556	477	334	2201
Missouri.....	1,690,716	1691	1127	966	676	4460
Nebraska.....	116,888	117	78	67	47	309
Nevada.....	41,000	41	27	23	16	107
New Hampshire.....	318,300	318	212	182	127	839
North Carolina.....	1,072,000	1072	715	612	429	2828
Ohio.....	2,625,302	2625	1750	1500	1050	6925
Oregon.....	90,776	90	60	52	36	238
Rhode Island.....	217,356	217	145	124	87	573
South Carolina.....	735,000	735	490	420	294	1939
Tennessee.....	1,258,326	1258	839	719	503	3319
Texas.....	850,000	850	567	486	340	2243
Vermont.....	330,235	330	220	189	132	871
Virginia.....	1,209,607	1209	806	691	483	3189
West Virginia.....	447,943	448	299	256	179	1182
Wisconsin.....	1,052,266	1052	701	601	421	2775
Totals.....	29,384,088	29,389	19,594	16,810	11,754	77,547

The states not included in the above enumeration, are New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, whose aggregate population will probably prove to be not far from nine millions. If we add this amount to the total population in the table, we shall obtain, as the grand result in all the states, not including the territories—

Insane.....	38,384
Idiots.....	25,589
Deaf mutes.....	21,934
Blind.....	15,354
Total.....	*101,261

* A convenient statement for retention in the memory, and one perhaps equally nearly approximating the truth, is that there are in the United States, not including the territories, *forty thousand* insane, *thirty thousand* idiots, *twenty thousand* deaf mutes, and *fifteen thousand* blind; *one hundred and five thousand* in all.

Startling as the figures are, they fall below the truth.

But these are only four classes of dependents, and not the most numerous. To these must be added paupers,[†] criminals,[‡] orphans, destitute or neglected children, and the sick and crippled poor, who do not belong to the pauper class. There will not be wanting voices enough to join in the final chorus of accusation, "Ye did it not unto me."

EXTENT OF RELIEF.—An examination of the statistics of public institutions would show the inadequacy of any provision yet made,

† The number of paupers in Massachusetts, reported in 1869, was,	
State paupers.....	4,756
Town ".....	5,633
Partially supported.....	23,529
Total.....	33,918

Proportion, 1:43, nearly, or .023 per cent.

The number in New York in 1868, was,

In county and town poor houses.....	21,529
Temporarily relieved.....	50,953
Total.....	72,482

Proportion, about 1:60, or nearly .017 per cent.

The proportion in Illinois is about one-fourth of that in Massachusetts, and one-third of that in New York.

‡ The average daily number of convicts in the penitentiaries of the land, is sixteen or seventeen thousand. The average daily number of boys and girls in public reformatories, is more than seven thousand. The annual cost of penitentiaries and reformatories, leaving the county jails out of the account, is over four and a half millions of dollars.

The number of persons sentenced, for minor offenses, to imprisonment in county jails, each year, is probably five or six times as great as that of those committed to state prisons.

The number of commitments to county jails and houses of correction, in Massachusetts in 1869, was 12,000. Proportion, 1:121, or .008 per cent.

The number of commitments to jails in New York, in 1863, was 62,717. Proportion, 1:66, or .015 per cent.

The cost of the county jails and houses of correction in Massachusetts, in 1869, was \$208,237 73, over and above the cash earnings of prisoners. The cost of jails in New York, in 1863, was about \$225,000.

The earnings of the Massachusetts state prison, on the other hand, in 1869, exceeded the total expenditures, by \$25,575 37, a cash balance paid into the treasury of the state.

The Massachusetts ratio of commitments, if uniform throughout the country, would give, as the grand result, 300,000 commitments to jail in the United States every year. The New York ratio would give 570,000. The actual number, though it cannot be ascertained, is much less.

to meet the demand for public relief. The statistics of insanity will serve as an illustration.

We have seen that the number of insane in Alabama may be estimated at at least 1022. The number treated in the Alabama asylum for the insane in 1869, was 251.

	1870.	1869.
Insane in Alabama	1022	Treated.....251
“ Connecticut	537	“375
“ Delaware	123	No asylum.
“ Florida	190	“
“ Illinois.....	2540	Treated.....757
“ Indiana	1668	“605
“ Iowa	1183	“580
“ Kentucky	1433	“911
“ Maine	630	“489
“ Maryland	780	“531
“ Minnesota	460	“238
“ North Carolina.....	1072	“244
“ South Carolina.....	735	“298
“ Tennessee	1258	“514
“ Texas.....	850	“100
“ Virginia	1209	“635
“ West Virginia.....	448	“231
“ Wisconsin.....	1052	“455

Thus, in eighteen states, of 17,190 persons supposed to be insane, provision (other than in county poor houses and private families) is made for only 7214, or for 42 per cent. of the entire number.

The deaf and dumb afford another striking illustration of the same inadequacy of provision. The total number of deaf mutes in the United States, as we have seen, is over 21,000. One-third of these (or 7000) are of an age to be in the institutions for the education for the deaf and dumb.* The number actually in such institutions, in 1869, was 3246, or .463 per cent. of seven thousand.

The demand for relief, however, does not increase with the increase of population, nearly so rapidly as the amount of relief extended does.

* The census of 1860 showed that 3437 persons in every ten thousand, (1:28, or .3437 per cent.—a little more than one-third), are between the ages of five and twenty.

Fifty years ago, there were *three* insane asylums, the Virginia Eastern, the Philadelphia Friends', and the McLean, with possibly two hundred patients in all, and an aggregate expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars. The population of the country, at that time (not including 33,039 in the territories), was 9,605,152. To-day, with four times the population, we have twenty times the number of asylums, with nearly twenty-five thousand patients, an increase of ten thousand in ten years. Twenty years ago, the number cared for was not over seven thousand five hundred.

The same rapidity of growth is apparent in other departments of public charity.

There were but three institutions, fifty years ago, for the education of the deaf and dumb. Now there are thirty.

There are now about thirty institutions for the education of the blind. The first was that at Boston, founded in 1833, little more than twenty-five years ago.

The first house of refuge, or juvenile reformatory, was opened in New York, in 1825. The present number of reformatories in actual operation is about thirty, besides those in process of erection, of which our own is one.

The class most neglected, probably because they are regarded as the most hopeless, are the idiots. They have scarcely begun to feel the reviving influence of that increasing spirit of charity which is abroad in the land. Still, there are already seven public institutions for their benefit.

It would be easy to extend this list, but it is unnecessary.*

* In the appendix to this report will be found four very interesting and valuable tables, prepared and published for the first time, exhibiting more fully than space will permit in the report proper, the growth of a single department of public charity, namely: the care of the insane. The tables referred to show the number of patients admitted, the total number treated, and the cost, annually, for fifty years, in all the asylums of the United States, so far as the board has been able to obtain the figures from the printed reports, or by personal correspondence with the present superintendents. They may be depended upon as more than usually accurate, each statement having been submitted to the officers of the institution for verification and correction, and will repay careful examination. Superintendents and others are requested to supply omissions and correct errors which may still be found in them, in order that a revised copy may be published at some future day.

PART THIRD, GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Any thorough discussion of the subject of public charity, must include an answer to the following questions :

First.—Who have a claim to relief?

Second.—What is the basis of their claim?

Third.—What is its extent?

Fourth.—Against whom does it lie?

Fifth.—Who should administer the relief granted?

Sixth.—What are the best methods of administration?

The answers given to these inquiries will apply, in substance, to all classes of public beneficiaries alike.

VARIETY OF FORMS OF DEPENDENCE.—To one who has not reflected upon the subject, there appears to be no essential identity between the various forms of dependence. Between blindness, deafness, deformity, orphanage, idiocy, insanity, pauperism and crime, the lines of demarcation seem, to a casual observer, to be sharp and well defined.

ESSENTIAL IDENTITY.—In fact, there is no absolute line of demarcation. The gradations are imperceptible. There are no abrupt transitions, in nature.

For example, it is impossible to decide at what point insanity ends and crime begins; or to say what constitutes the essential difference between congenital idiocy, and that imbecility which is often the last stage of lunacy; or to tell how far pauperism is the result of crime, and crime the result, on the other hand, of pauperism.

The differences between these varieties of dependence, are differences merely of form; the identity which exists between them is one of essence.

ITS NATURE.—All dependence is deficiency of power.

Blindness is the lack of power of vision; deafness, of power to hear. Idiocy is the original absence of mental power; insanity, the loss of mental power once possessed. Pauperism is the want of power of self-support; crime, of power of self-restraint.

Further: not only is dependence, in all its forms, essentially the same, but the causes of dependence are, for the most part,

identical. Even where they differ they fall under the same general classification.

ITS CAUSES.—The causes of dependence may be differently classified, according to the point of view taken.

A broad and obvious generalization divides them into physical and moral.

A second, more minute and very convenient division, is into accidental, hereditary, constitutional, circumstantial, social, and personal.*

A third classification, possibly too philosophical and abstruse, is based upon an observation of the fact, that all the phenomena of life, vegetable, animal, personal or social, fall into one or the other of two categories. Life involves two processes, to-wit: the supply and the expenditure of vital force; or the accretion and the excretion of substance—waste and repair, growth and decay.† The life of every man consists of two distinct periods; a period of in-

* *Accidental* causes, are such as it was impossible to foresee and guard against; *e. g.*, a fall, a blow on the head, etc.

Hereditary causes, are those peculiarities of physical or mental organization, derived from ancestors, near or remote; as when a deaf mute is born of parents who are deaf mutes.

The cause of dependence may be said to be *constitutional* when, without being able to trace it back to ancestors, near or remote, the dependence is nevertheless the result of individual organization; as in the case of a child deformed or idiotic from birth.

Circumstantial causes are very varied in their nature. Under this head may be classed all those physical surroundings, which create or foster dependence; such as insufficient or improper food, a vitiated atmosphere, the want of light, of heat, etc.

Social causes are those which inhere in the organization of society, whether that organization is deliberate or unconscious. Evil associations, social exclusion, vicious legislation, and a corrupt administration of the law, are illustrations of this class.

Finally, all causes not falling under either of the above categories, may be classed as *personal*. In this case, dependence results from the uncompelled ignorance or vice of the dependent person himself.

† The doctrine of the correlation of force may be applied to organic as well as to inorganic nature. It may be applied to man, to the individual or to the race. And since all force is capable of mathematical expression, the total amount of force resident, at any given moment, in humanity, may be clearly and precisely stated. It is as susceptible of calculation, as the force of gravitation. As a financier keeps a record of pecuniary receipts and disbursements, posting them upon a book, under two heads—Debtor and Creditor—and from time to time strikes the balance of his losses or his gains; so a thoughtful man might, in imagination at least, open an account between man and nature, in which man, every man, should be charged with every atom of substance or of power derived by him from the external world, and credited with its actual expenditure. Statistics are simply an attempt to solve this problem.

crease, in which the accretion exceeds the excretion—and a period of decrease, in which the expenditure, both of substance and of force, exceeds the supply ; the two separated by a well marked point of culmination. In the end, the excess of expenditure precisely equals the former excess of accumulation ; then death ensues. An independent life, is one in which this two-fold process goes on naturally, regularly, normally. Dependence is the result, either of an abnormal failure of the supply of those elements essential to a full and vigorous life, or of an abnormal and disproportionate rapidity of expenditure. In the first case, the cause of dependence is negative ; in the second, it is positive. Every possible cause of dependence necessarily falls under one of these heads.

This thought may be illustrated, by a reference to the two leading forms of dependence, pauperism and crime.

If we view human society as a unit, a great natural organism, made up of individuals, whose relations to each other are necessary and vital, like those of the different parts of a single plant or animal, we may, without any very profound observation, discover, *first*, that the human race is a part of the universe ; *second*, that all increase of humanity, as a whole, depends upon the daily conversion of a larger portion of the substance of the universe into human substance, than is reconverted into lower forms of existence ; *third*, that nature itself has provided an apparatus of distribution, which, working automatically, so to speak, noiselessly, secretly, almost unconsciously, insures to every individual member of the human family, whose relations to his fellow men are normal and undisturbed, a legitimate share of the supply of force and substance ceaselessly drawn from the external world ; *fourth*, that the amount distributed to each individual, depends upon the nature and importance of his particular function in the general organization, and upon the intensity of his own personal activity ; *fifth*, that as between man and man, the distribution is effected by means of an exchange, in which each gives and receives an equivalent benefit—there is a circulation, corresponding to that of the sap in a plant, or of the blood in an animal ; *sixth*, that any diminution of human vitality retards this circulation, while its absolute cessation is death. In all these particulars, the correspondence between the social life of the race, and the lower forms of animal or vegetable life, is perfect.

According to this view, what are pauperism and crime? In what respects are they identical? In what do they differ?

Both pauperism and crime agree in this, that the pauper and the criminal* are alike men who receive benefits, without rendering an equivalent in return.

But pauperism and crime differ, on the other hand, in this; that the pauper is a man who is unable, while the criminal is a man who is unwilling, to render the equivalent due.

Wherever pauperism is voluntary, it is criminal.

The essential nature of crime and of pauperism being so nearly the same, consisting as it does, in non-restitution, we find, by prosecuting our inquiries a single step, that the causes of both are the same. The cause may be internal, personal to the man himself; it may be disease, misfortune, vice. Or it may be external; he may be a pauper or a criminal, not on account of any personal peculiarity, in which he differs from other men, but on account of his peculiar circumstances and relations, over which possibly he has no control; good men, as the world goes, are sometimes driven into crime, or made paupers perforce. The cause may be immediate, or it may be remote—character and circumstances are an inheritance. But in any case, it is always one of two things: it is defective supply, *e. g.*, of light, air and food, (as in the crowded districts of large cities,) or of constitution derived from parents with some taint in the blood; or else it is excessive expenditure, intemperance, prodigality or license.

THE CURE OF DEPENDENCE.—The cure of pauperism and of crime, and of every other form which dependence assumes, lies in the counteraction of the causes of dependence. If the causes are two-fold, the cure is two-fold, also. In so far as we are able to do so, we must (1) supply to every individual the elements of life, or better, enable him to gain them for himself; (2) we must restrain prodigality and extravagance of expenditure of human force and substance.

To accomplish this result, is the two-fold office of government. A good government, with one hand holds the rapacious in check, while with the other it elevates the weak.

* A little reflection will show that this definition applies to all criminals. The thief takes property, the murderer takes life, the seducer takes virtue and honor, without rendering any benefit answering to that derived by him. The rank of crimes is determined by the degree of possibility of restitution. Murder is the highest of all crimes, because the restitution of life is under all circumstances impossible.

THE DEPENDENT CLASSES.—Among the weak, whom no government can overlook, or fail to aid, without endangering its own stability, are the classes already named—the blind, the mute, the idiotic, the insane, the deformed and crippled, children who are orphans, or worse than orphans, and paupers; and we may include criminals, or at least, one variety of them, whose rapacity is due to weakness, the desperation of starvation, in our list.

GROUND OF THEIR CLAIM TO RELIEF.—Their claim to relief rests upon two distinct bases, humanity and self-interest. It will benefit them to receive relief. It will benefit us to bestow it.

In case of any conflict between humanity and self interest, humanity ought to prevail.

But there is no real conflict of interests among men. The interest of each one is that of all. The conflict is in appearance only. It is our selfishness which makes us think otherwise.

In making provision for these classes, we are making provision for ourselves and for our children. The circumstances which have reduced them to their deplorable condition—how deplorable, a visit to any public institution, or county jail, or almshouse, will show—may reduce us and our offspring to the same.

In curing them, as far as cure is possible, we are drying up a fountain of hereditary taint, which otherwise may, in time, work the destruction of the race.

Apart from these more remote considerations, there is one whose power makes itself immediately, universally felt. Care of the dependent is economy. It is cheaper to care for these classes, than to neglect them.

In the last report of the Massachusetts board of state charities, a demonstration of this principle, in figures, in its application to the insane, appears, whose insertion here needs no apology.

“It costs the community, upon an average, at least \$500, to rear each one of its members, from birth to the time when he earns more than he consumes. The first cost, then, of 3,000 lunatics, was \$1,500,000.

“Now, the valuation of a man, at thirty-five years of age, according to the best English authorities, is \$1,205 08. This sum is the *present worth* of an annuity, which may be purchased by the excess of his earnings over his support. His probable duration of life is about twenty-nine years. The value of this annuity at

his death, (calculating interest at six per cent.,) would be about \$3,303 89; dividing this sum by his probable duration of life, (29 years,) gives \$114 + as his *annual* value; but let us set it down at only \$100 a year, during his life of less than thirty years.

“The probable duration of life of the irrecoverably insane,* at the average age of thirty-five years, is about nineteen years; but by calculation, based upon one thousand cases in our lunatic hospitals, we find it to be twenty years and eleven months. But we will suppose that our 3000 lunatics would, upon an average, have continued to be productive only 20 years longer, and that they would have earned, if they had continued sane, upon an average, \$100 a year over and above what they consumed, or \$6,600,000, which would have been so much added to the commonwealth. This (loss) carries their cost to more than \$7,500,000.

“But owing to the prevalence of an erroneous idea, that lunatics cannot be profitably employed, they have to be supported at a cost of at least \$175 a year each, which, supposing the average duration of their lives to be twenty years, makes \$10,500,000 more, or \$18,000,000 in all. †

“But this is not the whole. The most valuable power in a community is brain-power, thought. The addled brain of the lunatic not only does not generate this power, but he requires a good deal of that generated by others. Besides eating food provided by others, he consumes part of their brains. It is hard to calculate the value of the force so consumed, but easy to see that it must be great.

“Besides, every lunatic is dear to one or more persons, and must be a constant source of care and of sorrow.

**Probable duration of life, of the irrecoverably insane, as given by the English authorities.*

Age.	Males.	Females.	Average.
Twenty	21.31	28.66	21.99
Thirty.....	20.64	26.33	23.46
Forty	17.65	21.53	19.59
Fifty.	13.53	17.67	15.60
Sixty.....	11.91	12.51	12.21
Seventy	9.15	8.87	9.01

† First loss.....	\$500 multiplied by 3000	equal	\$1,500,000
Second “	\$100 “ “ 3000 by 20	equal	6,000,000
Third “	\$175 “ “ 3000 by 20	equal	10,500,000

Total calculable cost of 3000 lunatics, not cured.....	\$18,000,000
Average calculable cost of each	6,000

"This causes another waste of moral power, and carries still higher the total cost of lunacy to our community.

"And after all, when we have estimated it, and set it down, say at twenty-five millions, we have to increase it by adding the cost of a kindred class, (nearly, if not quite, as numerous in Illinois,) to wit: the idiotic and feeble-minded, who by lack of reason, rather than derangement of reason, have to be supported and borne along upon the strong shoulders of the community."

A similar calculation may be made for the other classes of dependents. The principle of economics, on which public charity rests, is the same as that on which every well to do farmer acts, in the care of his farm. A slight outlay, in season, may prevent great losses; while a misplaced niggardliness in expenditure may, in the end, entail great additional expense.

LIMIT OF RELIEF.—As has been intimated, the amount of relief which it is just and wise to grant, is an economic question, to be decided not by impulse, on one side or on the other, liberal or illiberal, but by calculation. Feeling is an excellent motive power, but a very unsafe counselor.

There are opposite evils—excessive relief and insufficient relief—against both of which it is necessary to guard. There is a due measure of charity, which may be ascertained, by sufficient pains and care in the estimation. This just measure is determined by the ability of the grantor, by the necessities of the grantee, and by his value to the community. *The amount of relief granted must be such as to increase, without decreasing, the aggregate power of the community.*

Whatever amount of relief is not too severe a drain upon the resources of the people, will always prove remunerative. It will augment the sum of human happiness.

In order to decide whether or not the appropriations on behalf of the suffering are excessive, the total population and total wealth of the community must first be known. This will enable us to calculate the average wealth of each individual.

But wealth is made up of two elements, the accumulated surplus of labor in the past, and the present results of labor, day by day. It includes the material already converted into human substance, and the material in process of conversion. Estimates of the wealth of a community do not perhaps always take this fact

into account;* and the average wealth of each individual, as represented by the figure obtained by dividing the total wealth by the total population of a state, is not a full expression of the average financial ability. Hence, a knowledge of the average annual income of each individual is an important element in the calculation.

Next, the necessities of the sufferers must be ascertained; their number, their condition, and the degree of their ability for self-help. It is always a safe principle upon which to act, that more is done for any man, by enabling him to help himself, and so drawing out his latent powers, than by taking away from him the necessity for exertion, and thus stifling them.

Another point to be considered, is the ratio of the dependent to the independent classes. The total amount expended upon a particular class should not make the average condition of that class better than the average condition of the mass of the community, including the wealthy.†

Again, we must not lose sight of the probable result of relief; the value, to society, of its beneficiaries. The greatest expenditure is rightly bestowed upon those classes, of whom most can be made, from whom the most service can be obtained. Expenditure should have regard to probable remuneration.

Finally, it must be remembered that the resources of the human mind are, at least as yet, inadequate to the task of weighing, estimating and calculating, with mathematical precision, human feeling. The sentiment of humanity, when the most careful estimates have been made, must be allowed to override those estimates. The instincts, as well as the reason, have an office to perform. They act, probably, with even greater automatic precision.

* The most profound view of man, in the wide sense, mankind, is that which regards the works of man as substantially a part of himself. They are, so to speak, a portion of the framework of society. His clothing, *e. g.*, is in one aspect of the subject, as much a part of himself, as essential to his life, and as truly a natural growth as his hair. Railroads are, from this point of view, simply prolongations of the alimentary tube of the human body. They perform the same natural function which that tube performs, to-wit: the bringing of the supplies of human life into contact with the organs of assimilation and digestion. On this subject see a singular book, "The human body, and its connection with man." J. J. Garth Wilkinson, M. D., London, 1860.

† The apparent exception to this principle is in those cases, where a temporary excess of expenditure will secure a diminution of the total cost, during a term of years.

GRANTORS.—The claim to relief, on the part of the dependent portion of the community, is a claim against all the accumulated wealth, and all the productive labor of the independent portion. The cost must be, and of necessity is, equitably distributed, the rich paying their proportionate share, and the poor theirs—the latter willingly, the former, it is to be feared, often grudgingly. The nearer one approaches to the verge of misfortune, the more zealous he naturally becomes, to prevent others from falling into the abyss. He sees and realizes their peril.

ALMONERS.—But although the whole community, by virtue of the operation of the laws of political economy, shares in the burden entailed by misfortune and vice upon society, somebody must stand between society and the sufferers. Somebody must administer the relief sought. Who shall it be? Who shall take the direction of this work, and insure its being done?

It must be principally done by *individual* effort. No relief can in any case be granted, except by direct contact of some individual of one class with some individual of the other. This is true, even when the church, or the state, or voluntary societies undertake the collection and distribution of funds. It is far better for all parties, that this individual action should be spontaneous and immediate. Better, because it is more economical, more judicious, more effective, more sympathetic and kindly, and conduces far more powerfully to the building up of the ties which cement society. Corporate, vicarious charity is cold, formal, distant. It has less power to awaken gratitude. By the giver, especially in state charity, it is felt as a tax, rather than as a generous impulse of self-sacrifice. Its moral effect for good is comparatively little, either upon the giver or the receiver. It operates, too, less uniformly; it is not governed so directly by the great law of supply and demand; it is apt to be lavish or stinted. For a multitude of reasons, corporate charity should merely supplement—it should never supplant, individual benevolence. Wherever it becomes a substitute for it, it dries up the very springs of all benevolence; it becomes a curse, instead of what it should be, a blessing—a curse to the very classes whom it seeks to benefit. In this, it is but a single instance of a universal principle, namely, that no other agency can ever take the place of individual activity and effort.

Granting all this, however, and even insisting upon it as a truth of paramount importance, it is still true, on the other hand, that individual effort can only partially supply the demand for relief. There must be associated effort; there always has been, there always will be.

Nor can private, voluntary societies fully accomplish the task. There must be interference, on the part of the governing power, whatever that may be.

Indeed, the elevation of the lower classes is the highest function of any government. A government which neglects them, and fails to respect their rights and interests, will infallibly be overthrown. It is largely for the accomplishment of this result, that the people consent to pay the cost of government. The government must protect all classes, the rich against the poor, the poor against the rich, and both against all foreign foes. The government cannot sanction the robbery of the rich by the poor, nor the starvation of the poor by the rich. Both are equally criminal. Both would alike take place, but for governmental interference. It is the government which preserves, by force, a just balance between the opposing forces.

In the middle ages, the church was the controlling power.* Church care of the poor was, and still is, one of any church's strongest holds upon popular affection and regard.

* "In early times, the bishops and clergy were the only dispensers of alms to the poor. The first council of Orleans, held during the reign of Clovis, in the year 511, ordained that the whole income of the church should be devoted to the maintenance of public worship, the support of the clergy and the poor, and the ransom of captives. A later council, held in the same city in 549, ordained that criminals should be visited in the prisons every Sunday, by the arch-deacon and provost, who should supply their wants at the expense of the church; and further, that the bishops should take particular care of the lepers. The council of Tours, held in 566, denounces as murderers of the poor, all who shall appropriate to their own use the property of the church; and if they persist in their evil course*, after three warnings, we shall all assemble, and in concert with our bishops, priests and clergy, since we have no other arms, we shall proclaim from the choir of the church, against such murderers, the 108th psalm, to draw upon them the malediction of Judas, that they may die not only excommunicated, but accursed."

"The second council of Macon, held in 585, ordained that 'the bishops should recommend to all the virtue of hospitality; and to enable them better to practice it themselves, they should harbor no dogs in their houses, lest access thereto should be less free to the poor.' * * * * *

"To meet the large expenditures required for the relief of the poor the ransom of captives, and the support of hospitals, the clergy received vast benefices. Following

With the progress of time, the supreme power has passed out of the hands of the church into those of the state, and with the power has passed corresponding responsibility for its right exercise, a responsibility universally acknowledged and more or less fully discharged.

In our own country the system of state aid to the unfortunate has every sanction which usage and legislative enactment can throw around it. With the limitations and restrictions already referred to, it is a wise and noble system, possessing advantages of its own, in its certainty, promptitude, exactness, and substantial equality. If it must be said of it that its beneficiaries are ungrateful, it must also be said that their self-respect is not wounded nor impaired by participation in benefits, for which they and their friends feel, that they pay their proportionate share of expense.

METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION.—In the discharge of its duty toward the unfortunate, nothing is more important for a government than wise principles and methods of administration.

RELATION OF INSTITUTIONS TO THE STATE.—The light in which public institutions should be regarded, is that of departments or branches of the state government itself. Their officers are officers of the state; their property is the property of the state; just as the officers and property of the army are. The responsibility of the officers is precisely the same as that of army officers. The details of the business of an institution should be as systematically arranged; the accountability to a central bureau should be as minute and rigid. Want of system in the one case is as inexcusable, and may prove as disastrous, as want of system in the other.

PERSONAL ACCOUNTABILITY.—The highest success of the system depends upon the securing of the utmost practicable degree of personal accountability. In case of any failure, the people should be able to put their finger upon the man, to whom the failure is due.

OF THE GOVERNOR.—The governor should be held accountable for the selection and appointment of trustees; who should be men of probity, financial ability, benevolence of heart, sympathy with

the example of Constantine and his successors, the Merovingian kings were most liberal in their grants to the clergy. Clovis, for instance, gave to the church as much land as St. Remy could ride around, during the royal nap at noon, and this grant was made in accordance with the prayer of the inhabitants, who preferred to be vassals to the church, rather than to the king."—*Charities of France in 1866*, Boston, 1867.

the object of the institution, good moral character, and general intelligence. He should have the power of appointment of trustees, and of their removal.

OF THE TRUSTEES.—The trustees are responsible to the governor for the selection of a competent superintendent, and for the entire management of the institution; for they possess, in relation to the superintendent, the veto power. The proper number of trustees is an important question. The number should, in no case, exceed five or six. A larger number increases the expense and diminishes personal responsibility. The number, three, is a good one, because in that case, each trustee is personally responsible for every act of the board; since, in case of a difference of opinion, his single vote secures a majority.

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.—The superintendent is responsible to the trustees. To secure, in his case, the highest sense of responsibility, and to prevent division of responsibility, the greatest calamity in public affairs, he should be entrusted with the power of appointing and removing all subordinate officers and employees. If not competent for the exercise of this authority, he is not competent for his position.

ORGANIZATION.—In the organization of the departments of his institution, the superintendent should carry out, as far as practicable and prudent, the same method. The power of discipline, should be reserved in his own hands. The purchase and issue of supplies, the housekeeping, and the teaching, or medical care of the inmates, constitute separate branches of his work, over each of which one person should be supreme; allowing in all instances, an appeal from the decisions of the subordinate directly to himself. His own function is, not to do the work of subordinates, but to see that they do it, faithfully and well; and to be the medium of official intercourse between the institution and the outside world.

THREEFOLD RESPONSIBILITY.—The trustees and superintendent are responsible for three things, to-wit: the care of the funds, the care of the property, and the care of the inmates.

FINANCES.—The funds of every state institution are derived from three principal sources—from state appropriations; from individuals, including the amounts paid by towns and counties, for the care of individuals who are a town or county charge; and from sales of farm produce, or of the products of the labor of the

inmates. In some institutions, to these may be added a fourth, namely, from interest on invested capital. Receipts from loans, generally indicate weakness of administration. Receipts from insurance, can only occur in case of calamity.

The expenditures of a public institution are, first, for land, buildings and furniture, and their improvement and repair ; second, for salaries, wages and labor ; and third, for living expenses—supplies of all sorts, such as food, clothing, fuel, light, medicines and medical supplies, books and stationery, laundry supplies, etc., to which must be added insurance, freight, expressage, postage, telegraphing, trustees' expenses, etc.

In the appropriation of funds by the state, two courses are open to the legislature. Appropriations may be made of a given amount per annum, based upon an estimate of the probable number of inmates ; or of a given weekly amount per inmate, let the number of inmates be what it may. The former is the method which has always been practiced in Illinois, and this board regards it as the best in itself. Whichever method is adopted, should be uniform, for all the institutions under the care of the state.

This board further recommends, that the current expense appropriation for each institution cover simply the actual, ascertained cost of living and treatment, with but a small margin for contingent expenses ; and that all contingent expenses be provided for by special appropriations. In no other way can the ever increasing expense of institutions be kept within bounds.

The unexpended balances of special appropriations, should not be turned over to the current expense account. This is forbidden by law, and by the new constitution.*

An exact and intelligible record should be kept of all moneys received, from whatever source, and expended, for whatever purpose. This record should show every transaction in detail, and the gross result. It should be made, not on loose papers, such as quarterly statements, but in regularly opened books, kept by a competent book keeper, and balanced at stated intervals. The system of book keeping adopted in the various institutions owned and controlled by the state, should be uniform.

In the expenditure of public moneys, the same economy should be practiced, as if the funds were private and personal.

* No money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose.—Constitution, art. iv. sec. 17.

Economy includes, in the matter of purchases, the procuring of all articles at the lowest market price for the quality actually bought, and the purchase of those articles which are most necessary and will be most useful, in preference to those which are comparatively useless or unnecessary. In the matter of expenditure of supplies, it involves the most careful guarding against waste, in the kitchen, the laundry, etc., and against unnecessary wear and tear.

To secure the purchase of articles at the lowest market price, estimates should be made of the amount and quality of all staple articles needed for a year's consumption. These estimates should be furnished to reliable dealers, in the town where the institution is located and elsewhere, and the question asked, at what per cent. below the ruling rates upon the day of purchase, will you contract to furnish the amount and quality of goods specified, in quantities and at times ordered by the superintendent? The replies should be compared by the board of trustees, filed among the papers of the institution, and a contract entered into with the party offering, all things considered, on the most favorable terms.

Bills for goods purchased, should in all cases accompany the goods. The goods should be examined, upon their reception, and compared, both as to quality and quantity, with the bills rendered.

No bill should pass the auditing committee of the board of trustees, without the indorsement of the purchasing clerk, certifying that the goods were ordered, and of the receiving clerk, certifying that they were received, in good condition, as specified upon the face of the bill. Bills against an institution should be made upon paper of uniform width and heading, furnished by the superintendent; and dealers, in making charges, should be required to classify the items, to correspond with whatever system of classification is adopted by the state. Items belonging to different classes of expenditure should not appear upon the same bill. All bills, when audited and approved, should be numbered in a current series, and filed, as vouchers for the purchases made.

The payment of bills should in all cases be by orders upon the treasurer, signed by the president of the board of trustees, and countersigned by the superintendent. Payments in money, when unavoidable, should be taken up on an order subsequently drawn, in favor of the person by whom the payment was made. Pay-

ment of employees or others in supplies, is always wrong in theory and in practice. Blank orders should be printed and bound in a book, with stubs for a duplicate record of the order. When filled out, they should be numbered consecutively, to correspond with the bills for whose payment they are drawn. They should be made payable to order, not to bearer. On their payment by the treasurer, they should be canceled by a stamp showing the date of payment. At each stated meeting of the trustees, the canceled orders should be returned, filed as vouchers for the expenditure of money, and a receipt, naming the numbers and amount, given to the treasurer, as his personal voucher.

Complete statements should be prepared and presented to the board of trustees quarterly, showing (1) the classified receipts and expenditures for the past quarter, (2) the outstanding liabilities at date of report, and the present available resources with which to meet them, (3) the estimated expenses of the coming quarter. Indebtedness should never be incurred, except by the recorded vote of the trustees; and its amount should be limited by the vote authorizing its creation.

PROPERTY.—Every institution should have a storekeeper, to whom supplies for daily consumption should be consigned, and he should be required to keep a record, in a book or books provided for that purpose, of all receipts and issues. No issues should be made from the storeroom but by his authority, nor to persons unauthorized to receive the same, nor without being recorded. From time to time an inventory should be taken of stock on hand, and compared with the amounts called for by the record kept.

Stated inventories should also be taken of all other personal property.

THE INMATES.—The chief responsibility of the officers of a public institution is for the proper treatment of its inmates, and the permanent improvement of their condition, if possible. It is for the sake of the inmates that the institution exists, and that the appropriations made for its support are granted by the people. The people care more to know that their money is accomplishing the end for which it is bestowed, than they do to scrutinize microscopically the details of the financial management. But they rightly hold each superintendent and board of trustees to a strict account for the physical and moral effect of the treatment adopted, upon

those unhappy persons, whose sufferings have elicited their deepest sympathy.

APPLIANCES.—The building, grounds and other material appliances, are simply instruments placed in the hands of the superintendent for the accomplishment of a certain result, namely: the promotion of human happiness and well being.

A good tool, in the hand of an unskilled or incompetent workman, will prove of little service. Ability on the part of the workman will enable him to do much with inferior tools. But the best results are attainable, only where skill and good tools go together.

The success of a public institution depends partly upon the selection of a site. The location chosen should be convenient of access, attractive in its surroundings, adapted to a building with an east front, susceptible of drainage, and abundantly supplied with water. In Illinois, the last point named is of vital importance. No institution should be permanently placed in any locality where the sufficiency of the water supply has not been determined by an accurate estimate, based upon experience, of the number of barrels needed daily,* and upon a scientific test of the number of barrels obtainable, in the dryest season of the year. Nothing but inevitable necessity should compel a resort to the storing of water, or to parsimony in its use.

In the matter of the choice of a site, this board would respectfully suggest, as a point worthy of consideration, whether the attitude of the state is not more dignified, when it appears in the market as a purchaser, than when it appears offering its institutions for sale, promising to locate them upon the premises of the highest bidder? The prevalent method of inviting competition from different locations, is an abuse which needs reforming. It encourages reckless running into debt upon the part of towns; it is a source of legislative corruption; it leads to bribery of commissioners; it often insures the choice of an inferior site; it creates a feeling on the part of the community where the asylum is situated, that they have paid for it, own it, may dictate its management in accordance with purely local interests, are entitled to get their money back in some way out of it, and that they have at least a right to insist upon extravagance of architectural display

* For drinking, for bathing, for washing, for sewerage, and for steam heating.

in the designs for the buildings ; it is no saving of money in the end ; and it is unnecessary, because in case of unreasonable valuation of property needed for public use, the state has the power to exercise the right of eminent domain.

BUILDING —After the selection of an appropriate site for an institution, the next practical difficulty is the selection of a competent board of construction, composed of men who are familiar with the necessities of the class for whom it is designed ; who know the proper size, cost and arrangement of buildings erected for their benefit ; and who will not regard the appointment as an opportunity to enrich themselves, at the public expense, as a reward for party fealty and service.*

A great evil, in practice, is the dictation of the plan and cost of a public building by architects. The services of an architect are indispensable, and none but a first-class man should be employed ; but he should not be permitted to override the judgment and wishes of the public authorities. It is by no means uncommon for an architect to “show” only a portion of the design, as it lies in his own mind, stating the cost of that perhaps with substantial accuracy, but revealing little by little more and more of his plan, and thus beguiling the responsible parties into an expenditure far exceeding his original statement, or their means, or the public approval. An architect naturally regards the erection of a public building as an opportunity to make reputation for himself, and the general interest is often sacrificed to his personal advancement.

This would be less easy of accomplishment, if it had not become almost a universal custom for legislatures to make an appropriation of a specified sum for the erection of buildings, and then for the board of construction to agree with an architect upon a plan requiring the expenditure of three or four times the amount. The plan is adopted, a centre building or a wing is built, and the legislature at its next session is compelled to make further appropriations for the completion of the edifice, whether it will or not.

* No member of any board of commissioners of location or construction, no trustee of any public institution, nor commissioner of public charities, should ever be allowed to have any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any contract for the sale to the state of any land, materials, supplies or services, on behalf of any institution receiving funds from the state treasury.

If the legislature makes an insufficient appropriation for the purpose, the proper course for boards of construction, upon ascertaining that fact, is to suspend operations, report to the next assembly, and wait for further appropriations, before making contracts and commencing work. The power to involve the state in unauthorized and unanticipated expense, ought not to be granted.

The evils of extravagance in building are manifold and serious.

The building, rather than the inmates, is apt to become the centre of interest, absorbing largely the time and thought even of the officers.

An expensive building cannot be altered without great cost, nor can it be abandoned without loss, if circumstances should require such a step.

Its tendency is to make misfortune and crime imposing, and to impress the inmates with an exaggerated opinion of their own consequence.

It is generally the outgrowth of a feeling of ostentation, inconsistent with the genuine spirit of charity.

To secure the erection of a magnificent structure, which will pay large profits in the construction, which will be a local ornament and an advertisement of the town where it is situated, and which will shed lustre upon the architect of the building and the superintendent of the institution, institutions are planned for an excessive number of inmates—more than ever ought to be aggregated together in a single community, to say nothing of a single house; and the moral effect upon them is in a variety of ways exceedingly injurious. Many superintendents admit this; but their inquiry is, "Who will show us a more excellent way?"

SYSTEMS OF ORGANIZATION.—This leads us naturally to consider a subject which is yearly attracting increased attention—the controversy now in progress between two antagonistic systems of treatment of the dependent classes, popularly known as the congregate, and the segregate or family system. The latter is often also called the cottage plan.

The arguments, on both sides, may be briefly stated.

In favor of the generally existing system, the congregate, by which is meant the collecting together of large numbers of insane, mutes, etc., under a single roof, it is urged, (1) that it is more economical, (2) that it admits of more thorough supervision, and facilitates discipline, and (3) that its influence upon the inmates is more favorable to their improvement.

It is a singular fact, that precisely the same arguments are urged upon the other side. It is evident that here is room for very wide difference of opinion.

As to the economy of the two systems, the great expense of the one consists in its architectural arrangements and ornamentation, and its costly system of steam heating, ventilation and sewerage; the expense of the other, in the increased amount paid for salaries. It is probable that these two items of expense will very nearly offset each other. The question, after all, is not, which system requires the greatest original outlay, but which secures the largest proportionate returns?

As to supervision and discipline, the congregate system appears to offer the greatest facilities for personal inspection by the superintendent and his immediate assistants; the family system, for the exertion of personal influence by subordinates. The discipline, under each, will vary somewhat in character, but it may, under both, be equally thorough.

The main question relates to the influence upon the inmates.

The treatment of dependence, in any form, is partly physical, partly moral.

It is easy to see that in a large house or in a small, all the physical elements of life may be secured—shelter, warmth, ventilation, food, comfort, sleep, etc.

It is also true that the same classification of inmates can be effected by the division of a single building into wings and wards, as by breaking it into detached edifices.

Again, it must be admitted, that family relations, in the strict sense of the word, are chiefly the result of community of blood; and that no artificial family is in this respect ever an exact reproduction of the true.

But after all, the moral atmosphere of a great establishment is not the same as that of a private dwelling. Any family which boards and lodges for six months at a hotel, will know and recognize the difference. Any college student will recognize it, who has roomed in a dormitory and taken his meals in commons. The moral influence of privacy, and the sense of individuality, are weakened if not destroyed, under such circumstances. The relations which one sustains to his fellows are less natural, and less agreeable.

This board, therefore, while it is not prepared to join in the outcry against all public institutions, nor to admit that private families alone are adequate to the task of caring for all who need care at public expense, does nevertheless favor the employment of the agency of the private family to as great an extent as is practicable, in the care of the dependent classes; and not only approves, but as far as its influence extends, would insist upon, as close a reproduction of family organization and influence as can be carried out. Its ideal of a public institution is not a hotel, nor a palace, but a community, a neighborhood, a village, under the supreme control of a single guiding mind and heart, adequate to the responsibility. Life within the walls of an institution upon the congregate system, prolonged as it often is, for seven or eight years, during the plastic period of childhood and early youth, is a poor preparation for the actual relations and duties of subsequent life. Personal freedom and recreation are there necessarily abridged; female influence is often, to a great extent, wanting; public sentiment is created and determined rather by the inmates than by the officers; many kinds of labor become impossible, and are delegated to servants; the sweet spirit of mutual confidence and affection grows less thriftily; the conditions in which the particular form of dependence originated are often reproduced; and the sense of caste is cultivated—so that Dr. Pierce, of the New York house of refuge, himself for many years an officer of a public institution, exclaims, “We are never to forget that *all institution life is simply a necessary evil.*” We believe that the evil will grow less, in proportion as homes are substituted for barracks; and that even in an institution, this transformation is possible.

This point will be touched again, in considering the special wants of the insane.

PART FOURTH.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The public institutions of Illinois, in their organization and management, and in the liberality with which they have been sustained by the General Assembly, are without exception an honor to the state. In all their travel and intercourse with the people during the last two years, the commissioners of public charities have heard but one expression of sentiment regarding them. The people desire and intend that they shall receive the same liberal support in the future, which has been extended to them in the past; and that as the resources of the state increase, with the growth of the country, they shall more and more perfectly afford to the needy, who deserve help, such aid as a wise benevolence ought to render.

It was the intention of the board to embrace in the present report a historical sketch of each of these institutions, from their origin to the present time; the materials for such a sketch have been collected, and the history partly written. But the length of this report already, and the want of time for completing the work satisfactorily, compel its omission.

Such statements will be made, as seem most necessary for the information of the General Assembly, in order to present action.

I.—INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was established, by legislative enactment, February 23d, 1839. The contract for building was not made until May, 1842. The school was opened on the 26th of January, 1846, with four pupils, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Officer. Mr. Officer, at the time of his appointment, had been for five years a teacher in the Ohio Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. He retained his position until 1855, when he resigned; and Mr. Philip G. Gillett, the present accomplished principal, was appointed in his stead.

The first portion of the building erected was the south wing. The centre building was completed in 1852. In 1853, a board of architects pronounced the front part of the centre building unsafe. It was accordingly taken down, rebuilt, and the north wing added.

This work was completed in 1857. In 1857 and 1858, steam heating apparatus was introduced into the centre building and north wing, connection made with the Jacksonville gas works, and the rear building and smoke stack erected. An old building, formerly used as a laundry and bath house, was at this time torn away. Extensive alterations and repairs in the heating apparatus were made in 1865.

The number of directors, which was twenty, was reduced in 1849 to twelve; in 1857 to six, and in 1869 to three, exclusive of the principal, who has been (*ex-officio*) a member of the board, from the time of organization.

Originally, pupils able to pay were charged for their board and tuition. The number of pupils of this class was found to be so inconsiderable that, in 1849, the legislature made the institution free to all. Originally, also, a steward was employed, and paid one dollar and a quarter per week for the board of each pupil, but in 1848 the steward was appointed agent, at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum; and in 1857 the legislature abolished the office of steward, and authorized the directors to employ a clerk. At the same session, the General Assembly enacted the law which allows the directors of the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb and of the blind, to furnish poor pupils with clothing, at public expense, and present the bills to the state auditor, who thereupon draws an order for the amount upon the county treasurers, payable to the order of the principal.

The act of incorporation provided that the auditor shall pay over annually to the president and directors, out of the interest of the school, college and seminary fund, a sum not exceeding one quarter of one per cent. upon the whole amount of the said fund. This law is still in force. In 1851 an additional fund was created for the education of deaf mutes, consisting of one-sixth of a mill upon each dollar's worth of taxable property in the state, to be taken from the tax of two mills on the dollar authorized to be assessed and collected for paying the ordinary expenses of the government. The law was repealed in 1855. The other sources of income have been state appropriations and the proceeds of sales of farm produce and manufactured articles.

The following is a list of the receipts of the institution, from 1839:

Thirty Years' Receipts of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Year.	Seminary Fund.	Special tax.	Appropriations.		Not from State.	Total.
			Current.	Special.		
1841-2	\$6016 00	.....	.....	.....	\$777 00	\$6793 00
1843-4	4147 93	.....	.....	.....	30 00	4177 93
1845-6	4269 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	4269 38
1847-8	4384 13	.....	\$6000 00	.....	3024 45	13,408 58
1849-50	4618 98	.....	16,725 00	\$14,000 00	2163 65	37,517 63
1851-2	4709 11	\$10,706 89	13,000 00	11,000 00	3187 84	42,603 84
1853-4	4757 52	61,000 00	.....	.....	166 58	55,924 10
1855-6	4970 26	.....	40,000 00	5000 00	2013 89	51,984 15
1857-8	5271 82	.....	45,000 00	24,708 13	915 44	75,895 39
1859-60	5308 28	.....	51,750 00	26,058 12	2326 47	85,442 87
1861-2	5741 40	.....	56,625 00	10,250 00	2255 88	74,872 28
1863-4	5827 02	.....	56,125 00	.....	4459 33	66,411 35
1865-6	5827 02	.....	97,000 00	6000 00	7073 54	115,900 56
1867-8	2372 38	.....	90,000 00	7675 00	9484 73	109,532 11
1869-70	6909 28	.....	109,687 50	18,871 77	10,376 19	145,844 74
Aggreg.	\$75,130 51	\$61,706 89	\$581,922 50	\$123,563 02	\$48,254 99	\$890,577 91

Receipts from state \$842,322 92

Receipts from other sources..... 48,254 99

Total receipts.....\$890,577 91

The receipts to December 1st, 1868, were \$744,733 17; the total number of pupils admitted, from the opening of the school until that date, was six hundred and eighty-two; which would give, as the average amount expended upon each pupil, \$1091 98, of which \$1036 44 was contributed by the state, and \$55 54 derived from other sources.

Extensive tours have been made by the principal, on two or three occasions, with a class of mutes, who have given public exhibitions of the methods and results of instruction, which have everywhere interested and delighted large audiences, and have done much to disseminate a knowledge of the institution, and extend its beneficial influence.

In the fall of 1868, instruction in articulation was introduced, as an experiment, into the school. Two classes were formed, one of mutes from birth, and one of semi-mutes, or mutes who had lost their hearing in early life. This experiment, in the hands of persons who had faith in its success, and were determined to succeed,

has amply repaid the time and labor expended upon it, and the board of charities earnestly approves of its continuance.*

The condition of this institution is in nearly every respect exceedingly satisfactory. The discipline, teaching, industrial training, personal care of inmates, care of property and funds, and records kept, are all worthy of high praise.

There is a crack in the south wing of the building, which justifies the anxiety felt by the principal concerning its safety, though the walls may stand for years. The board is informed, that there are signs of a gradual settling of the foundations, and enlargement of the fissures.

The institution is crowded, at present. The dining-room, which

* "In teaching speech to the deaf, the eye and the sense of touch are chiefly employed to enable the pupil to understand the difference between opening the mouth to emit or draw a mute breath, and the utterance of a sound. This the pupil is soon made to perceive by placing one hand upon his teacher's throat and one upon his own, and causing him to feel with his own hand the vibrations in the *trachea*, which result from the sounding of the voice, and also to feel those emissions of breath which are caused by the production of certain sounds. The pupil having been encouraged to utter a sound, is then taught to observe that the trembling motion felt when a sound is uttered, varies in degree or intensity, with the varying positions of the facial muscles, the muscles of the throat, and the emission of the breath, and he is prompted to imitate these variations. The names of the letters are not taught, but the powers. The letters of the alphabet are classified, and the labial, guttural, dental and nasal sounds, and those which are combinations of two or more of these, are taken in such order that the pupil may discern differences in their similarities. The consonants are classified so that the pupil may know whether a breathing is required, as in f, p, s, th, sh, or a murmuring, as in v, z, b, g, m, etc., care always being taken not to call them by their ordinary alphabetical names. Each sound of the vowel a, is taught separately, by teaching simple words, in each one of which there is a different sound of the vowel; each sound must be taught and practiced separately, till it is acquired, and so on with the other vowels. The letter h is the most easily taught; this is done by breathing upon the pupil's hands, and teaching him to breathe upon it himself. When he can do that, he has the power of the letter h, then other letters are selected whose powers are easily learned.

"After they have mastered the powers of all the letters, the combinations follow; first, those in which consonants are placed *before* the vowels, then those in which they are placed *after* the vowels, and simple words, which are pronounced like the combinations, although spelled differently; at the same time simple sentences are taught in which these words occur. Every new word, every new sentence learned, seems like a new conquest, and makes them more eager to be able to express themselves in spoken language. Their intense desire to learn to speak, after it has once brought its fruits, ensures all the attention which alone makes it possible to the teacher to instruct them. When they want to know or tell any particular thing, they look as if their souls were a blazing torch within them, which shows itself in their expressive eyes."—*Miss Cornelia Park's Essay before the Western Social Science Association, 1870.*

is in the basement, is too small and too low. The accommodations for sleeping are insufficient. The school rooms are scarcely large enough, and there are not enough of them. The children have no play rooms, except the entries, and school and sewing rooms. Enlargement is imperatively demanded, by a true regard for the interests of the deaf and dumb.

The only objection to enlargement, is the insufficiency of the water supply, which has been for years a source of annoyance and of injury.

The facts relating to the water supply will be presented, after speaking of the hospital for the insane, and the institution for the education of the blind.

II. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

In January, 1847, that eminent philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, presented to the Fifteenth General Assembly, an able and eloquent memorial, setting forth in vivid language the prevalence of insanity, the possibility of its cure, the advantages of hospital treatment, and the wretched condition of many lunatics, as she had found it by personal observation, in the almshouses and private dwellings of Illinois.

In response to her appeal, the act establishing the Illinois Hospital for the Insane was approved, March 1st, 1847. Nine gentlemen, all residents of Morgan county, named in the second section of the act, were appointed trustees, with power to select a site, purchase land, erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of two hundred and fifty patients, appoint officers, and make by-laws for the government of the institution. The act provided funds for purchase of land, erection of buildings, and improvement of the property, by ordaining a special tax, to be continued for three years, upon all the taxable property in the state, of one-fifth of a mill on each dollar of valuation. The trustees were directed to charge for medical attendance, board and nursing, no more than the actual cost, which was to be collected from the patient, or in case of his inability to pay, from the county sending him. The law further prescribed, that the admission of insane patients from the several counties of the state should be in proportion to their population, and that in admitting patients, the indigent insane shall always have precedence.

SITE.—On the first of May, 1847, the board agreed upon the site, one mile and a quarter south of the court house in Jackson-ville, for which \$3,631 42 was paid, possession to be given March 1st, 1848.

BUILDINGS.—The model imitated in the construction of the edifice was the Indiana asylum, at Indianapolis.

The center building and two wings were so far completed, by the autumn of 1851, as to be ready for occupancy. The first patient was received in November, of that year.

In 1857, the trustees entered upon the completion of the building, according to the original design, by the addition of a longitudinal and transverse wing to each of the existing extremities. Various delays occurred, owing to the lack of necessary appropriations, and the last wing was not ready for occupancy, until 1868.

The entire edifice, at this time, presents a frontage of about five hundred feet. The center building, (100x40), is six stories in height, including the basement; the wings, four stories; the extreme transverse wings, five. The entire space within the buildings is warmed by steam, generated by five large boilers. The boiler-house, chapel, kitchen, laundry, etc., constitute a separate building in the rear, connected with the main edifice by a covered iron corridor. The whole is lighted with gas, supplied by works in the city. The institution can accommodate, comfortably, four hundred patients, and by crowding, four hundred and fifty.

When there are more than four hundred patients, the day-rooms have to be converted into associate dormitories. Yet the number actually in the hospital at one time has been as high as five hundred and thirty-one.

CHANGES.—The original superintendent was Dr. James M. Higgins, who continued in office until 1853, when dissensions, which had existed in the board of trustees, almost from the beginning, culminated in his removal.

Dr. H. K. Jones, the assistant physician under Dr. Higgins' administration, was acting superintendent, until June, 1854.

In June, 1854, Dr. Andrew McFarland, formerly superintendent of the New Hampshire asylum for the insane, was appointed to fill the vacant position, which he held, until 1870, when his resignation, on account of ill health, was accepted by the board of trustees.

Dr. H. F. Carriel, late assistant physician of the New Jersey Hospital for the Insane, was chosen to succeed Dr. McFarland, and assumed the charge of the institution, July 6th, 1870.

Concerning Dr. Carriel, who is a stranger to the people of the state, it may be proper to say that he has made thus far a very favorable impression, by his pleasant, frank address and eminently practical talent, upon the trustees and upon this board. He has already made great improvements in the ventilation and heating of the building, at very much less cost than had been anticipated; and by alterations in the arrangement of the wards, he has provided, at slight expense, new day-rooms, lighted by the sun, which were much needed, and have added greatly to the cheerfulness of the hospital. He has also repaired the reservoir, and secured an increased supply of water. If his medical is equal to his mechanical ability, he will prove a very successful superintendent.

MODE OF SUPPORT.—Funds for the purchase of land and erection of buildings were at first provided by a special tax upon all the taxable property of the state, of one-fifth of a mill upon the dollar, which was increased, in 1851, to one-third of a mill, and continued until 1855, when it ceased, under the operation of the eighteenth section of the general appropriation act.

For the maintenance of the patients, it was proposed, in the act of incorporation, to make the institution self-supporting, by charging county patients the actual cost of medical attendance, board and nursing; and private or pay patients, a profit upon the same, at the discretion of the trustees.

But in 1851, before opening the hospital to the public, one hundred and fifty dollars per annum of the "fund for the insane," raised by taxation, was authorized to be expended by the trustees for the support of all "state" patients, without exception.

In 1861, (appropriation act, section second,) the trustees were directed to collect from such patients as are of sufficient ability, the just charges for their support, and report the name and the sums collected to the General Assembly.

From the year 1863, the practice of the legislature has been to make appropriations of a definite sum both for current and for extraordinary expenses, at each session, upon the application of the trustees, for the succeeding two years.

The present assembly will be asked to change the established mode of appropriations, and appropriate a weekly stipend for each patient receiving treatment, leaving the total amount to be determined by the actual number of patients, as certified to the auditor, from time to time.

The board of public charities cannot approve of the proposed change, whatever may be the practice of other states, for many reasons, of which the chief are, that it would put it out of the power of the legislature to limit the total expenditure of public funds by the institution; it would render it impossible for the auditor to estimate with certainty the amount of taxes necessary to be levied; and if adopted for one institution, it should be for all, which would open a wide door for the entrance of abuses of the system of public charity, and jeopard its permanency.

MODE OF COMMITMENT.—One of the most important questions relating to the treatment of insanity is that of the mode of commitment to the hospital, which in this state has been repeatedly altered by legislative enactment.

The act of 1847 authorized county commissioners' courts to send to the institution such insane paupers as they may deem proper subjects; courts of the state, to send insane criminals; and circuit courts, to send such other insane persons as are, by reason of their insanity, unsafe to be at large, or suffering from unkindness, cruelty, hardship, or exposure.

The act of 1851 conferred upon the county courts concurrent jurisdiction, in all cases of insanity; and authorized the superintendent to receive and detain married women and infants, without the evidence of insanity required in other cases, on the request of the husband of the woman, or parent or guardian of the infants.

The act of 1853 gave the county courts exclusive jurisdiction, and prescribed the forms of trial, but without repealing the provisions of the act of 1851, concerning married women and infants.

The act of 1865 restored to circuit courts equal authority with county courts to try questions of insanity. It forbade trial in the absence of the person alleged to be insane, required the jury to be freeholders and heads of families, and gave to persons upon trial the right to counsel, process for witnesses, and examination of witnesses before the jury. It also made the order of a court or judge, or the production of a warrant issued according to the

provisions of the act of 1853, indispensable, in order to admission to the hospital.

The act of 1867, known as the "Personal Liberty Bill," provided that no superintendent, medical director, agent, or other person in charge of any hospital or asylum for insane and distracted persons in this state, shall receive, detain, or keep in custody, against his own wishes, any person who has not been declared insane or distracted by the verdict of a jury, and the order of a court, as provided by the act of 1865, under penalty of a fine (of not less than five hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars) or imprisonment, (for not less than three months, nor more than one year) or both.

The question of the mode of commitment will probably come again before the General Assembly at its present session. The board of charities has only one remark to make upon the subject. There is danger, on the one hand, to health, by multiplying obstacles to admission into an insane asylum, and on the other, to liberty, by removing them. The medical profession, as is natural, insist upon the necessity of guarding against the former peril, while the legal profession are equally strenuous advocates of the utmost protection of personal freedom. Both have reason on their own side of the question, and both probably exaggerate the alleged danger. The cases where persons not insane are committed to asylums, and the cases where persons actually insane are kept out by the legal forms of trial, are both exceptional, if not rare. The problem for practical solution is one of a balance of advantages, and a medium course seems safest.

FINANCES.—The receipts and expenditures of the institution, from the beginning, are shown in the following tables, which are of permanent interest and value :

Twenty-four years' receipts of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.

Year.	Special tax.	Appropriations.		Patient Fund.	Farm and sales.	Total.
		Current.	Special.			
1847-8...	\$8,745 80	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000 00	\$9,745 80
1849-50...	43,302 39	.....	.....	.....	686 87	{ 13,989 26
1851-2...	63,351 98	.....	\$6,000 00	.....	871 81	70,223 79
1853-4...	91,231 63	.....	10,000 00	.....	661 59	101,893 22
1855-6...	.....	\$60,000 00	5,000 00	\$4,553 71	161 00	69,714 71
1857-8...	.....	72,000 00	66,666 66	7,107 97	1,754 78	147,529 41
1859-60...	.....	80,000 00	76,106 90	7,178 67	4,025 97	167,311 54
1861-2...	.....	88,750 00	32,408 10	13,186 47	797 70	135,142 27
1863-4...	.....	90,000 00	.....	36,919 87	5,899 51	132,819 38
1865-6...	.....	66,150 00	80,000 00	52,790 31	9,251 57	208,191 88
1867-8...	.....	140,100 00	77,106 53	55,305 22	4,231 15	276,742 90
1869-70...	.....	175,000 00	36,500 00	55,071 74	4,826 52	271,398 26
206,631 80		772,000 00	389,788 19	232,113 96	34,168 47	1,634,702 42

Twenty-four years' expenditures of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.

Year.	Land.	Building.	Improvements and repairs.	Furniture.	Food.
1847-8....	\$1,827 70	\$8,920 52	\$825 03	.....	.....
1849-50...	1,803 72	33,160 34	963 10	.....	.....
1851-2....	.....	48,597 95	2,135 19	\$3,589 79	\$3,325 65
1853-4....	.....	36,801 37	1,011 56	8,701 50	20,909 88
1855-6....	.....	.....	6,429 03	2,806 28	21,284 13
1857-8....	.....	71,055 33	9,039 88	4,784 82	18,540 01
1859-60...	.....	73,075 14	13,238 06	6,299 06	25,797 52
1861-2....	.....	22,214 62	15,172 63	9,367 66	28,290 93
1863-4....	.....	137 20	6,959 28	3,282 46	39,433 67
1865-6....	.....	75,000 00	8,800 15	7,659 33	56,408 08
1867-8....	.....	15,128 42	16,037 51	10,579 93	77,982 34
1869-70...	1,527 64	4,903 91	30,056 19	6,895 84	84,995 95
\$5,159 06		\$388,994 81	\$110,667 61	\$63,966 67	\$376,968 14

Expenditures—Continued.

Year.	Clothing and furnishing.	Fuel and light.	Medicine and medical supplies.	Soap.	Salaries, wages and labor.
1847-8....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$997 00
1849-50....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,321 34
1851-2....	.....	\$1,010 50	\$149 78	.....	8,247 29
1853-4....	\$1,550 20	6,558 87	449 89	\$1,416 10	18,133 23
1855-6 ...	4,879 35	5,218 73	442 09	529 01	24,232 52
1857-8	6,231 59	6,595 23	536 51	309 60	22,571 67
1859-60....	8,696 86	6,375 21	749 30	1,011 75	24,300 47
1861-2....	14,957 50	10,815 63	758 63	1,697 97	26,319 13
1863-4....	22,125 02	15,103 29	1,361 09	2,062 40	32,199 87
1865-6....	37,157 95	18,362 29	2,260 05	2,067 65	43,983 14
1867-8 ...	36,978 08	19,101 33	3,688 93	2,116 55	50,171 06
1869-70....	35,743 48	27,876 63	4,400 47	2,473 27	54,562 11
	\$168,320 03	\$117,017 71	\$14,796 74	\$13,684 30	\$308,038 83

Expenditures—Continued.

Year.	Books and stationery.	Freight and postage.	Farm and stock.	All other expenses.	Total.
1847-8....	.....	.....	\$331 98	\$219 31	\$13,121 54
1849-50....	.....	.....	.....	706 59	38,955 09
1851-2....	\$32 85	.....	1,400 88	688 99	69,178 85
1853-4....	128 20	\$80 25	3,298 78	1,541 10	100,580 93
1855-6....	171 90	241 28	3,584 53	2,502 56	72,321 41
1857-8....	138 23	546 29	3,370 01	2,668 62	146,382 79
1859-60....	172 89	952 54	1,332 72	1,867 74	163,869 26
1861-2. ...	265 79	841 39	4,571 16	4,192 14	139,465 19
1863-4....	273 56	878 35	6,595 64	2,588 30	133,000 13
1865-6....	600 55	1,957 64	8,218 62	4,241 40	266,716 85
1867-8....	401 71	1,438 80	6,372 77	15,036 67	256,034 10
1869-70....	1,468 58	1,817 91	5,730 33	15,940 30	278,392 61
	\$3,649 26	\$8,754 45	\$44,807 42	\$53,193 72	\$1,678,018 75

Total expenditures \$1,678,018 75

Total receipts..... 1,634,702 42

Deficiency \$43,316 33

Cash on hand—special appropriations..... 1,183 70

Deficiency on current expense account... \$44,500 03

The amount here given as the total expenditure, should however be diminished by \$7,000, money borrowed and repaid, but accounted for twice, in detail, in the printed reports. Deduct-

ing this item, which is simply a balance, we obtain the following interesting result, which is here compared with a calculation, upon the same principle, of the expenses in two other insane asylums, at Utica, N. Y., (1843-1868,) and at Lexington, Ky., (1822-1868.)

Relative cost of items of expenditure in three asylums.

Item.	Amount	Per cent.		
	Illinois.	Ill.	Ky.	N. Y.
Land and building	\$387,153 87	.232	.252	.212
Food	376,968 14	.225	.239	.279
Salaries, wages and labor.....	308,088 83	.185	.179	.184
Clothing and furnishing	168,320 03	.101	.065	.054
Fuel and light.....	117,617 71	.07	.084 ^a	.07
Improvements and repairs	110,667 61	.066	.037	.081
Furniture	63,996 67	.038	.053	.045
Farm and stock	44,807 42	.027	.021	.035
Medicine, etc.	14,796 74	.009	.009	.016
Soap.....	13,684 30	.008	.01 ^b	.....
Freight and postage.....	8,754 45	.005	.....	.....
Books and stationery	3,649 26	.002	.002 ^c	.097 ^c
Miscellaneous	53,193 72	.032	.049	.017
Total	\$1,671,018 75	1.000	1.000	1.000

^a. Not including light. ^b. Including light. ^c. Including printing.

RESULTS.—The total number of patients admitted, since the beginning, is 3912. The average amount expended, therefore, upon each patient, has been \$427 15, of which \$369 75 was paid by the state, and \$60 40 derived from other sources.

The total number of cures reported is 1469, or about 37½ per cent. The average value of each cure, (see page 20 of this report,) is \$6000. According to this view, the balance between the cost and the results of this institution, may be stated thus:

Value of 1469 cures, at.	\$6,000 00	\$8,814,000 00
Cost of 1469 cures, at.	1,137 54	1,671,018 75

Saving to the community \$7,142,981 25

Whatever deductions may be made, on account of circumstances not considered in the above statement, the principle of the calculation is unquestionably correct, and the result as gratifying in an economical, as in a humane, point of view. If any argument, or appeal, in favor of the utmost possible care of the insane, were necessary, these figures certainly furnish it.

NEEDS.—The hospital needs liberal appropriations by the present General Assembly, to put it in the best working order. It is true that the appropriation of \$7500, by the last assembly, for improving the ventilation, was more than sufficient, by about \$3500, and the unexpended balance was very judiciously, though illegally, used in repairing the reservoir, enlarging the pump-house, purchasing a new pump, etc. But in addition to the objects for which special appropriations are requested, very extensive repairs of the original centre building and wings are necessary, and a general refurnishing. The trustees wish a current expense appropriation, sufficient in amount to enable them to supply these needs. This board recommends that they be met by special appropriations, instead; and that the current expense appropriation be not increased beyond what experience has shown to be necessary for the defraying of the actual expenses of living, and running the institution. Every such increase becomes a precedent for future action, is practically permanent, and should therefore be well considered before it is allowed.*

III.—INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The institution for the education of the blind was originally a small, private school, supported for one year by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Jacksonville.

In 1849, by an act approved January 13th, the General Assembly constituted this school a state institution, appropriated three thousand dollars with which to commence the erection of a building, and instituted a special tax, for the benefit of the blind, of

* It is difficult to ascertain from the reports of asylums in other states, what is the average weekly cost of maintenance, because the average number of patients treated is not stated.

The Massachusetts board of state charities reports that in 1869, the average weekly cost, in that state, was as follows:

Worcester hospital.....	\$4 32
Taunton hospital.....	3 59
Northampton hospital.....	3 68

The Ohio board of state charities makes the following report for 1868:

Central asylum.....	\$4 13
Northern asylum.....	5 60
Southern asylum.....	5 00
Longview asylum.....	4 94

one-tenth of a mill upon every dollar's worth of taxable property in the state. The length of the academic year was fixed at forty-two weeks, and the amount to be expended upon each pupil per annum limited to one hundred dollars.

Under this act the school was opened, in a rented house, on the first Monday of April, 1849, under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Bacon, a blind man, formerly of the Ohio institution.

During the first vacation, Mr. Bacon having resigned, the trustees appointed as his successor Dr. J. Rhoads, formerly superintendent of the Pennsylvania institution for the blind. Dr. Rhoads still acts as principal.

The building erected by the state was occupied in January, 1854.

In Michigan, the weekly cost, from the beginning, is given, in the subjoined table:

Year.	Weekly cost, <i>per capita</i> , of		Cost to counties, for pauper patients.
	Maintenance. <i>a</i>	Support. <i>b</i>	
1859.....	\$8 83	\$3 50	\$2 60
1860.....	3 96	3 60	2 80
1861.....	2 93	2 72	2 87
1862.....	3 04	2 89	3 00
1863.....	2 49	2 30	2 98
1864.....	4 38	4 04	4 01
1865.....	6 26	5 90	5 29
1866.....	4 92	4 66	4 00
1867.....	5 63	5 30	4 30
1868.....	5 97	5 38	4 22
1869.....	5 35	5 01	4 05
1870.....	4 81	4 72	3 98
Average	\$4 69	\$4 40	

a Including construction account.

b Current expenses.

The average weekly cost, in our own hospital, not including special appropriations, has been—

Year.	Total cost.	Cost to state.
1869.....	\$5 59	\$4 42
1870.....	5 83	3 97
Average.....	\$5 46	\$4 19

Including the special appropriations, the cost has been—

	Total cost.	Cost to state.
Average for 1869-70.....	\$5 89	\$4 62

The average weekly receipts, not from the state, have been, *per capita*, one dollar and twenty-seven cents.

On the 20th of April, 1869, at ten o'clock, A. M., a fire broke out, by which it was totally destroyed, but fortunately without loss of life or personal injury to any one.

Until the first of June, the time of vacation, through the liberality of Mrs. Eliza Ayers, the Berean college, in Jacksonville, afforded the inmates a temporary shelter.

The trustees then had at their disposal five thousand dollars specially appropriated for improvements and repairs, and twenty thousand dollars received from insurance companies, with which to rebuild. They adopted a plan embracing a centre building and two wings, and for \$34,069 39, they erected the west wing, using for this purpose, \$9,069 39 of their current expense appropriation.

On the 26th of January, 1870, the school re-opened.

The trustees desire to complete the building as soon as the question of the water supply at Jacksonville is settled. The institution is at present very much crowded, in consequence of the want of sleeping apartments for the male pupils. The wing erected has been economically and well built, except that the apparatus for ventilation is a total failure, and the school rooms can only be aired by opening doors and windows.

The total receipts of this institution have been as follows:

Twenty-two years' receipts and expenditures of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Special tax.	Appropriations.		All other sources.	Total.
		Current.	Special.		
1849-50..	\$8,000 00	.....	\$3,000 00	\$78 11	\$11,078 11
1851-2 ..	36,957 11	.....	5,000 00	263 43	42,220 54
1853-4 ..	45,116 00	.....	.....	313 76	45,429 76
1855-6 ..	.....	\$28,000 00	.....	1,904 34	29,904 34
1857-8 ..	.....	28,000 00	.....	2,423 38	30,423 38
1859-60..	.....	24,000 00	.....	3,631 03	27,631 03
1861-2 ..	.....	24,000 00	.....	2,834 83	26,834 83
1863-4 ..	.....	24,000 00	.....	2,928 75	26,928 75
1865-6 ..	.....	35,000 00	.....	5,088 10	40,088 10
1867-8 ..	.....	42,000 00	.....	2,045 74	44,045 74
1869-70..	.....	48,750 00	5,000 00	23,091 49	76,841 49
Total...	\$90,073 11	\$253,750 00	\$13,000 00	\$44,602 96	\$401,426 07

EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Provisions and groceries.	Building & repairing.	Work department.	Salaries.	Wages and labor.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1849-50							\$9,719 32
1851-2							42,629 74
1853-4							45,345 22
1855-6	\$6,077 95	\$7,149 36	\$3,069 28	\$5,553 00	\$1,973 47	\$5,276 08	28,096 14
1857-8	5,931 82	5,601 65	3,434 10	6,810 00	2,424 83	6,639 18	30,434 58
1859-60	6,195 56	1,911 70	3,413 01	7,052 50	2,798 71	7,502 48	28,873 96
1861-2	7,149 61	2,771 82	1,288 29	7,173 66	2,740 58	6,763 03	27,886 99
1863-4	8,719 06	1,011 96	2,819 35	7,791 99	2,706 27	5,834 65	28,874 28
1865-6	12,183 44	3,704 13	2,654 92	9,937 50	4,295 90	6,573 49	39,349 38
1867-8	14,776 31	4,775 08	1,276 16	10,930 00	5,105 65	8,497 78	45,361 98
1869-70	9,251 01	31,069 39	988 12	10,721 51	4,019 92	13,916 03	72,995 98
Total.	\$69,265 76	\$60,998 69	\$18,513 23	\$65,967 16	\$26,066 33	\$61,632 72	\$399,607 66

Total receipts \$401,426 07

Total expenditures 399,607 56

Balance \$1,818 51

The number of pupils received, from the beginning, has been about three hundred and fifty, which makes the total amount expended upon each, \$1,141 73.

IV.—EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS AND FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

This school, (the eighth institution of its class in the United States, and the first in the Northwest,) was created by an act approved February 15th, 1865. It was an outgrowth of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, to which idiots are sent every year, under a mistaken impression on the part of their parents, that their silence results from inability to hear.

The first action in relation to the establishment of an institution of this kind in the state of Illinois, was taken by the State Medical Society, at their annual meeting, held in Bloomington, June 5th, 1855. A committee of three of its members, consisting of Drs. D. Prince, E. R. Roe, and J. V. Z. Blaney, was appointed "to memorialize the legislature with regard to additional provision for the insane, and the establishment of an institution for idiots." This committee was continued during four years, and presented a written memorial to each of the two succeeding general assemblies. The first memorial was printed.

Dr. A. McFarland, in his fifth biennial report, in 1856, referring to the exclusion of idiots from the hospital for the insane, suggested an inquiry by the legislature into their number and

needs. Mr. Philip G. Gillett, in his first report, (the sixth biennial, in 1856,) also called attention to the same subject, and has renewedly pressed it upon the legislature, in various reports, since.

The directors of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb were placed in charge of the new enterprise. They immediately rented the mansion and grounds belonging to the widow of the lamented Governor Duncan, in Jacksonville, and appointed Mr. Gillett *ex officio* superintendent, without compensation, until a permanent superintendent could be engaged. He acted in this capacity until the sixteenth day of September, 1865, when he presented his resignation, and nominated, as his successor, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, late surgeon of the 95th Ohio volunteers, a brother of the justly celebrated H. B. Wilbur, M. D., superintendent of the New York asylum for idiots, at Syracuse. Dr. C. T. Wilbur had formerly sustained official relations to four of the seven existing institutions, namely: those of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Ohio. He entered on the duties of his new position, about the first of October.

The school opened, (prior to Dr. Wilbur's advent,) with three pupils, May 25th, 1865.

In 1867, the legislature granted the directors an appropriation of three thousand dollars, for the erection of an additional building for school, gymnasium, bed and wash rooms. The cost of this building was \$7116 23, the excess of cost being defrayed out of the current expense appropriation.

In the summer of 1869, the directors put up a bathing room, an ironing room, and two other necessary out-buildings.

During the present year, the necessity for separating the male from the female pupils, and the gymnastic exercises from the school proper, constrained them to erect a cheap building, containing a dining-room, gymnasium and boys' dormitory.

These improvements are all upon private property, but by special contract, they may be removed, whenever the owner resumes possession. They were indispensable to success.

The number of applications for admission to the institution, since the beginning, is three hundred and six. The number of pupils received is one hundred and seventeen. The capacity of the institution was sixty, until now. It is at present eighty.

The following table exhibits the receipts and expenditures, as given in the published reports :

Receipts and Expenditures of the Experimental School, etc.

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Appropriations.		Not from state.	Total.
	Current.	Special.		
1865	\$5,000 00		\$977 00	\$5,977 00
1866.....	8,750 00		2,987 93	11,737 93
1867.....	11,750 00		2,425 05	14,175 05
1868.....	17,500 00	\$3,000 00	2,901 35	23,401 35
1869.....	20,000 00		1,823 10	21,823 10
1870.....	20,000 00		1,430 67	21,430 67
Total.....	\$83,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$12,545 10	\$98,545 10

EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Building.	Improvements and repairs.	Furniture.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Medical supplies.
1865.....		\$47 58	\$422 49	\$841 95		\$235 30	\$33 85
1866.....		79 84	1,472 48	1,305 55		401 35	37 98
1867..	\$7,116 23	168 40	3,155 63	2,502 23	\$44 65	632 05	117 60
1868.....		1,269 08	1,428 81	4,225 43	86 50	1,130 87	105 20
1869..	900 00	880 71	1,567 67	5,170 45	1,139 73	1,529 43	184 40
1870..	3,170 31	352 53	645 30	5,426 34	739 78	1,387 30	146 84
Total..	\$11,186 54	\$2,798 14	\$3,692 38	\$19,471 95	\$2,010 66	\$5,416 30	\$625 87

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Year.	Salaries and wages.	Books and stationery.	Freight and postage.	Stock and stable.	All other expenses.	Total.
1865.....	\$1,901 36	\$85 42	\$117 39	\$171 28	\$893 00	\$4,849 62
1866.....	2,365 40	91 46	270 62	350 98	928 01	7,303 67
1867.....	3,853 79	152 36	190 70	353 29	1,378 38	19,865 31
1868.....	5,577 36	240 71	125 02	348 50	1,197 49	15,734 97
1869.....	6,186 67	279 72	193 32	735 87	2,502 85	21,270 82
1870.....	6,644 24	224 80	66 10	794 66	3,508 97	23,107 17
Total....	\$26,528 82	\$1,074 47	\$963 15	\$2,954 58	\$10,408 70	\$92,131 56

According to this statement, the average amount expended on each pupil received, from the opening of the school, has been \$787 45.

The methods of instruction, in an idiot school, are peculiar and exceedingly interesting. Much attention is paid to the physical education of the children, and the improvement of their personal habits, while their intellectual development is attempted by an ingenious system of object teaching. The results have been very satisfactory, and the word "Experimental" in the title of this institution, no longer describes its character. The certificates of parents to the rapid improvement of their children, in Dr. Wilbur's possession, are explicit, full, and highly gratifying.

The number of idiots, in the state, reported by physicians, (see page —) is 1738. The usual estimate (page 11) is 1693. The estimate given on page 108, is 2900, which is probably more nearly correct than either of the former figures. Of these, about seven or eight hundred are of a suitable age to be inmates of a public institution, such as that in Jacksonville now is. A still larger number need and should receive custodial care and oversight. Nearly two hundred are reported to be in the county almshouses.

The commissioners of public charity recommend, *first*, that the school for idiots and feeble-minded children be placed upon an independent basis, with a separate board of directors; *second*, that the general assembly provide for its permanent location and enlargement. They advise the appointment of a commission, to select a suitable site, central, convenient of access, with good natural or artificial drainage, where an abundant and cheap supply of fuel and water can be obtained; and that authority be given to some accredited agent of the state to condemn and pay for the site selected, without inviting competition in the shape of bids for the location. They take pleasure in certifying to the competency, integrity and humanity of Dr. Wilbur, the present superintendent.

WATER SUPPLY AT JACKSONVILLE.

This appears to be the proper point at which to speak of the serious question of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the supply of water for the public institutions at Jacksonville.

The attention of the commissioners was early called to this subject, and they will now endeavor to state the facts, without fear or prejudice, under a sense of the obligation of their official oath.

Insane Hospital.—The first complaint of a scarcity came from the hospital for the insane (fourth biennial report, page 171). "The experience of the last year (1854) has demonstrated that the ori-

ginal provision made for the supply of water was quite inadequate. Four wells, and two cisterns for the reception of the water from the roof, were thought ample." A fifth was dug, but went dry during the summer. A sixth was then dug, and two underground cisterns, capable of holding not far from six hundred barrels, completed. "An exigency is hardly supposable, for which we are not now insured in this most essential particular."

Notwithstanding the confident tone of this assertion, in the sixth report (page 272) it is said, that in consequence of the limited supply of water, the fetid odor from water closets, in very dry times, had rendered "portions of the wings almost uninhabitable," and (1858) "has been a source of great discomfort, and, we fear, no small aggravation of the current amount of sickness." This fault is now happily remedied.

In their seventh report (page 290), the trustees call attention to the section of the law of 1847, which directed that the site selected for the hospital should "have a never-failing supply of water upon the premises," and state that the only supply is from cisterns and from wells. "Frequent attempts have been made to procure an adequate supply of water by wells, (in one instance by digging to the depth of 112 feet,) yet all these attempts, in view of the quantity of water required, have been failures." In 1859 60, twenty four hundred dollars was expended, in hauling water for the use of the institution. The trustees, in this report, ask for an appropriation of \$10,000, with which to build waterworks, in accordance with the plans of Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, an eminent hydraulic engineer, from Chicago, whose report may be found upon page 375

The amount of water estimated to be necessary, by Mr. Chesbrough, for five hundred patients, was fifteen thousand gallons daily. He recommended dependence upon surface drainage and storage, by means of an artificial reservoir, to hold one hundred and fifty days' supply. The flow from Dunlap's spring was measured, and found to be only four gallons a minute, or less than six thousand gallons daily. He accordingly advised reliance upon the main branch of Mauvais'erre creek, which was reported to him to be "nearly dry, in extraordinary seasons, for about three months."

In the eighth report (page 371) is a diagram and description of the embankment; and on page 334 it is said that "the water

works have been in continuous and successful operation for about ten months, and the object to be attained by the appropriations has been fully accomplished ;” although (page 371) “the loss of water by *seepage* has been greater than was anticipated.”

No further complaint is made, until the eleventh biennial report (page 21), from which the following extract is taken : “The unprecedented drought of the year 1867 reproduced, for a brief period, the evils described in our seventh report, as arising from a deficient water supply. The stream feeding the hospital reservoir ceased to flow in July, and remained nearly dry till the middle of February, 1868. The store in the reservoir gave out in October, and for four months the institution was mainly dependent upon water hauled from a greater or less distance. The service of eight men and as many horses was in constant requisition, during most of this period, to render even water enough to maintain steam in heating, and the utmost economy of water in washing and bathing. Expenditure of money was the least calamitous result of this state of things. The failure of a flow of water through the sewers, was signalized by the appearance, in the wards of the old wings, of cases of cholera from poisonous gaseous infection. About twenty patients and attendants were at one time prostrated by the disease, which proved fatal in eight cases.”

During the past year, the reservoir upon the hill has been repaired, and an additional reservoir constructed, by means of a dam, at the foot of the hill. The amount of water needed by the institution is more than Mr. Chesbrough estimated. Twenty-two thousand five hundred gallons a day, for eight months, as in 1867, would give five million, four hundred thousand gallons as the requisite capacity of the reservoirs, diminished somewhat by the slight amount of water which flows even in dry weather. What their actual capacity is, the board is not informed. It is hoped that the enlargement and repairs which have been effected, will prevent any recurrence of the former scarcity, so far as the hospital for the insane is concerned ; and it is said that the supply is even sufficient for the use of the institution for the blind.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—After the introduction of the apparatus for steam-heating into the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, in 1858, the scarcity of water began to be felt there also. On the twenty-second page of the eighth bien-

nial report, Mr. Gillett, the principal, remarks: "A subject that is already one of great inconvenience, and is constantly becoming more annoying, is the want of a good supply of water. There are seven wells upon the premises* (1860), but the supply they afford is meagre. We have also three large cisterns, with a capacity of four thousand barrels, but the rains for two years past have not been sufficient to keep them supplied."

In April, 1864, the trustees bought, at their own risk, a piece of ground containing about seven and a half acres, adjoining the premises of the institution, upon the north, for the sake of what they then called "a well of never-failing water, used for several years in running a steam mill," for which they paid thirty-five hundred dollars. The state took their purchase off their hands, at the next session of the legislature.

In the eleventh report (page 10), the directors were still of the opinion that this mill well "will, without question, more than supply deficiencies of the institution;" and they ask for an appropriation of \$1800, to enable them to "conduct steam and water pipes from the present boilers and cisterns, so as to run a steam pump at that well." "The deficient supply of water," (page 28) "continues to be a constant source of uneasiness and anxiety." "Experience has proved," (page 10,) "that during seasons when water is most needed, and most difficult to be obtained from other sources, our wells and cisterns fail."

In the twelfth report, these complaints are renewed, even more loudly. "All attempts that have been made to obtain an adequate supply of water have failed, and the deficiency has grown worse with each succeeding year. During last winter, at times * * washing clothes and bathing were utterly out of the question. A number of men with teams were in constant requisition for hauling water, and having exhausted the supply on our own premises, the fair ground and Dunlap's spring, were obliged to suspend their efforts, simply because there was no more water to be obtained." On pages 22-25 may be found, however, letters from mayor Barr and the city engineer, which assert that "it is practicable to supply the city with water, at an expense of about \$150,000. * * Measures will be taken at an early day to submit the construction of adequate and permanent water works for

* The number of wells, at this time, is eleven.

the city to a vote of the people, and public sentiment is decidedly favorable to the desired result." In view of the probability of this result, the General Assembly was asked to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars with which to erect the greatly needed chapel and school building, which it declined to do. The assembly did, however, authorize the expenditure, by the directors, of the proceeds of the college and seminary fund, and four thousand dollars, in addition, from the current expense appropriation, in the effort to procure water.

In the report of last year, the following sentences occur: "The interminable annoyance under which the institution has labored for years, resulting from the scarcity of water (a serious want), we are glad to be able at this time to state, will, after the present winter, be experienced no more, as the city of Jacksonville has, by a vote of its citizens, determined upon the erection of water works for the city, from which the institution can be abundantly supplied. We have reliable information, that this enterprise will be put in successful operation during the summer of 1870."

This, like all previous hopes, was destined to speedy overthrow. At a second election, the erection of water works by the city was indefinitely postponed. The reasons for this postponement were various. Some voted for it, because they had no faith in the success of the scheme; others, through fear of increased taxation, without corresponding benefit; others, because they thought that it was the business of the state to provide its own institutions with water; others, because more pressing and important enterprises, in their estimation, should be attended to first.

The directors then decided to avail themselves of the permission granted them to use the funds already mentioned, and proceeded to construct in the rear of the building, an artificial pond (secured against *seepage*, by puddling,) of two million gallons' capacity. The amount of surface drained, to supply this pond, is about fifty acres. Mr. Gillett's language to the commissioners of public charities, concerning this new attempt, was: "If this fails, the Jacksonville water works would fail; they rest upon the same principle."

Rain has since fallen, and demonstrated the absolute failure of the effort.

It is now proposed to try again. The directors intend to see whether a supply cannot be obtained, by damming, from a little

stream which runs through the town, by the gas works and woolen factory, and furnishes both with water, (by the aid of storage, for the stream is dry every summer.)

Certainly, it is greatly to be hoped, that perseverance may in the end insure success. Jacksonville is an admirable location for a public institution. The citizens residing there are in full sympathy with its spirit and aims. Any change would involve serious pecuniary loss—so great has been the amount already expended for land and buildings. The same difficulty of obtaining water might be experienced elsewhere, away from the vicinity of a river. This board has no ill-will to Jacksonville, and no personal ends to accomplish. The statements made have been made simply from a sense of duty to the state.

With regard to the new enterprise, the following points will have to be considered: *First*, the amount of water needed;* *second*, the amount of water now obtainable from the stream referred to; *third*, the prospect of a continued supply, in view of the general process of drying up, throughout the state; *fourth*, the probable losses, by seepage and evaporation; *fifth*, the degree of probability of the corruption of standing water, by the growth and decay of organic matter.

If these points are satisfactorily determined by experienced and prudent men, unbiased in their judgment, the objections to enlarging the existing institution will be wholly removed. If not, the state, by building, would only make the loss greater, in case of the ultimate abandonment of the present site.

The amount thus far fruitlessly expended, so far as a supply of water is in question, has been in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars. In the winter of 1868–9, the institution paid for seventy-three days' hauling, in succession, besides using its own teams. The amount hauled averaged one hundred and seventy-five barrels daily. The engineer has sometimes been obliged to put out the fire under his boilers, to prevent their bursting, on account of the impossibility of filling them. Mrs. Smith, the nurse, testifies,

* It is proposed to enlarge the capacity of the institution to 320 pupils, or with employees, teachers, etc., a population of (say) 350. The amount needed will be one barrel and a half daily for each person, or 15,000 gallons. Experience has shown that in 1867, the insane hospital had to depend for eight months upon storage. The amount necessary to be stored, for the use of the institution for deaf mutes, therefore, would be about 3,500,000 gallons.

that on a number of occasions, when the physician has prescribed a bath for a sick child, it could not be given; and that last winter, she undressed a boy, with the expectation of bathing him, and could not get water enough to wash his feet.

Blind Asylum.—The impression has generally prevailed, that the Institution for the Education of the Blind has never experienced any scarcity of water. But one of the young ladies of the family informed the secretary of this board, that two inches of water in the bottom of a tub is all that is allowed, for bathing purposes; so great is the economy practiced. Sixty barrels a week, in a tank in the attic, is the allowance for personal use, in washing. There are seven cisterns, with a capacity of six or seven thousand barrels, and five wells. It is thought that Davenport & Strawn's coal mine, the flow of water in which is at present fifty gallons a minute, would furnish a sufficient supply for this institution; but of course, there can be no guaranty of its permanence. The sinking of another shaft might drain the mine dry. It is also thought, that connexion might be made with the reservoir of the hospital for the insane.

School for Idiots.—The number of inmates of the Experimental School for Idiots, etc., is so small, that the institution has never suffered for want of water, though economy has been necessary, and at one time a supply was obtained, by hauling, for about three weeks. At present, one basin of water has to suffice, in the morning, for half a dozen pupils. The children are washed with a sponge, in order to prevent extravagance in its use.

Opinion of the State Geologist.—In reply to a communication from the secretary of the board of public charities, Dr. Worthen, the state geologist, has kindly furnished the subjoined opinion:

GEOLOGICAL ROOMS, }
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., December 8, 1870. }

REV. FRED. H. WINES:

Dear Sir—Your note, containing certain queries in regard to the water supply in this state, has been received, and in reply I submit the following facts and suggestions.

The sources from which our water supplies are mainly obtained, are three-fold—first, from our rivers, and the smaller streams that serve to drain the surface of the superfluous moisture that accumulates from the annual rainfall; second, the underground accumulations found in the sands and gravel beds of the superficial deposits, or the source from which ordinary wells are supplied; and third, accumulations at greater depth, occurring in the porous beds of the underlying rock strata, that are only available where the necessary conditions for artesian wells obtain. These conditions are, simply the occurrence of a porous water-bearing formation, which is usually sandstone, enclosed

between impervious beds, which confine the water until the overlying beds are pierced by the drill, when the water rises to the same level as the outcrop of the porous strata, and if that is higher than the surface where the boring is made, the water flows out, and we have an artesian well.

The first resource mentioned, viz: our rivers and smaller streams, may be made available for the supply of our inland towns and cities, where they carry a sufficient volume of water, and are permanent running streams. Unfortunately, but few of them are of this character, while by far the greater portion are mere surface drains, which, although they carry a large amount of water at certain seasons, are nearly or entirely dry at others, and therefore cannot be relied on for a constant supply. This is the general character of most of the creeks in the central portion of the state, and although a limited supply of water may be obtained from them in favorable locations, by the construction of dams, and a reservoir, into which the water could be pumped, and retained as a resource when the stream ceased to flow; yet it might be seriously questioned, whether the water, under such circumstances, would not become stagnant, and consequently unfit for use, except for mechanical purposes.

The second resource for water mentioned above, is the underground accumulations, from which ordinary wells and springs are supplied. This water is held in, or percolates through, the sand and gravel beds belonging to what is termed the *drift* formation, which overlies the bed rock, in nearly every portion of the state, with a variable thickness of from fifty to two hundred and fifty feet. The supply from this source is limited, and very few localities afford an amount beyond the requirements of an ordinary-sized family, from a single well. There is, however, one portion of the state, hereafter to be mentioned under the head of artesian waters, where an unfailing supply may be derived from wells sunk in these superficial deposits.

The third, and most reliable resource for a water supply, where the necessary conditions obtain, is the deep underground accumulations, held in the porous rock strata, and obtainable only by artesian wells. Over a part of Iroquois and Champaign counties, artesian wells are obtained in the superficial deposits, by sinking or boring to a depth of only from thirty to sixty feet, when a constant flow of water is obtained. This is a very unusual occurrence, and entirely unknown in most portions of the state.

The great artesian water deposit of this state is the Potsdam sandstone—a soft, porous rock, varying from three hundred to four hundred feet or more in thickness—which reaches the surface at only a few points within the limits of the state, but at every point, so far as we are aware—except at Chatsworth—where this rock has been penetrated with the drill, a constant flow of water has been obtained. At Chicago, Joliet, Morris, and Ottawa, it has been found at depths varying from five to eight hundred feet, and constant flowing wells have been obtained at these points. In the central portions of the state this sandstone lies deep beneath the surface, and a boring would probably have to be carried down from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet to reach it, and as no wells have yet been sunk to this depth, it is impossible to say, whether the water would flow to the surface here, if the rock were penetrated; though the probabilities are that it would. The attempt made in this city, some years since, to find artesian water, was frustrated by breaking the drill at the depth of about eleven hundred and seventy-five feet, and the work was subsequently abandoned. It is probable that three hundred feet more would have penetrated the sandstone and settled this important question.

From these remarks it may be inferred, that the only reliable resources, which we have in this portion of the state for an adequate supply of water, are the constantly running streams that carry a sufficient amount of water to supply the demand at all times, and

artesian wells, that can only be obtained under favorable conditions, such as have only been demonstrated as existing, over a limited portion of the state. It is highly probable, however, that deeper borings, hereafter to be made, will greatly increase the present known area over which artesian wells may be obtained.

I have the honor to remain, very truly yours,

A. H. WORTHEN.

V.—NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

On the 18th of February, 1857, an act was approved for the maintenance and establishment of the Illinois Normal University.

Fourteen gentlemen, named in the act, and the superintendent of public instruction, *ex officio*, were constituted "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois." The superintendent is made *ex officio* secretary of the board. The board is authorized to establish a normal university, the object of which is declared to be, "to qualify teachers for the common schools of this state." Each county within the state is entitled to gratuitous instruction for one pupil, and each representative district is entitled to gratuitous instruction for a number of pupils equal to the number of representatives in said district, who are to be chosen in a manner prescribed. The interest of the university and seminary fund, or such part thereof as may be found necessary, is appropriated for the maintenance of the university, but its use in the purchase of sites or erection of buildings is strictly forbidden. The board is directed to appoint an agent, "who shall visit the cities, villages, and other places in the state, which may be deemed eligible for the purpose, to receive donations and proposals for the establishment and maintenance of the normal university." The board is authorized and required "to fix the permanent location of the said normal university at the place where the most favorable inducements are offered for that purpose." No appropriation for building was made.

The site selected for the institution by the board, was at Normal, near the city of Bloomington, in consideration of the following subscription :

McLean county, proceeds of swamp lands.....	\$70,000
Lands and town lots.....	9,200
Trees and ornamental planting.....	1,100
Individual subscriptions in cash.....	23,275
Site (157 acres,)	39,250
	<hr/>
	\$141,825

The amount realized from this subscription was \$91,465 in cash, and the site ; a loss of \$12,110—which was principally due to a financial disaster, which swept over the country, during the erection of the building.

Mr. Charles E. Hovey, a member of the board, was appointed, on the 23rd of June, 1857, principal of the university. Major's Hall, in Bloomington, was rented and fitted up for the temporary accommodation of the school, which opened on the first Monday in October.

The work of building was prosecuted with energy. The first graduating class, of ten, received their diplomas in the assembly room of the new edifice, in June, 1860 ; and by September of the same year, the school took up its permanent abode therein.

As the building had cost over \$180,000, and the receipts from subscriptions were only \$91,465, it became necessary for the state to liquidate the indebtedness hanging over the institution, in the shape of mechanics' liens, etc. ; and by an act approved February 14th, 1861, the governor was authorized and required to issue inscribed state stock to the amount of \$65,000, a part of the [accumulated] interest of the college and seminary fund, payable to the state board of education, for the use of the university. An act approved February 14th, 1865, made a further appropriation of \$31,214 91, to complete the payment of all outstanding claims, on the building account, against the university.

The cost of the university grounds and buildings, therefore, was as follows :

Site	\$39,250 00
Cash from subscriptions	91,465 00
Appropriation of 1861	65,000 00
“ 1865	31,214 91
	<hr/>
	\$226,929 91

To this, add special appropriations for boiler, ornamentation of site, fence, sidewalks, and water closets, amounting in all to \$6000. The state has also appropriated for museum, apparatus and furniture, \$5500.

The present valuation of the real and personal property is \$312,000—a gain upon the original cost, of about \$73,000.

Connected with the institution, since its organization, is a school, known as the Model School. Until June, 1868, the children of the school district received instruction here, for a stipulated sum. The connection between the district and model schools is now severed; and the number of its departments has been reduced from four to three. Notwithstanding the separation, the number of pupils, during the past year, has been one hundred and eighty-four. This school, instead of being an expense to the university, is a source of income, as the pupils pay for their tuition; while it affords to the students of the university opportunity for practice in teaching, under the eye of their instructors.

In every point of view, the normal university awakens pleasure in the mind of an intelligent, liberal observer—by the beauty of the grounds, the admirable appointments of the building, the perfection of the discipline, the thoroughness of the instruction given, the evident earnestness and diligence of the students, and the economy in its financial management. The patriotism of professors and students alike, during the late unhappy war, was noble. Some of the graduates occupy positions of high trust—one of them having been appointed principal of the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia. One of its professors, by his explorations of the unknown regions of the interior, and his contributions to the stock of scientific knowledge, has excited the admiration of the entire country, and shed lustre upon the state. The collection of specimens in natural history is the finest west of the Allegheny mountains. This university is second to none in the Union. It deserves and should receive public confidence, and the most liberal support.

In the normal department alone, instruction has been given to 2084 young persons, within the thirteen years of its existence. The present number is about three hundred, who fill the house to overflowing, so that even the halls are used as school rooms.

Dr. Richard Edwards is and has been, for the last ten years, its honored and successful principal.

By the eighteenth section of the fourteenth article of the new constitution, the permanent character of the appropriation from the college and seminary fund is destroyed.

The following is a statement of the receipts, from the beginning :

Fourteen years' receipts of the Normal University.

Year.	College and seminary fund.	Special appro- priations.	Tuition fees.	All other sources.	Total.
1857				\$91,465 00a	\$91,465 00
1858	\$9,754 74				9,754 74
1859	9,818 93				9,818 93
1860	9,823 94				9,823 94
1861	10,362 94	\$65,000 00b			75,362 94
1862	12,199 15		\$748 20	520 10	13,467 45
1863	12,445 99		1,826 40	209 85	14,482 24
1864	12,445 99		2,215 00	228 16	14,889 15
1865	12,445 99	31,214 91	3,054 05		46,714 95
1866	12,445 99		4,804 97	328 33	17,079 29
1867	12,445 99	4,000 00	5,777 90	174 50	22,398 39
1868	12,445 99	2,500 00	6,144 15	385 28	21,475 42
1869	12,444 99	16,500 00c	4,410 41		33,355 40
1870	12,444 99	9,000 00c	5,584 62		27,029 61
Total.....	\$151,525 62	\$128,214 91	\$34,065 70	\$93,311 22	\$407,117 45

a. Amount realized from subscriptions.

b. In inscribed state stock.

c. \$9,000 per annum, for *current* expenses.

According to this statement, which may need some slight correction, the average amount expended upon each pupil of the normal department, from the opening of the university, has been \$195 35.

VI.—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The home for the children of deceased soldiers, of which Mrs. Virginia C. Ohr, a soldier's widow, is the superintendent, was established by the twenty-fourth General Assembly, in 1865.

Nine trustees were constituted a corporation, to receive subscriptions and donations, and to organize and carry on the institution. The object of the incorporation was declared to be, "to provide a 'Home' for the nurture and education, without charge, of all indigent children of soldiers, who have served in the armies of the Union, during the present rebellion, and have been disabled, from disease or wounds therein, or have died or been killed in said service." No appropriation of funds was made from the state treasury.

The governor was further authorized to appoint five commissioners, not connected with the corporation, to receive bids, and decide the location ; but any location was forbidden, until the sum of fifty thousand dollars should be subscribed and paid in.

Several counties made subscriptions to the "Home" under this act. Inasmuch as the sum of fifty thousand dollars, however, was not paid to the trustees, the governor did not appoint commissioners to select a site.

In 1867, by an act approved March 5th, the General Assembly appropriated thirty thousand four hundred dollars, being a fund commonly called the deserters' fund, and seventy thousand dollars in addition, for the establishment and maintenance of the institution. This act also released the counties which had made subscriptions, from the obligation to pay them.

In consideration of the following donations by citizens of McLean county, the "Home" was located at Normal, near Bloomington :

Site, valued at.....	\$12,000
Other lands, valued at.....	21,775
Cash and notes	4,525
City lots.....	920
Ornamental trees.....	1,000
Total	<u>\$40,220</u>

Pending the erection of the necessary buildings, a temporary home was opened in Bloomington, in August, 1867. A second temporary home, also in Bloomington, was opened in October. In February, 1868, the two existing homes proving to be of insufficient capacity, a third was opened in Springfield.

The present building was completed and occupied on the first day of June, 1869. The original estimate of its cost, made by master builders, was \$68,000. The actual cost of the building and improvements, has been \$132,411 82. It is substantially and well built, but its plan is very defective. When completed, there was not a closet in it ; the arrangements for washing and bathing are insufficient ; the apparatus for heating and ventilation proved a total failure, and had to be taken out ; there is no proper provision for separation of the sexes, no private apartments for the

superintendent and family, no suitable store room, no play rooms for the children, no secluded and quiet sick room; the laundry is in the basement of the main building, so that the steam and smell rise and fill the house; and until very recently, at least, there has been no apparatus for flooding the building in case of fire, nor any guards to the upper windows, to prevent the children from falling out. The building has tried the patience of the officers and inmates to the utmost, and has proved a real obstacle to success.

The organization has also been faulty, but has been much improved. The fault consisted in the trustees not giving the superintendent sufficient power to appoint and remove subordinates.

The accounts, until after the organization of this board, were very loosely kept, in the form of monthly or irregular statements, on separate papers. A very thorough examination of them, however, by the secretary of this board, shows that there are vouchers on file, for every payment of money; and that the average weekly cost *per capita* for care and tuition has been less than in any other state institution.

The appropriations for building proved insufficient to pay the expense. The trustees paid off the indebtedness on this account with funds derived from the current expense appropriation, relying upon the sale of lands to make good the deficiency; but in this expectation, they were disappointed. The actual current expenses have not exceeded the appropriation. But the lack of ready money, with which to pay bills accruing, from day to day, has increased the cost of living, and subjected officers and employees to constant annoyance, from which they should be delivered, in future.

The trustees are earnestly striving to make the home all that the people of the state wish it to be, and at every visit of the commissioners of public charities, a marked improvement is manifest.*

* *Note to second edition of this report.*—Since the preparation and publication of the first edition of this report, which was destroyed by fire in the state bookbindery, it has been ascertained that the expense and consequent deficiency of the soldiers' orphans' home is much larger than here stated. The figures given and statements made are partially incorrect.

The following table shows the classified receipts of this institution, from the beginning:

Six years' receipts of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Year.	Appropriations.		All other sources.	Total.
	Current.	Special.		
1865.....	.....	.....	\$993 40	\$993 40
1866.....	.....	.....	1,963 85	1,963 85
1867.....	.....	\$35,350 00	4,455 94	39,805 94
1868.....	.....	69,521 40	9,613 96	79,135 36
1869.....	\$45,000 00	45,100 00	2,777 53	92,877 53
1870.....	45,000 00	500 00	4,091 23	49,591 23
Total	\$90,000 00	\$150,471 40	\$23,895 91	\$264,367 31

Total expenditures.....\$283,841 99
 Total receipts 264,367 31

Deficiency..... \$19,474 68

The total number of orphans received, has been about four hundred and eighty. The amount expended upon each, therefore, has been \$591 34.

It should be stated, in closing this notice, that the language of the deeds conveying the site, and some of the other pieces of real estate belonging to the "Home," reads, "*In consideration of the permanent location of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home,*" etc. Some lawyers say, that the legal effect of this expression is, to secure a reversion of the property to the original donors, whenever it ceases to be used for its present purpose. Others, with apparently more reason, say, that inasmuch as there will be no soldiers' orphans, after the lapse of a few years, and this was known when the conveyance was made, the use of the property, as long as the necessity exists, for such an institution, constitutes a "permanent location;" and the title of the state is absolute. The commissioners of public charities are of the opinion, that the latter would be the interpretation given to the language employed, by any court, before whom the title of the state might be disputed. They are confident that this was the interpretation intended by Judge Davis. Yet the ambiguity of the expression opens a door to future litigation, which should be closed, if possible.

VII.—INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The history of this institution is so recent and so familiar to the people of Illinois, as scarcely to need repetition.

The agitation for its establishment, in which Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, took so active a part, dates as far back as the year 1851. Among the leading causes of this agitation were, *first*, a sense of the folly of requiring every student in our colleges, whatever his future calling, to study the ancient classics, in order to graduation; *second*, the conviction, that even in our common schools, the study of books too much excludes and prevents that industrial training, equally essential in order to prepare our children for usefulness in life; *third*, the hope that a university especially dedicated to agriculture and the mechanic arts, would develop both, and so add to the material wealth of the state; *fourth*, the desire to dignify labor, by imparting to the laborer a liberal, though not necessarily a classic, education.

In 1862, by an act of the national congress, a grant of public lands was made to the several states for "the endowment, support and maintenance, in each, of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the several states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." By the language of the act just quoted, it will be observed that classical studies are not excluded; but, on the contrary, one object of the university is declared to be, the education of the industrial classes for the learned professions, as well as for more immediately practical pursuits.

In 1867, the General Assembly of this state, by an act approved January 25th, authorized counties, cities and towns, to bid for the location of the university about to be established. On the 28th of February, 1867, an act was approved, fixing the site at Urbana, in Champaign county, and authorizing the appointment of a board of thirty-one trustees (including three members *ex officio*) to manage and govern the institution.

The nominal valuation of the bid, by which this location was secured, was \$450,000, as follows :

Champaign county bonds	\$100,000
Illinois Central R. R. freights.....	50,000
College building, and lands (980 acres).....	298,000
Trees and shrubbery	2,000
Total	\$450,000

The actual present valuation of the lands and building, as given in the report of the regent to this board and to the superintendent of public instruction, including additions and improvements since made, is \$161,000.

The trustees effected an organization, March 12th, 1867; and on the same day the Rev. Dr. J. M. Gregory, of Michigan, was elected regent, and his salary fixed at three thousand dollars per annum, which was subsequently increased to four thousand dollars. The regent entered upon the duties of his office, on the first day of April. The university opened its doors to students, March 2d, 1868.

The details of the organization are fully given in the university reports, circulars and catalogues, and need not be repeated here.

From the beginning, more or less distrust has been felt by a portion at least of the classes specially interested in its success, which has been manifested in various ways, by newspaper articles, public addresses, special conventions, debates in the board of trustees, and even by a resolution of censure, adopted by the General Assembly, in 1869. The university occupies new ground. What it can or will become, the future must decide. The controversy has largely assumed the form of a discussion as to the position which should be given, in this institution, to the classics. Three parties have been developed, of which one would totally exclude the study of Latin and Greek; a second would discourage, without forbidding it; and a third would make it quite prominent. The success of the Michigan state university, at Ann Arbor, has awakened in Illinois a spirit of noble emulation, which seems likely at some day to secure the establishment within our own borders, of a university proper, "in which anybody may learn anything." Opinions differ very widely as to the expediency of instituting a close connection between industrial and classical edu-

education, some contending that such a connection would be a mutual advantage; others, that it would defeat the end in view in the establishment of this institution. The friends of popular education wish a free state university, as the head and crown of the free school system. Both Champaign and Normal, therefore, are looking forward to the possibility of making one or the other of these universities, so-called, a university in reality as well as in name; and the relation between the question of classical education and these local rivalries is obvious. In point of fact, the policy at present pursued by the faculty, at Urbana, is to allow every matriculated student to select his own studies, aided but not controlled, by such advice as they are able to render; and of the whole number, ten per cent. are engaged in the study of Latin, while there is not a solitary student of Greek.

The university is now open to both sexes, a change which the commissioners of public charities highly approve, as both just and wise.

The library at present numbers about three thousand five hundred volumes. A collection of specimens in natural history has been commenced, but the progress made is necessarily slight.

The amount of land granted by the United States to the state of Illinois, for the use of this institution, was four hundred and eighty thousand acres. Four hundred and thirty thousand acres of the scrip have been sold,* for \$294,692 41, which has been partially invested as follows:

40,000 Champaign county bonds, 10 per cent.....	\$40,000 00
50,000 Sangamon " " 9 " 	50,000 00
25,000 Morgan " " 10 " 	25,000 00
25,000 Chicago city water " 7 " 	24,961 80
109,000 Illinois " 6 " 	110,153 34
Total.....	\$250,115 14

The lands donated by the citizens of Champaign county consist of (1) the university lot, (2) the Busey farm, and (3) the Griggs farm; the latter containing about four hundred acres, which it is proposed to sell, whenever it can be wisely done.

* Twenty-five thousand acres of the remaining scrip have been located; sixteen thousand in Minnesota, and nine thousand in Nebraska.

The total expenditures, to March, 1870, were :

Paid for additional grounds, improvements, etc.	\$34,955 21
“ farm and garden exp’s, agr’l and hort’l dept’s	20,282 14
“ library, cabinets and instruments.....	11,947 72
“ salaries	38,712 61
“ trustees’ expenses.....	4,884 45
“ sale and location of scrip, and taxes.....	4,159 59
“ furniture, fuel, etc.....	5,666 87
“ mechanical and military departments.....	1,408 97
“ all other expenses.....	1,837 12
Total.....	\$123,834 68

The General Assembly of 1869 made appropriations to the university, amounting to sixty thousand dollars. Inasmuch as the law of congress requires the several states to purchase, erect, preserve and repair the building or buildings used by the colleges receiving the benefit of congressional liberality, further appropriations will be necessary, from time to time, as the institution develops in power, size and utility—the end for which Dr. Gregory and his coadjutors are striving with all the force and wisdom at their command ; and they deserve public confidence and support.

VIII.—STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The “act for the reformation of juvenile offenders and vagrants,” approved March 5th, 1867, established an institution, to be known as the “State Reform School.”

There are two methods of dealing with juvenile offenders, of which one is to treat them as criminals, and inflict upon them such punishment as is ordinarily inflicted by custody in jails and penitentiaries ; the other, to treat them as ignorant and neglected children, whose parents are incompetent or inefficient, and who therefore need better care and training during the period of minority than their parents are able to give them. The first theory consigns them to prison, for a specified term of confinement, according to their offense. The second places them in charge of state officers, to whom they are virtually apprenticed or bound, until of age, to be educated and fitted to become useful citizens of the commonwealth.

Both of these methods of treatment rest upon correct legal principles, sanctioned by the courts of nearly or quite all the states of the Union. There are, of course, many vicious or neglected children, who have not committed any overt criminal act, who are in the streets of all our larger towns and cities, in process of training for a career of crime. It is certain that the jails exercise upon such no reformatory influence. No private effort is sufficiently powerful to reach and restrain them. Hence has arisen the special class of institutions, known as *reform schools*, of which there are now about thirty in the United States, with substantially identical principles and modes of organization and discipline; each of the two words in their common title being significant of their distinctive aim.

From the title given to the institution with whose organization they were entrusted, and from the language of various sections of the act, (particularly sections twelve, sixteen and seventeen,) as well as from the known intentions of the members of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, to whose efforts the passage of the act in question was measurably due, the trustees have assumed that the General Assembly purposed to adopt the second of the two methods enumerated above, and have erected buildings suitable to that end, similar to those at Westborough, Massachusetts.

But the language of several of the sections of the law, especially of that section which requires the trustees to receive all the convicts in the penitentiary under eighteen years of age, and all the children sentenced to the county jails of the state, whose unexpired term shall not be less than six months, seems to indicate that the real purpose of the General Assembly was to provide for the erection of a prison, in the strict sense, with a view to relieving the penitentiary and jails of the state from the various evils incident to overcrowding.

It is evident that this law will require modification, in one direction or the other, by the present assembly.

The trustees of the reform school located the institution at Pontiac, in Livingston county, in consideration of the following subscription :

Livingston county bonds.....	\$50,000
Bonds of the town of Pontiac.....	25,000
Chicago and Alton R. R. freights.....	5,000
Lands, (given by Jesse W. Fell).....	10,000
Total	\$90,000

The trustees have erected a main building one hundred and eighty-three feet long, fifty-nine feet in width in the wing, and sixty seven feet in the centre, with a rear building for engine and boiler rooms, laundry, etc. They have expended :

For real estate.....	\$32,246 75
For building	69,152 67
For improvements	1,032 02
For trustees, and other expenses	5,661 28
Due on contracts not completed.....	30,324 32
Total	\$138,417 04

They have employed as superintendent, Mr. George W. Perkins, late warden of the Illinois penitentiary, and formerly superintendent of the reform school at Chicago, in which position he attracted the notice, and elicited the warmest commendations of the friends of prison reform throughout the country.

IX.—SOUTHERN NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

The act creating the Southern Illinois Normal University was approved March 9th, 1869.

Five trustees were appointed under this act, three of them for four years, and two of them for two years, who were intrusted with the selection of a site, the erection of a building, and the organization and management of the institution. They were directed to advertise for bids for the location, and to select from among the places competing therefor, the one which should, all things considered, offer the most advantageous conditions, provided that the site should be south of the line of the Alton and Terre Haute railroad. To enable them to erect the building and make the improvements preparatory to the reception of pupils, and to supply the necessary furniture for the same, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars was appropriated.

The points competing for the location were found to be Anna, Carlisle, Carbondale, Centralia, DuQuoin, Irvington, Jonesboro, Olney, Pana, South Pass, Tamaroa and Vandalia: twelve in all. Each was examined, and Carbondale, in Jackson county, finally selected.

The designs and specifications adopted for the building were furnished by a St. Louis architect, Mr. Thomas Walsh.

Rev. E. J. Palmer, of the board of trustees, was elected superintendent of construction.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, of Carbondale, a very reliable citizen, entered into contract with the board to erect the building according to plans and specifications for sixty-five thousand of the seventy-five thousand dollars appropriated by the state, and all the other assets, in the shape of donations and subscriptions. These assets were nominally:

Bonds of the city of Carbondale	\$100,000
Jackson county bonds (promised)	50,000
Illinois Central railroad freights.	25,000
Lands, valued at.....	53,500
Stone for foundation	500
Total	<u>\$229,000</u>

Their actual value was much less. The city bonds are probably worth seventy-five cents on the dollar, the population of Carbondale being only twenty five hundred, so that the subscription amounted to forty dollars for every man, woman and child in the place. The amount likely to be realized from the Illinois Central railroad freights, is ten or fifteen thousand dollars. The Jackson county subscription proved to be blank paper. It appears that the county court never issued any order for the election at which the subscription was voted; that the election would, in any case, have needed to be legalized by the subsequent action of the General Assembly; that the new constitution, since adopted, renders such action impossible; and that the new county court, elected after the subscription, refused to issue the promised bonds. Mr. Campbell's valuation of the total assets is \$110,000.

The experience of this institution is a striking illustration of the unsatisfactory results of inviting competition for location. In addition to the statement just made, it should be added, that al-

though the reason given in the law for requiring the site to be south of the Alton and Terre Haute railroad is, "a view of obtaining a good supply of water," the actual supply is greatly inferior to that at Jacksonville, already commented upon in this report. The wells in the town do not furnish a sufficient supply for the use of private families. A well was dug, twenty-six feet deep, ten feet through the solid rock, to furnish water for building purposes, and in the dry season it does not afford drinking water for the workmen. At other times there are four or five feet of water in it. But for making mortar, etc., a supply was obtained by damming a ravine upon the grounds.

The reason for making the contract with Mr. Campbell, was, that there were defects in the title to the lands donated by the city, which the board could not correct without difficulty. Mr. Campbell assumed the trouble and risk of securing quit claim deeds from all who might assert a claim, and relieved the board from all responsibility in the matter.

The site of the new university contains twenty acres, and is one half mile south of the public square. Where the building stands, it is twenty-eight feet above the bed of the railway. The edifice, which faces the road, is two hundred and nine feet in length, substantially and well built, so far as it has been completed, and tasteful in design and appearance.* The contract requires its completion by September 1st, 1871; but it will not be possible to have it ready for use by that time. Several changes from the plans and specifications have been found necessary, some of which have been made at the contractor's expense, others, amounting to \$23,508, at the expense of the state. Other changes, yet to be made, will cost it is estimated, \$22,000. The total cost of building to the state under the contract, therefore, will be :

Assets in Mr. Campbell's possession.....	\$110,000 00
Appropriation by state, 1869	65,000 00
Expended by trustees on building account†.....	5,278 40
Changes made in plan.....	45,508 00
Total.....	\$225,786 40

* A detailed description of it accompanied by diagrams, may be found in the eighth biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, made to the present General Assembly.

† See note at foot of page 76.

The actual cost will exceed this sum by fifty thousand dollars at least, being the amount of the Jackson county subscription, if not more. Mr. Campbell's private books will show how much. He alleges that it will be impossible for him to complete his contract without this money, and that he will be compelled, after exhausting his own means, to throw it up, or come upon his bondholders. The amount of his bond is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It will be for the General Assembly to decide what action to take, under these unfortunate circumstances. Jackson county, by virtue of a promise, which it cannot fulfill, has secured the location, against all competitors. Mr. Campbell, the contractor, has no legal recourse in case the state shall hold him to the letter of his bond. The state will own a building, when completed, fully worth its actual cost. The question is one of equity, whether it is just, to require him to pay from his own pocket fifty thousand dollars of that cost or not. The decision of this question will require a more minute examination than the board of public charities has yet been able to give it.

X.—SOUTHERN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The act creating the Southern Asylum for the Insane, was approved April 16th, 1869.

The object of this act is to establish an "asylum" for the custody of incurables, as distinguished from a "hospital" for cure. It might be easily and abundantly proved, that this design is both impracticable and undesirable, and that the law in this particular needs amending.

For the carrying out of the design of the act, the lieutenant governor and four citizens, selected by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, are appointed a board of commissioners, charged with the duty of selecting a site and erecting the necessary buildings, upon the most approved plan, of sufficient

Items, (not paid to Mr. Campbell.)

Architect	\$2,000 00	
Site	1,500 00	
Drainage and pipe	362 40	
Furnaces and ventilating pipe	1,100 00	
Advertising for bids for site	316 00	
	<hr/>	\$5,278 40

capacity to accommodate at least three hundred inmates. Until the completion of the buildings and the opening of the asylum, they are allowed the same compensation as the commissioners engaged in erecting the new state house, namely : "five dollars per day for time of actual service."

The site selected is Anna, in Union county. More beautifully wooded and diversified grounds than the commissioners have secured, cannot be found in the state of Illinois, nor better natural facilities for drainage. The supply of water, from a large spring upon the premises, is said to be sufficient, but the history of other institutions tends to weaken confidence in the statement, until its truth is established by experience. The plans adopted are very beautiful. They were furnished by Mr. Thomas J. Walsh, of St. Louis, the architect of the Southern Normal University. The commissioners of public charities at one time hoped, that in this asylum, some modifications of the existing system of caring for the insane would be introduced, in accordance with the action of the conference, whose proceedings are reported on page 82 of this report. The hope is disappointed. The plan adopted is that of a centre building and two wings, for five hundred patients, who will be confined as usual, in wards, with barred windows and locked doors. Very little progress has been made in the work of building, in consequence of various delays attending the selection of a site, which it is not necessary to enumerate. All that has been done thus far, is to lay the foundation for one wing, and make the excavation for what it is said will be the finest sewer in the state. The contract made by the commissioners, however, secures the completion of the wing commenced, by December, 1871.

The donation made by the citizens of Union county, to secure the location, was forty dollars of the price of each acre thus far purchased for the use of the asylum. The amount thus realized was \$11,606 80. Governor Dougherty also contributed stone for the foundation, valued at five hundred dollars.

XI.—NORTHERN ILLINOIS HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The act creating the Northern Illinois Hospital and Asylum for the Insane, was approved April 16th, 1869.

The act provides for the appointment, by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, of nine commissioners, no

two of whom shall reside in the same county, to select a site ; who shall receive two dollars per day, each, for every day spent in locating said institution, and their actual necessary expenses during the time employed in said service. After the location, the erection of buildings and government and management of the institution are intrusted to three trustees, appointed in a similar manner, who receive two dollars per diem while actually engaged in the discharge of their official duties, and their necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning from the meetings of the board.

The law requires the trustees to make provision for the accommodation of three hundred patients, upon the existing plan, or if they prefer it, upon the "cottage system." It appropriated for this purpose, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The site selected is Elgin, Kane county, upon the banks of the Fox river.

The donation received from the citizens of Elgin, was as follows:

One hundred and sixty acres, for site, valued at	\$16,000
Spring, valued at	2,500
Chicago and Northwestern railroad freights	3,000
Total.....	<u>\$21,500</u>

The estimated cost of the land and buildings, according to plans and specifications, embracing a central edifice and two wings, is a little over \$500,000.

It is gratifying to know that the commissioners design, at least, a partial combination of the cottage with the congregate systems.

XII.—ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' COLLEGE.

This institution, at Fulton, in Whiteside county, is not owned by the state of Illinois, but has been aided, in years past, by grants of money from the public treasury. The act of February 27th, 1867, appropriated a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, annually, for two years, to be applied solely to the maintenance and education of disabled soldiers and sailors regularly discharged from the service of the United States, and to the support and education of indigent orphans or half orphans of de-

ceased soldiers and sailors in said service, above the age of twelve years, at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum for each student. It prescribes also the mode of admission to the college, as a pupil of the state, and the method of auditing and paying the state accounts. The act of March 10th, 1869, appropriated a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, applicable to the same object, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum for each student. The amounts paid from the treasury, under these acts, have been :

In 1867	\$2,453 25
In 1868.....	15,473 45
In 1869.....	20,036 82
In 1870.....	14,154 45
Total	<u>\$52,117 97</u>

The board of charities never paid a visit to this institution in a body. Several of the members went, at different times, singly or together. The impression made upon their minds was, that the principal, Col. Leander A. Potter, formerly a professor in the Normal University, is a very faithful and competent officer ; that the teaching and discipline in the college, are better than usual in schools of its class and grade ; that the financial management is thorough and economical ; but that the instruction given is very elementary, and, with a few exceptions, not above what could be obtained in a good district school.

The receipts from other sources have been comparatively small. The appropriation by the state has not covered the actual cost of board and tuition of state pupils, as the following statement shows.

The whole number of counties represented in the Soldiers' College, during the past two years, has been eighty ; the whole number of students, three hundred and fourteen ; the whole number of weeks' attendance, twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-five ; and the average attendance, for each student, one year of forty weeks. The total expenditures have been \$50,765 25 ; average weekly expenditure *per capita*, four dollars and five cents ; cost of a year's board and tuition, one hundred and sixty-two dollars ; amount appropriated by the state, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

It is questionable whether the twenty-second section of article fourth, of the new constitution, will admit of further appropriations to this college.

XIII.—CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

A historical sketch of this useful institution, of which the citizens of Chicago are justly proud, will appear in another part of this report, among the private charities of Cook county. There is no institution in the state which more manifestly fulfills the end of its existence, or which accomplishes greater good, at less cost, than this. Its management is thoroughly conscientious and painstaking. It has received, in all, from the state \$20,000, which has been money well bestowed. The section of the new constitution, already referred to, will prevent it from receiving further appropriations, if it remains a private corporation. The trustees purpose introducing a bill conveying all the property of the infirmary to the state of Illinois, and making it purely a state institution. Such a bill will have the cordial support of this board.

PRIVATE ASYLUM AT BATAVIA.

Under the fifth section of the act establishing the board of public charities, the commissioners have visited a private insane asylum, at Batavia, in Kane county, owned and superintended by Dr. R. J. Patterson, late superintendent of the Iowa insane asylum. They take pleasure in testifying to the general air of quiet and comfort in this institution, which is exclusively for female patients, and of limited capacity. They recommend it to public confidence and patronage.

Although there are objections to private institutions, on the score of their being more liable to be perverted to wrongful uses, and less susceptible of a proper classification of inmates, there are also arguments upon the other side, which may be briefly stated.

The cost of their erection and furnishing is not a charge upon the public treasury, and does not add to the burden of taxation.

They admit of a higher grade of social surroundings, than the state is able or willing to provide in a public institution. Such

surroundings are indispensable to the comfort of certain patients, whose friends can afford to pay their cost.

By their multiplication, they bring the asylum nearer to the patient. They secure a greater degree of personal attention to individual inmates.

They allow the superintendent more leisure for the study of current medical literature.

They increase the personal responsibility of the superintendent to the friends of his patients.

They are more likely, for various reasons, to result in a real advance in this branch of the science of medicine.

They relieve the state of a portion of the burden of expense incident to the care of the insane.

If thoroughly and frequently inspected by officers of the state, as the public institutions are, there does not seem to be much liability to abuse in consequence of their comparative privacy; especially under the operation of the personal liberty bill.

In these reasons, the commissioners approve of Dr. Patterson's enterprise, and would be glad to see other similar institutions spring up, as far as there may be any demand for them.

PART FIFTH.

THE CONFERENCE OF INSANITY.

The legislature of Illinois, at its last session, as is well known, made two appropriations, of \$125,000 each, for the erection of two additional hospitals for the insane, one of which was to be located in the northern, and the other in the southern, portions of the state. Elgin has since been chosen as the site of the former, and Anna as the site of the latter asylum.

At the suggestion of the trustees of the southern institution, and by authority of the board of charities, the secretary of the board issued a call in October, 1869, for a conference of the officers of the state, and of the three insane asylums, with the commissioners of public charity, to assemble, at the state library, on the tenth of November, 1869, to consider the respective merits and demerits of the two systems of organization, known as the congregate and segregate or family systems, with a view to determining which of them should be adopted in the new institutions.

Prior to the assembling of the conference, every known superintendent of an insane asylum in the country was addressed, by letter, and requested to state his views upon this important question, in writing, to be submitted to the meeting.

The majority promptly and frankly responded. An examination of their replies discloses a wide difference of opinion among experts, where agreement might have been expected. A general conviction was expressed of the possibility of further improvements in the treatment of insanity; and many, even of those opposed to the cottage system, in theory, said that they hoped it might receive a full and fair trial, in this state.*

* Some brief extracts from a few of the letters received, will interest many of the readers of this report :

Dr. D. Tilden Brown, Bloomingdale, N. Y.—The only practical exemplifications of "family life for the insane," which I have seen, were in France, and were, in my opinion, either advertising cards or failures. * * My knowledge of the subject of the "separate" system is about nothing; my impressions as to the success of the project are unfavorable; my desire is, that the system may be tried, to test its efficacy.

Dr. Edward R. Chapin, Flatbush, L. I.—I have had experience only in asylums built on the "congregate" plan, which I believe to be the best; and I do not find anything

At the assembling of the conference, (which was held at the time appointed, and attended by the majority of those invited,) after the reading of the correspondence with medical superinten-

in the description or history of asylums constructed on any other system, that induces me to change my opinion. * * From the fact that there are so many distinguished alienists, especially in Europe, who warmly advocate the family system, I deem your state would be fully justified in constructing at least one of your new asylums on the proposed model.

Dr. J. W. Barstow, Flushing, L. I.—The plan proposed for the new state asylum in Illinois is one which commands my warm sympathy and approval. In the United States it is an experiment, but in the private asylums of Great Britain and on the continent, (and also in a few private asylums,) the family plan has been most successfully adopted for many years past. * * 1. It renders classification of patients more easy, and more complete. 2. It assists the superintendent in his care of certain special cases. 3. It makes variety for the patients themselves. 4. It can be made a most important means of discipline. 5. It takes away much of the horror of an asylum, which exists in many minds. 6. It affords facilities for ventilation and other hygienic requisites. 7. It adds unspeakably to the picturesque element in laying out the grounds of a large institution—architectural variety—pleasing and attractive landscape effects. *Per contra*, 1. Increased expense. 2. Increased danger of escape. In my judgment, the arguments in favor of the family system far outweigh those against it.

Dr. John P. Grey, Utica, N. Y. — * * Hoping your state may not have the misfortune of making such an experiment, I am, etc.

Dr. John E. Tyler, Somerville, Mass.—I am delighted that Illinois is disposed to step out of the long-followed track—a good one, certainly—to see if a better cannot be made. * * Now let there be the hospital proper for the care of those acute cases which require restraint; and then let the rest be cared for in houses of cheaper construction, more domestic aspect, and with less of the machinery of restraint. Above all, let there be a large department, where those who will be quiet, and will work upon the land, may reside, by themselves, something after the fashion of the colony of Fitz-James, at Clermont, France. * * A separate building, for *demented* patients, is desirable.

Dr. Merriek Bemis, Worcester, Mass.—For five years in succession I have pressed upon our trustees, and through them upon the commonwealth, the necessity of adopting the segregate system. Within three months past, I have purchased an estate of about two hundred acres, within the city limits, for the purpose of carrying out my plans, and my trustees have voted to petition the legislature for permission to execute them at once. The plan is briefly this: A central hospital, for about one-third of our whole number, comprising of course the violent and dangerous, the acute cases, and the very feeble. On the one hand, at a little distance from each other, a group of houses for the females; and on the other hand, at a little distance from each other, a similar group for the males. In connection with the houses for males will be the stables, and all farm buildings. In connection with the houses for females will be the green house, grapery, etc. The bakery, the laundry, some work-shops, a bathing-house, gymnasium and chapel, will be central. I hope to execute it.

Dr. Pliny Earle, Northampton, Mass.—Experiment is generally the surest test, wherever experiment can be made. Hence, as I am far from the positive belief that the general plan of our hospitals for the insane is the best that can be devised, I should be glad to have a trial made of the plans mentioned in your letter.

dents, Dr. Andrew McFarland, (at that time still in charge of the asylum at Jacksonville,) was called upon by the president, Mr. Elmer Baldwin, to state his views with reference to the best method of caring for the insane.

Dr. W. H. Rockwell, Brattleboro, Vt.—My opinion has always been in favor of the congregate system in the treatment of insane persons.

Dr. J. W. Sawyer, Providence, R. I.—I have no personal knowledge of any institution on the "family" system. I think, however, the number thirty or forty, to be placed in each one of the separate houses, is too large to secure the benefits hoped for, and if the patients are divided into much smaller bodies, the expense will exceed the means of any but the wealthiest citizens.

Dr. James R. DeWolf, Halifax, N. S.—The proposal to erect a building upon the present plan, and to supplement this by detached cottages near the main structure, is a scheme which commends itself as worthy of trial on this side the Atlantic. It has been found to work well, for years past, in Devonshire, England, and elsewhere. * * The medical superintendent ought to have a separate residence, and the chapel should be entirely detached. * * The danger of escapes can be guarded against, and the very means devised to assimilate hospital residence to every day life, will lessen the desire to get away. * * To render asylum life more like the outside world, something else is needed, however, besides detached residences: a greater variety of amusements, more frequent assembling together of the insane and the sane, more extended intercourse between patients and their friends, a system of recompense for the patients' labor, greater freedom of action accorded to convalescents and to trustworthy patients, the introduction of female influence into the management of the men's wards, and especially the entire abolition of mechanical restraint. For a full consideration of the subject of hospital extension, particularly in reference to the subject of your letter, I cannot do better than call your attention to Commissioner Browne's most interesting and instructive paper on cottage asylums, published in the "Medical Critic," (Winslow's,) for April and July, 1861, and to Dr. C. Lockhart Robinson's very excellent remarks in the "Journal of Mental Science," for January and April, 1865, Messrs. Westermann & Co., New York.

Dr. W. L. Peck, Columbus, O.—Placing the insane patient in another family, with the surroundings of a common household, has been tried again and again, and has almost universally resulted in disappointment and failure. * * The new relations, the ordinary restraints of guarded windows and closed doors, together with the required obedience to wholesome rules and regulations, stimulate to the exercise of self-control. * * In all well regulated asylums, there exists a system of classification, which really amounts to all that can be claimed for the family or cottage system. * * When the insane patient has so far recovered, as to be granted entire freedom from all restraint, he is in a condition to be returned to his friends. * * The ordinary restraints of the wards of an asylum are no more than would be necessary in the cottage system. * * Other objections would be, the more frequent occurrence of suicides, homicides, elopements, etc., and a very large increase of expense. * * I feel quite sure that in the progress of this fast age, the family or cottage system of providing for the insane will soon be put to the test; and I do not know of a better time than the present, nor of a better state to make the trial in, than yours. I should be pleased to see the experiment fairly tested.

Dr. S. S. Shultz, Danville, Pa.—Our successors, fifty years hence, will probably look back upon the present mode of treating the insane, with feelings akin to those which we

In response, Dr. McFarland briefly sketched the history of the treatment of insanity, from the earliest ages to the present time, distinguishing sharply the three leading ideas, which have successively controlled the organization of institutions for their benefit.

1. Insanity was regarded, in the earliest times, as demoniacal possession. *Exorcism* was the means chiefly resorted to, for its cure. The monasteries thus became the first homes of the insane, the holy men who resided in them being supposed to have miraculous power to expel evil spirits.

The architectural arrangement of these religious houses, in cloisters or cells, was a very convenient one for the care of lunatics; and when, after the reformation, they ceased to be used as monasteries, they often retained their character as asylums. Monasteries converted into asylums are not uncommon in Europe. There is one at Siegburg. Bedlam, the generic term for a mad house, is simply a corruption of the word Bethlehem, the famous Bethlehem Hospital having once been a monastic retreat.*

It appears, therefore, that the existing form of the hospital for the insane—a corridor running between two series of cells—may be traced, in its origin, to a period antedating the reformation. The great reformation in the treatment of the insane, inaugurated at the close of the last century, at the time of the French revolution, has not changed the form of their abode.

now experience, when we think of the bars and chains in use at the time when the reforms were inaugurated in England and France, half a century ago. That we should take the unfortunate lunatic, who has, in spite of his disease, still very good use of many of the faculties of his mind and body, and shut him up where he has hardly any chance of preserving either from decay, by their proper exercise, very justly makes us dissatisfied with the existing system. Your letter, and the meeting at Springfield to which it refers, are evidences of this search for better things, and I believe should be taken as an omen of some substantial advance, not very remote, in the care of the insane.

Dr. Schultz, however, suggests a number of objections, the same as those already stated, to the cottage plan; and closes with a prayer that Superior Wisdom may guide the deliberations of the conference.

The other letters received are of equal interest and value, but want of space prevents further extracts, which would be mere re-statements, in other words, of the views embodied in the extracts made.

* It is an interesting fact, that the earliest picture which we have of the insane asylum, by Hogarth, represents the lunatic in Bedlam, chained, upon a bed of straw.

2. The second opinion, which succeeded that just stated, may be characterized as the exclusively medical opinion, namely: that the insane man is a creature to be treated *medically*. The monastery arrangement was continued, as a convenience for bringing patients under the care of the physician.

As a matter of fact, in the judgment of Dr. McFarland, of the insane in our modern hospitals, twelve per cent. would be the maximum number of those who require definite medical treatment. To be sure, a much larger number should receive treatment, in order to gratify some whim of the patient; but the necessity is ideal, not actual.

3. The third idea, which has now largely taken the place of this last, is that of treatment by *restraint*, which the speaker regarded as equally fallacious. Of five hundred patients in a large hospital, like that at Jacksonville, two hundred and fifty may be intrusted with entire freedom of action, at the discretion of the superintendent. I am very well satisfied, he said, that two hundred and fifty would remain quiet, without lock or bolt. Of the remaining two hundred and fifty, one-half might require the moderate restraint of a button or a small bolt on the door. The other one hundred and twenty-five, or one-fourth only of the entire number, would perhaps need the strong form of restraint.

But for those who do not need it, the bolts and bars found in all our asylums are not only no advantage, they are positively injurious. They irritate many patients, and those the best class of all, and retard their recovery. The present system of architectural construction adapts the entire institution to the demands of its smallest and worst class; while for the great majority all of these appliances are utterly unnecessary.

Besides irritating the patient, confinement abridges his sources of recreation. The visits of the physician do not break up the monotony of his life. Books, pictures and billiard tables, very feebly and inadequately supply his needs. The average man of Illinois is not very much of a reader of books. His tastes have not generally been wrought up to a conception of the meaning of paintings and pictures. He looks upon the billiard table as a resort of loafers, and regards the bowling alley as little better. He does not play nor dance; but requires strong action. He wants *something to do*.

Under the existing system of confinement, he has not sufficient occupation, useful employment, by which the springs of life may be stirred.*

There is one dark feature, which grows out of the monotony of life within the modern cells of the insane, which cannot be brought before the great public. It is the enormous prevalence of those great vices which go with cloister life. The habit referred to has its origin in the necessity felt by every human being for a stimulant of some sort. Under ordinary circumstances, man gets his stimulus from the every-day pressure of business, and the presence of his family. Possibly he resorts in addition to physical stimulants—tea, coffee, etc. But in insane hospitals, stimulus, which is indispensable, is lacking. All is vacuity. Man resorts to the only stimulant left him, which is always at hand.

The insane asylum, constructed upon the monastery plan, is a costly institution. That at Jacksonville has five steam boilers, each twenty-four feet in length, and four feet in diameter, which are run at a pressure of from seventy to eighty pounds to the square inch, at an expense, in twenty-four hours, of two hundred bushels of coal. A vast amount of this heat goes to the warming of unoccupied passages. The cost of heating, if the ordinary methods could be employed, would not be more than thirty per cent. of

* In reply to a question subsequently put to Dr. McFarland, he added, on this point: "The question may well be asked, why employment cannot be given, in our present institutions? The reason is this. The patients are under the charge of men who are *nurses*. They are not taught to consider that they have anything else to do. Now I want a certain number of those who are able-bodied to go to work. Well: each one of them is under the care of his attendants. A *laborer* comes in from the farm. He is a mere laborer. He has no high intelligence. He takes a dozen men out with him. They must divest themselves of their polished slippers, go down three or four flights of stairs and put on boots, and go out. That does not look to be a very difficult process, but in the execution it is not so easy. These patients have been under the high pressure system of steam-heating. Possibly it is a rainy day. Work is interrupted. All of them who are debilitated, must be brought back into the institution. The difficulty is a real one. The descent of so many flights of stairs is a transition not so easily effected as it would seem to be. Practically, it is so difficult, that I do not believe that any of us utilize more than one-third or one-fourth of our available labor.

In an insane asylum, organized upon an industrial basis, on the other hand, the attendants would not be simply nurses. They would be taught to consider themselves employed not merely to aid the patients to rise and dress, and so forth, but to labor with them, side by side, in the fields and in the shops."

what it now is; while heating by steam is enervating, and to a large number of patients positively injurious. To run a fan, for artificial ventilation, takes all the power of one boiler. In the enforcing of sewerage, vast quantities of water are consumed. Four-fifths of all the water used is used for flooding the water closets. Anybody who knows anything about water closets knows that the plumbing and copper work attendant upon them, is the most expensive and vexatious thing in the world.*

Still another evil of asylum life is the absence of association, under proper auspices and restrictions, of the sexes. A principal craving of human nature is the desire for the company of the opposite sex. It is everywhere a healthful impulse. In visiting insane hospitals in Europe, the most deplorable are the monasteries, where only men are found—slovenly, looking as though abandoned by God and men. The insane man needs to see the ordinary domestic occupations of life going on around him. He needs the sight of the woman of the house sweeping, dusting, sewing, and at work in the kitchen. A patient sometimes goes from the asylum back to the county almshouse, and then returns to the asylum. If asked "how did you get along?" he replies, "well, doctor, you have things very nice, but I must say I liked the poorhouse. I remember Miss Chase—she was very kind!" The eulogium always is bestowed upon the woman! which merely proves that while he has been away, he has been cheered by a homely aspect of affairs which the asylum does not present. There is a woman in Quincy, who goes and comes to and from the asylum at Jacksonville about once in every six months. When she comes, she says, "Doctor, I've become so *hospitalized*"—there is a great deal of meaning in that word—"that I can't stay at home." Her whole nature, by hospital life, has been changed. She cannot shake off the association. The words come out with emphasis: "*I can't live, at home.*" Of course, this is unfortunate, and such cases are rare. But we need more of the element of home life introduced into the treatment of the insane.

Dr. McFarland continued: I would not abolish the old form of the institution, in Illinois. If I advocate the introduction of a

* "I have never thought it at all singular," said the speaker, "that the only mechanic with whom the Apostle Paul found fault, was a coppersmith; my experience has been such, that I think I may truly say, with him, 'Alexander the coppersmith has done me much harm.'"

new system, it is because I hail the fact that the two systems may exist side by side.

My conception of the true organization of an asylum would be this: I would have the central hospital in the foreground. At a little distance, I would have a group—not of cottages; they should be houses, of two stories in height, each to accommodate its forty inmates.

Here is a house, (briefly to outline the scheme,) occupied by Mr. A., his wife, a female servant, and two male servants. Forty male patients occupy the establishment.

Now I would have the two male servants to be not attendants, simply, but fellow-laborers with the patients.

The foundation of the entire organization should be industrial.* The domestic work of the house should be performed by females, while the male patients should be taken out by their male attendants to engage in out-door avocations.

For these, I would have industrial occupation. I would have them carry on those forms of agricultural and mechanical labor which are practical, and to the taste of our people.

I would, for instance, perhaps raise small fruits and vegetables for the market. I would manufacture brooms, husk mattresses, and so forth. I would raise garden seeds, and medical and culinary herbs.

In this way, I would have the available labor of the institution so administered, as to go to the support of the institution.

As to the expense, first, of building: it has been calculated, that the cost of accommodation in buildings on the present plan, is fifteen hundred dollars for each patient. Any one may see, by a little figuring, how much more economical, houses more nearly resembling ordinary dwellings would be.

Next, all hospital records go to show that one-fourth part of all the expense of running an insane asylum is the expense of salaries and labor. Now, I have supposed one of these cottages. I would give Mr. A. and his wife five hundred dollars a year, table, house-rent and fuel. I would give a female servant one hundred and fifty dollars a year. I would give six hundred dollars more to the two laborers. There we have twelve hundred and fifty dollars as the labor account, for the support of forty patients. Multiply that

*An insane asylum should be on an industrial basis, from the bottom.

by four, and we have five thousand dollars as the cost of maintaining that house, which I claim to be maximum. This is an expense of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year, to maintain each patient, under this system, which certainly is a small sum.

Under this system, the facility of extension would be very great. In case of a sudden access of patients, an additional building could be erected, upon the farm, at slight expense.

Classification could be more complete. The insane convicts of the penitentiary are at present sent to the asylum, and mingle with the rest. Their association with the innocent insane is to them a reproach. Under the improved system, we erect a strong building for the convict class of lunatics and send all such to it.

The experiment is certain to be tried. Grant that it is an experiment. It will cost nothing, to try it. But it is only by states that this improvement can be effected. It cannot be done by superintendents. The idea that we can take an old institution, and engraft the new system upon it is a fallacy. The institution must be built up from the start as an *industrial* organization—not a place in which to give medicine, but a community, founded upon principles which are peculiar to it and unique.

The question will of course be asked, whether the supervision of the institution proposed will be as efficient, whether the humanitarian ends sought will be as well secured under the new system as under the old?

Now, here is my view, (I object to the term “cottage;” I would rather that some other term should be used.) Here is a house, with forty inmates. They are under the charge of a responsible man, who may be termed a warden. He is assisted by his wife. He has subordinate to him, as warden, two male servants. Now, how is this warden to be made responsible for the kind treatment of his charge? I should certainly know, from the reports sure to reach me, from the members of his family, how he treats them. In that case, the institution will be like a regiment marching by companies, each under command of its own competent officer; while at present, it is like the same regiment marching in platoons, with no subordinate officer in command. Subdivide, and we shall rather protect than weaken the close supervision which a good humanitarian purpose dictates. Another point: I do not hold out the idea that this residence shall be permanent. At stated periods,

I should—to dig *down* for an expression—“cut and shuffle, and have a new deal.” I should certainly know, if I had a dozen wardens under me, who is the kind man and who is not.

I foresee the great difficulty, which will meet the men who undertake this experiment. To innovate, is hard: to imitate, is easy. It is as easy to imitate, as to draw the outlines of a chess board. One attendant is equal to the care of about twelve insane. Each patient requires about eight hundred cubic feet of air. There must be two attendants in each ward, to whom are intrusted twenty-four patients. But to innovate requires earnestness akin to fanaticism—a determination that the innovation shall prove a success. In no other way can it succeed.

If the improved system should be first tried and prove successful in this state, it will be known throughout the Union as the “Illinois” system. Like the “Pennsylvania” system of prison discipline, the phrase “Illinois system of treatment of the insane” would pass current on every tongue. That, to be sure, is not an argument of much weight, but it is worth considering, because Illinois, from her position, is now the keystone state of the Union. I believe that the influence of this discussion, whatever may be the immediate result, will sooner or later be felt by the entire nation.

COLONY OF FITZ JAMES.—At the close of Dr. McFarland’s remarks, Mr. Wines, the secretary of the board of charities, read a translation of a pamphlet by M. Labitte, the superintending physician, describing the colony of Fitz James, a private institution for the insane, at Clermont, France, about fifty miles north of Paris, organized in 1847, upon an industrial basis, in which the liberty advocated by Dr. McFarland is allowed. Its central idea is the organization of labor, applied in such a manner as to be of service in the recovery of the patients, and profitable to the institution. An agricultural colony has been established at a distance of three-fourths of a mile from the parent asylum, upon a farm of five hundred acres, divided into four sections, one of which is appropriated to the residence of the superintendent, with the male boarders, one is occupied by the farm hands, another by the female boarders, and the fourth by the laundry women. The entire population of these four sections is three hundred and six lunatics. The farm buildings cover an area

of five acres. They consist of a stable for twenty horses, a barn, with a threshing machine, etc., a flouring mill turned by a steam engine, styes for one hundred pigs, a cow-house for thirty beasts, an ox-stall for fat cattle, a slaughter-house, sheepfolds for three hundred sheep, large covered wagon-sheds for vehicles and for agricultural implements, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, etc., etc. The *personnel* of the colony consists of four officers and forty-five male and female employees. No coercion is practiced; intractable inmates are returned to the asylum. Every patient accidentally taken ill, or whose attacks of insanity require continuous treatment, is also immediately sent back to Clermont. The medical aim of the colony is to place the insane, as far as practicable, in the ordinary circumstances of social life. The average time spent in labor is six hours a day. The results have been very happy. Attempts to escape have been rare. There has not been a single case of suicide. The price of board of pauper patients, charged to the five departments from which they are sent, has never been more than one franc per day for men, and for women ninety-six centimes; it is the cheapest institution for the insane in France, the principle having been adopted by its proprietors, that such institutions should be self sustaining. About one-fourth of the cases treated have proved curable.*

The question being now thrown open for discussion, remarks were made by Dr. Woodburn, formerly superintendent of the Indiana asylum for the insane, who doubted the wisdom or success of the plan proposed; by Dr. Patterson, of Batavia, formerly superintendent of the Iowa asylum, and now the proprietor of a private institution; and by Dr. J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin.

* Dr. John E. Tyler, of the McLean asylum for the insane, who visited Clermont in 1867, says of it, (Fifteenth Annual Report, p. 59.) "The establishment at Clermont, France, except that it is under private management, seems to me to realize more fully than any other the present necessities of our country. Here is the hospital proper for the treatment of curable cases, and for the restraint of the dangerous. At a short distance is 'the colony,' with its buildings differing little from large boarding-houses, where people live without restraint, and labor when they are able and willing. There is a constant interchange going on between the departments. If a patient becomes restless, or boisterous, or unmanageable in the colony, he is taken to the asylum. When one in the asylum becomes quiet, and can be trusted with his own liberty, and is capable of labor, he is at once transferred to the colony, and this is felt to be an incentive to self-control, by the inmates of the asylum." Of Gheel, Dr. Tyler speaks unfavorably.

Dr. Patterson thought that everywhere about an insane asylum, such as we have in this country, should be inscribed, "*occupation! occupation!*" The Gheelois system, so called from Gheel and its colony, he disapproved. He favored the combination of the cottage plan with the hospital proper; the hospital as an institution for the cure of recent cases—the cottage system engrafted upon it for the chronic cases, from whom most of the productive labor is to be expected. The hospital system exclusively he regarded as unnecessarily expensive. The central building at Jacksonville cost between seventy and eighty thousand dollars, whereas the superintendent might have had a separate edifice for his residence, at a cost of from three to five thousand dollars. Our structures cost, upon an average, fifteen hundred dollars for every patient. Detached buildings for forty patients might certainly be erected for less than twenty thousand dollars, or for five hundred dollars for each patient, which would be one-third of the present cost. With regard to the expense of managing and supporting the inmates of separate houses, he doubted whether it would be much less or much greater, than upon the present plan. He would be glad to see the insane enjoy a larger measure of personal liberty. In the detached structures, he thought he saw means for the indefinite multiplication of classes, whereas classification in the existing asylum is necessarily more limited. He believed this system would secure a larger amount of productive labor, and promote the happiness of the patients; that escapes might be more frequent, but suicides probably would not be, the improved system counteracting the impulse, to some extent.

Other gentlemen followed.

Mr. Baldwin thought the unnecessary abridgment of the personal liberty of the insane an act of great cruelty. He regarded the want of employment of the able-bodied as a wrong both to themselves and to the state. He looked upon the successful removal of offal as almost impossible, in a large institution. He believed that personal supervision of the patients would be better secured by their division into families.

Dr. Everett felt especial interest in the class of epileptics, for whose care, under the present system, there is no provision. He had known several very sad cases. One was kept chained. Another nearly lost his life in a burning house.

Mr. Robinson had found, in visiting the alms-houses, a large

majority of insane and idiotic paupers, who were generally kindly but not intelligently cared for. He had seen them sleeping on straw. He had found one who had been confined in a cell seven feet by nine, for eight years.

Judge Church had seen three or four lunatics, in one county, penned up in cells or cages, resembling the cages in caravans, in which wild beasts are carried about the country. They were fed through a small aperture near the top. To see what kind of animals were so confined, he had looked in through one of these apertures, and the stench had produced nausea so great as to cause vomiting. He hoped the necessities of the insane would be discussed, and the question of the best method of relief thoroughly agitated.

Dr. Everett wished to know how reliable statistics of insanity could be obtained?

Mr. Wines explained the method adopted by the board of public charities.

Mr. Scarritt had been exceedingly interested. He knew nothing about the medical aspects of the question, but from a financial point of view felt able to form an intelligent opinion. He hoped one, at least, of the new institutions, would give Dr. McFarland's plan a fair trial. It was not revolutionary. There would undoubtedly be a reduction of expense in the original cost of provision for five hundred patients—hospital provision being necessary only for two hundred of them—and a still greater reduction in the cost of subsequent additions. If the gentlemen in charge of the new institutions, after thorough investigation, should decide to adopt the improved system, they ought to push it through, with an energy and an enthusiasm which should know no defeat.

Gen. Tillson thought that the discussion ought to be published.

Dr. Owen believed the plan proposed to be feasible and worthy of trial.

Dr. Everett thought the same.

Col. Wiley thought it doubtful whether the law would warrant the experiment, on the part of the Southern Asylum.

Lieut. Gov. Dougherty had been pleased with the discussion, but felt more interest in the question of location than of construction.

Mr. Gillett had never been more interested in any question not

personally concerning him. He did not regard the question of cost of equal importance with that of results. He hoped the best system would be adopted, regardless of cost. The question which is the best system, cannot be decided without a trial. The state which makes the trial will deserve credit, whether the experiment succeeds or fails.

After a few other remarks, Lieutenant Governor Dougherty offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the conference adjourned, *sine die*.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this conference, so far as practicable, a combination, in insane asylums, of the cottage system with that at present in vogue, is desirable.

Resolved, That there are weighty reasons for the belief that such a combination is practicable, and that it would increase both the economy and efficiency of asylums for the insane.

To this account of the conference and its action, may be very properly appended an extract from a paper, entitled "Provision for the Insane," by Dr. Charles A. Lee, of Peckskill, N. Y., who has devoted many years to the study of the subject, prepared for the second general meeting of the Western Social Science Association, at Chicago, June 8th and 9th, 1870 :

ON PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

BY CHARLES A. LEE, M. D.

So much has been said and written of late on the treatment and management of the insane, that it is very difficult to suggest anything new on the subject. There is no problem in social science, on which there prevails greater diversity of opinion, than on this. If we seek for the causes of such differences of view, we shall find them to be various, and often conflicting. Ignorance of the true nature of insanity has undoubtedly much to do with it. In the view of most people, all the insane are classed in one category, and close confinement within an asylum is deemed the only panacea—very little discrimination being exercised. A lunatic, as a matter of course, requires to be closely watched, guarded and shut out of the sight of his fellow men, otherwise, no one knows what mischief he may not do; while the important fact is overlooked, that a vast majority of the insane are quiet, harmless chronic cases, who only need moderate supervision; with opportunities for such as are able to labor a few hours every day in the open air, in such employments as they have been accustomed to, by which their physical health is improved, and their mental condition benefited, so far as it is capable of improvement. But for the acute, violent cases, *curative hospitals* are indispensable, placed always in charge of those who have made psychology a special study, and who, to their scientific attainments, add kindness of heart, philanthropy, conscientiousness and benevolence.

So practical is the American mind, that I have not the slightest fear but that this weighty problem, *how shall all classes of the insane be best managed, best as regards their own and the public safety, and best as regards their own bodily and mental welfare?* will yet be successfully solved. Thus far this whole class has been dealt with in the *aggregate*—the time has fully come, when they should be dealt with as *individuals*. In the Pennsylv-

mania asylum for the insane there are sixteen classifications for each sex, and these are deemed scarcely sufficient to embrace all the prominent varieties; they might be extended, perhaps to sixty, and then there would be cases left, which would scarcely fall into either division, for the varieties of insanity are as numerous as the varieties of human character.

Many of our states have dealt very generously, if not wisely, by their insane, assuming, theoretically at least, their guardianship and support, and ostensibly providing asylums for all afflicted with the loss of reason, on very liberal terms to the people. Thus, the states of Ohio, Wisconsin, California, and I believe Illinois and Indiana, support these institutions out of the public treasury, and all classes of the people enjoy their advantages equally, free of all expense. This is noble and magnanimous, as regards the inhabitants of these states, generally; whether it is discriminating and just as regards the insane themselves, is quite another question. A vast drag-net is supposed to be thrown over these great states, bringing all lunatics, of every class, into these magnificent establishments. *Theoretically* none are supposed to escape, but *practically* the great majority avoid the meshes of this benevolent net. They may be found in the poor houses and jails, or scantily provided for by their friends at their own homes. *Theoretically*, again, it is assumed that each state is both able and willing to build large and expensive asylums for all its insane, and multiply them, as fast as occasion required, for the reception and accommodation of the whole class. But no state has yet done it; nor is it probable ever will do it. *The whole plan has been conceived in ignorance of the true ratio of increase of chronic lunacy, and in ignorance of the result in foreign countries, especially in Great Britain, where it has met with signal failure. Let us for a moment glance at some of these results.* For the facts I am about to state, I am indebted to the last reports (1869) of the "*Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Wales*," and the "*General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland*."

England has now a population, in round numbers, of about twenty millions, of which one million are paupers. In 1859, there was one lunatic in every 536; there is now one in every 411 inhabitants.

In 1843, the number of pauper insane had become so great, and their condition so wretched, that parliament passed an act empowering counties and boroughs to make adequate provision for their insane poor, in the hope and expectation that when every county possessed a fitting asylum, lunatics would no longer be retained in workhouses, where they fared very much as they do in our poor houses. The counties and boroughs accordingly went zealously to work erecting these large asylums, costing on an average, \$1000 per head on the estimated number of inmates, joyfully anticipating the day when their workhouses would be emptied, and all their poor insane comfortably provided for in the asylums. For the last twenty years we have heard, now and then, congratulations that this workhouse delivery had been effected in such and such a county, and that the poor insane of England were now comfortably provided for. This delusive hope has vanished on reading these official reports. The pauper lunatics of England have increased 14,000 in the ten years, 1860-69, notwithstanding asylum accommodation has, in the same period, been enlarged two-thirds, and the lunatics detained in workhouses were 3000 in number more than in 1860! so that although asylum provision advanced 70 per cent. in the ten years, only 4.30 per cent. more lunatics obtained the benefit of it. Notwithstanding the erection of so many elegant and spacious county asylums, the reduction of the number of insane in work houses has reached, at the present time, only *one per cent.* In short, the commissioners state that "the practical conclusion is, *that the immense additions made to asylum accommodations during the last*

ten years have been fruitless, so far as they were intended as means of bringing all pauper lunatics under proper supervision and under the protection of the lunacy laws."

I submit, then, whether the present system of providing for the insane by erecting large and costly asylums has not been fairly and thoroughly tried, and failed, and that, too, under circumstances and among a people very similar to our own, so far as the prevalent causes of mental disease are concerned; and also, whether this system has not also failed, so far as it is believed to control the growth and increase of insanity by promoting its cure? Statistics abundantly show that both in this country and in Great Britain there is a progressively increasing ratio of lunatics to the whole population. Whether, in the last ten years, it has increased 45 per cent. here, as it has in England, I am unable to say—we have no reliable statistics to show—but such as I have been able to obtain lead me to believe that such an estimate is not far from the truth. We know that there is an enormous and constantly increasing accumulation of chronic lunacy in every state in the Union, and that in those states which have erected the most and largest asylums, as New York, the number of insane in the poor houses has not diminished, and is constantly increasing.

It does not fall within the scope of my aim, at this time, to inquire into the *causes* of insanity, now so prevalent, and becoming more and more intensified in our country, including, as they do all the various circumstances which influence the physical, moral and social condition of our population. I am now only expected to suggest, or rather to inquire, *how are we to provide for all its victims?* how shall we best secure their comfortable support and maintenance, in a manner most consistent with the claims of humanity, and the pecuniary resources of our people?

I. In the first place, I assume it as an axiom, that "no person should ever be confined in a lunatic hospital, if he can have proper care and control out of it."

II. Insanity is on the increase in the United States, especially among the middle and lower classes, and more provision is imperatively demanded for them in all the states.

III. This may be public or private, according to circumstances; but the present plan of providing for all our lunatics in large establishments as expensive on the average as those already erected, is unwise, inexpedient, and utterly impracticable as a general measure.

IV. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to find some other channel into which the chronic, harmless, and incurable cases can be diverted, so as to keep down the number of patients now maintained at such high rates in lunatic asylums, and avoid what is otherwise sure to happen, viz: a constantly recurring need of an increase of asylum accommodation.

V. A partial receptacle for this constant overflow could, probably, most easily and properly be found, in a transference of a large portion of chronic cases to private dwellings, as is now successfully practiced in Scotland, and to a considerable extent in England, France and Germany—especially at Gheel, where, for many centuries, boarding and caring for lunatics in private families, has been a regular business.

VI. Hospitals for the insane should be assigned, chiefly, for *curative* purposes. They are not, as a general rule, to be used as asylums for a class not dangerous to themselves or others; or who have merged into an incurable state. Segregation, not aggregation should be the rule, whether applied to the sick in mind or body.

VII. Establishments for the treatment and cure of mental diseases, should be spacious, cheerful, well-warmed, well-lighted, well-ventilated, situated in a healthy locality, and furnished with every convenience and facility, which experience has demonstrated to be useful in the restoration of mental and bodily health.

VIII. Such hospitals should have a capacity of accommodating not exceeding 100 acute, recent, curable cases; while there should be accessory to, and connected with them, under the same general supervision, an agricultural and mechanical colony with plain, substantial, inexpensive, but every way comfortable farm-buildings, adapted in all respects to promote the health and comfort of their occupants, and capable of accommodating a family of fifteen to twenty occupants.

IX. This "*colony*," placed in different sections over the farm, may embrace, in all, from 200 to 500 patients, according to the quantity of land provided, as one acre for each patient. These dwellings are to be distributed so as not to congregate any large number together; and each section should have its own superintendent and director, with such assistant overseers as may be necessary.

X. The two departments, the hospital proper, and the "*colony*," will be supplementary to each other. When patients are sufficiently restored in the hospital, they can be sent to their homes, or, if paupers, be transferred to the farm houses; and when there occurs an aggravation of the symptoms or a return of the mental malady supervenes, the patient should again be removed to the hospital proper; and this will prove a constant incentive, not only to self-control and sane conduct on the part of the acute cases, but also on the part of the chronic patients; lest, by violent outbreaks or insane behavior, they again lose their liberty, and be consigned to the wards or cells of the hospital; for it is well known that the insane have, to a good degree, the power of *self-control*, if a sufficient motive be placed before them. *Mechanic work-shops*, well supplied with necessary tools, should be supplied to the colony, for the use of patients during such weather or seasons as out-door labor is inexpedient.

XI. *Curative hospitals* for the insane should, if possible, be of such size, and so located, that the relations between the patients and their friends may be easily maintained.

XII. Where the insane are well enough off at home, quiet, and no antipathy exists against any member of the family, instead of sending them to an asylum, the state might make a weekly allowance, if the family be poor, of two or more dollars per week, to assist in their support.

XIII. But in cases where, from delusion, antipathy, or idiosyncrasy, a removal from home is rendered expedient, the insane may perhaps be boarded in other families, at the expense, wholly or in part, of the state, where they may be encouraged to labor, under proper supervision.

There is much that is very good in the present system of treating the insane in our hospitals, and much that is truly admirable in their mode of administration—in these respects they will not suffer when compared with any in the world—but they are not an adequate remedy for the correction of the evils of insanity in general—they cannot cope with it in its extended and extending magnitude.

XIV. A modification in the present asylum plan of building is greatly needed. A majority of the insane do not require the seclusion or restraints of a hospital, and should be domiciled as boarders in country families. This would diminish the cost of their support more than one-half.

XV. The celebrated French alienist, Valret, says that "reform in asylums, for the last seventy years, has consisted in a progressive departure from hospitals and prisons, and in an approach, as close as possible, to ordinary family life." (*Annal. Med. Psychol.*, Jan., 1867.) Dr. Conolly says that "the time is at hand, when a majority of the insane

will be out of hospitals," and that "no person should ever be confined in a hospital who can have proper care out of it."

XVI. Dr. Maudesly, the able author of "The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind," and the son-in-law of Dr. Conolly, and the superintendent of a large lunatic asylum in England, remarks: "I cannot but think, that future progress in the improvement of the treatment of the insane lies in the direction of lessening the sequestration and increasing the liberty of them. Many chronic insane, incurable and harmless, will be allowed to spend the remaining days of their sorrowful pilgrimage in private families, having the comforts of family life, and the priceless blessing of the utmost freedom that is compatible with their proper care."—(p. 430.) He goes on to say, that "the one great impediment to this reform, at present, undoubtedly lies in the public ignorance, the unreasoning fear, and the selfish avoidance of insanity. When knowledge is gradually made to take the place of ignorance, and familiarity banishes the horror bred of ignorance, then will a kindly feeling of sympathy for the insane unite with a just recognition of their own interests, on the part of those who receive them into their houses, to secure for them proper accommodation and good treatment; then, also, will asylums, instead of being vast receptacles for the concealment and safe-keeping of lunacy, acquire more and more the character of *hospitals for the insane*; while those who superintend them, being able to give more time and attention to the scientific study of insanity, and to the means of its treatment, will no longer be open to the reproach of forgetting their characters as physicians, and degenerating into mere house-stewards, farmers, or secretaries."—p. 431.

XVII. The public should be thoroughly instructed in regard to the importance of sending, as early as possible, to a curative hospital or asylum, those who become insane, as the earlier the treatment, the more likely it is to prove successful. Asylums are indispensable, and the restraints they exercise are often indispensable. So far as self-control is lost, the control of an asylum is necessary, and an early recovery may, in a large majority of cases, be safely expected.

CHARLES A. LEE, M. D.

PEEKSKILL, May 28th, 1870.

The views expressed by Drs. McFarland, Patterson and Lee, are in substance identical with those entertained by the board of public charities.

The popular conception of an insane person, is that of one violently excited, if not dangerous—a man in a state of high mental exaltation. There are comparatively few lunatics of this type; and these present the greatest likelihood of permanent cure. The ordinary type of lunatics, as we see them in asylums and in almshouses, is that of extreme depression. The treatment, therefore, of insanity, in the majority of instances, consists in an effort at an increase of vitality. What the patient needs is not further depression, but on the contrary, an elevation of the general tone of his physical and mental life. He lacks stimulus, which it must be the effort of the physician to supply. The influence of an insane

asylum, constructed after the model of a prison, with barred windows and locked doors, must of necessity be to increase the mental depression of those who are there confined, especially in view of the absence of any sufficient means of occupation or of recreation. The essential elements of life, for an insane person, are the same which are essential for a man in perfect mental and bodily health. These elements, the modern insane asylum does not fully supply. The principal modification of the present system, demanded by due regard for the interests of the insane, is an increased measure of sunshine, free air, personal liberty, pleasant associations, and above all, useful employment.

The superintendents of insane asylums, educated in a particular theory, accustomed to its practical working, familiar with its beneficial results, and through long association with lunatics, in close personal relations, rendered less impressible by the spectacle of their suffering, than other men, are not so easily convinced of the real defects of the present system, as intelligent, impartial, outside observers are. Yet the ablest and most experienced superintendents fully assent to the justice of the criticisms made in the preceding paragraph. This board, therefore, does not base its desire for an improved system upon financial considerations, but upon its deep conviction that improvements in architectural arrangements and organization, will not meet the felt want. The building, and the restraint of which it is the instrument, have no more inherent power to cure insanity, than spiritual exorcism or drugs. While medical care is necessary, the largest results, in the treatment of insanity, are due to moral influence. This moral influence emanates from the man in charge of the institution. It is the result of mental contact, and must depend largely upon the social organization of the institution. It does not seem possible to deny that the social organization of a community occupying distinct dwellings, is very different from that of a hotel or palace, whose inmates are under a single roof. It is not a question of cubic feet and inches of space, of protection from the weather, of heating and ventilation, and of the number of attendants necessary; it is a question of intellectual and moral relations, of freedom and of labor. The board believes that a community, organized upon an industrial basis, is a better type, and one more likely to prove beneficial in its results, for a public institution, than that now almost universal.

The alleged increase in the cost for attendance, of institutions organized upon the new system, would probably be nearly, if not entirely, made up by the diminution in the cost of architectural ornamentation, of steam-heating and ventilation, and of the unnecessary and injurious outlay for iron bolts and bars; to say nothing of the increased production, consequent upon the employment of the inmates in useful avocations. It should also be borne in mind, that cost is measured by the excess of expenditure over and above the results attained; and an increase of expenditure may be, and often is, a diminution of cost.

The board do not believe that sufficient provision for the chronic insane will ever be made upon the existing plan.”*

* The following extract from a private letter by Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, Mass., who has had very extensive experience in the care and treatment of the insane, is published by permission. It was originally addressed to Dr. Charles A. Lee, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: “Most of your ideas in regard to the need of diverse preparations and provisions for the care of the insane, are in harmony with my own. I find that very many need only to be separated from disturbing causes; and thus advised and managed, they recover. A large part of the others only need guardianship and constant employment. They need no repression, no grated windows, no double doors, no bolts, no locks. Very few need the last. Confidence in these patients, and the encouragement of their own self-respect, are the most important means of restoration. All undue repression prevents the action of the healthy elements. Locks, bars and grates, mortify and prevent this self-action and co-operation.

“Work, occupation in the way they have been accustomed to—useful, persistent labor, not play nor games. Did you ever hear of the laborer, the mechanic, the Irish toiler, even the tradesman, physician, or gentleman of leisure, perhaps, satisfying himself with billiards all the day long? This is what is offered in the way of occupation, in hospitals for the insane. This and other amusements, to the hungry soul that needs work!

“When, a few years ago, the trustees of Worcester hospital for the insane consulted me about an amusement hall, I urged workshops instead. They thought differently, and bought a billiard table. Might they not as reasonably have offered a diet of sugar and spices, instead of beef and bread?

“In regard to hospital construction, my main idea is, repression *limited by the needs of the patient*; hospitals diverse in their parts—not built in one magnificent block, to suit the architect’s eye, and be praised by the outer beholders; but varied to meet the wants of the patients, to enable the managers to do their work in the surest and easiest way, as a blacksmith’s shop or a factory is fit for that and nothing else. The hospital should be in detached sections; the houses separated and diverse, all the parts as nearly like an ordinary house as possible, to remind the inmates as little as possible of repression and confinement. Few of them should have grates or locks. They should have wooden-sashed windows, and light, airy rooms, looking not on another wing, like itself, with strongly-barred windows, but on trees, lawns, fields, or other attractive dwellings.

PART SIXTH.

CENSUS OF THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC IN ILLINOIS.

At the request of Governor Palmer, the Board of Public Charities, upon its organization, decided to pay attention first to the subject of insanity and idiocy.

In 1854, in Massachusetts, under a special resolve of the legislature, a commission, consisting of Levi Lincoln, Edward Jarvis, and Increase Sumner, was appointed to ascertain the number and condition of the insane in that state, the existing provision for their care, and the amount of further accommodation necessary for their benefit.

The result of their labors revealed the fact of the unreliability of the previous census returns.* The proportion of insane in Massachusetts was found to be 1:427; of idiots, 1:1034; of both combined, 1:302.

The census of 1850 had shown the proportion of insane to be 1:592; of idiots, 1:1257; of both combined, 1:407.

The census of 1860 showed an increase of 236,532 in the population of Massachusetts, since 1850; yet the number of idiots reported, had decreased from 791 in 1850, to 712 in 1860, making the proportion 1:1728. The number of insane reported in the census of 1860, was 2:105, or 1:584. The proportion of both classes was 1:437.

The proportion of insane in Illinois, according to the census of 1860, was much less, being stated at 683:1,711,951, or 1:2491. The proportion of idiots was stated at 588:1,711,951, or 1:2911. This would make the proportion of both classes, 1:1347.

The board felt sure that these representations fell far short of the truth. The result of an investigation made under their authority more than confirms this impression.

"I base these opinions on my own experience in the private management of patients, with only an ordinary dwelling, and its appurtenances, and on the result of my sending one patient to his brother, another to a pleasant boarding place, another to Europe, another to town, another to the regulated, discreet care of home, etc., etc., and all these recovered.

"There are some, who need repression; some violent, suicidal, dangerous lunatics, or disposed to elope, etc. All of these must have their necessities met."

* See note, p. 11, of this report.

A blank was prepared, with spaces for the names, post office address, county, sex, color, birthplace, age, civil condition, occupation, supposed cause of insanity, form of insanity, duration of disease, number of attacks, treatment in hospital or not, curability or incurability, pecuniary ability, and method of care, of twenty persons. A copy of this blank was sent to every physician in the state of Illinois, whose name and residence could be obtained. Lists of the physicians who pay a United States license fee, were procured from the district assessors, and supplemented by reference to a state business directory, and by correspondence with physicians known to be engaged in practice in various parts of the state.

Table I, (see appendix,) shows the number of physicians (of all schools and no school) addressed, and the number of replies received, also the number who were deceased, removed, not practicing, and who failed to reply. But a small proportion responded to the first communication. Nearly all had to be written to a second time. A third letter was sent to the great majority. After all this effort, only 1728 physicians, out of 4775, sent in returns; and the majority of the returns received were blank, the writers stating that they knew no insane persons nor idiots within the bounds of their practice.

Nevertheless, the number of idiots reported by name (all duplicates having been carefully sifted out) is 1738, or taking the population reported in the census of 1870 as the basis of calculation, 1:1461, instead of 1:2911, the result given in the census of 1860. The number of insane reported by name is 2367, or 1:1064, instead of 1:2491.

There are then at least 4125 insane and idiotic inhabitants of Illinois, or 1:615 of the entire population. But even this number and proportion are too small; for in the first place, many cases are without doubt unreported, as will be hereafter shown; and then, further, idiocy in the person of infants is undistinguishable.

The results of the census of insanity and idiocy, made by this board, will be found in detail, in tabulated form, in the appendix. They need no explanation, except to say that the distinction between insanity and idiocy observed in them, is based on the rigid definition of idiocy given by Dr. Seguin, Dr. Jarvis, and Dr. H. B. Wilbur, according to which true idiocy is arrested development

of the mental faculties, while apparent idiocy, in insane persons, is the result of degeneracy, retrogression ; the two differing not in appearance, but in origin.*

We present, in this connection, a summary statement, as follows :

TABLE I.

Table I, is a statement of the amount of correspondence had by this board with physicians, on the subject of insanity and idiocy, and the number of replies received, etc., by counties. The general result is as follows :

Number of physicians addressed.....	4773
Number who replied.....	1728
Number who had changed their residence.....	192
Number who had deceased	26
Number not practicing.....	74
Number not heard from.....	2753
Total	4773

This result indicates certainly a large amount of indifference to the investigation made, on the part of the medical profession in Illinois. This indifference is most conspicuous in the counties of Alexander and Cook.

In explanation, it ought to be stated that the organization, authority and design of the board of state charities were unknown to the persons addressed ; many of them regarded a reply to the questions asked, as a violation of professional confidence ; many

* Idiocy is a specific infirmity of the cranio-spinal axis, produced by deficiency of nutrition in utero and in neo-nati.—Seguin on Idiocy, New York, 1866, p. 39.

In making this inquiry, the witnesses were especially requested to regard the scientific and recognized distinction between lunatics and idiots, and cautioned against the commonly received idea, that the term *idiocy* should be applied to all who are deprived of mental power. An idiot is one who was originally destitute of mind, or in whom the mental faculties have not been developed. Those who have once had the use of their mental faculties, but have lost them through the process of disease, are not idiots, but demented, deprived of mind, which has once been enjoyed.—Dr. Jarvis' Report, Boston, 1864, p. 79.

Idiots * * are human beings of imperfect physical organization to a greater or less degree ; they possess the germ of all human faculties, not expanding by reason of the physical infirmities or defects of organization. 7th Annual Report of N. Y. State Asylum for Idiots, 1858, p. 19.

others (probably the great majority) failed to answer, because they knew no cases to report; and owing to a mistake in stamping the return envelopes enclosed, a large number of the replies sent went to the dead letter office at Washington, instead of being forwarded by postmasters for collection of postage due from the board, on their receipt at the Springfield office.

TABLE II.

Table II, shows the number, sex, color and civil condition of 1738 idiots, of whom there were—

Males	1061
Females	675
Not stated	2
	<hr/>
	1738
	<hr/>
White	1720
Colored	14
Not stated	4
	<hr/>
	1738
There were—	
Married	27
Single	939
Not stated	772
	<hr/>
	1738

The total number given is manifestly much too small, owing to the absence of complete returns. Cook county, for instance, with a population of 350,236, reports no more idiots than Morgan county, with a population of only 28,501. The same proportion in Cook, as in Morgan, would raise the total number of idiots in the state to 2301. Similar corrections in other counties would increase it still more. An additional remark as to the imperfection of the returns will be found under table III.

Attention is called to the large preponderance of male over female idiots.*

The small number of married idiots is also a striking fact.

*The number of females, of all ages, in any community, (except in regions recently settled by emigration,) exceeds that of males, especially in densely populated districts, such as large cities.

A larger number of males are still-born, than of females.

TABLE III.

Table III, shows that of 1738 idiots, the ages of 102 were not stated. Taking the number 1636, whose ages were stated, as the basis of calculation, there were—

Five years old and under.....	58	or	3.6	per cent.
From six to ten.....	181	"	11.1	" "
" seven to twenty.....	613	"	37.5	" "
" twenty-one to thirty.....	472	"	28.8	" "
" thirty-one to forty.....	183	"	11.2	" "
" forty-one to fifty.....	83	"	5.	" "
" fifty-one to sixty.....	30	"	1.8	" "
" sixty-one to seventy.....	14	"	.9	" "
Over seventy.....	2	"	.1	" "
	1636		100.	

Assuming that the ages not stated may be distributed in the same ratio, we have, as the total result of the present investigation—

Five years old and under.....	58+	4=	62
From six to ten	181+	12=	193
" eleven to twenty.....	613+	39=	652
" twenty-one to thirty.....	472+	29=	501
" thirty-one to forty.....	183+	12=	195
" forty-one to fifty.....	83+	4=	87
" fifty-one to sixty.....	30+	1=	31
" sixty-one to seventy.....	14+	1=	15
Over seventy.....	2+	0=	2
	1636+	102=	1738

Since true idiocy is congenital, or if not congenital, is the result of early arrest of development, the proportion of infants and children, who are idiots, to the total number of idiots, must be very nearly the same as the total proportion of infants, to the entire population of the country.

The number of living male children born, exceeds that of the opposite sex.

Mortality, among males, is greater during the first three or four years of childhood. Subsequently it becomes nearly equal for both sexes. In the later years of life, it is greater among females.

These facts may be compared with that obtained from the tables, of the preponderance of male idiots.

The national census of 1860, shows the distribution of ages to have been as follows :

Under five years.....	4,842,303	or	15.4	per cent.
From five to nine.....	4,171,039	"	13.3	" "
" ten to nineteen.....	7,082,023	"	22.5	" "
" twenty to twenty-nine.....	5,726,280	"	18.2	" "
" thirty to thirty-nine.....	4,021,123	"	12.9	" "
" forty to forty-nine.....	2,614,261	"	8.3	" "
" fifty to fifty-nine.....	1,585,846	"	5.1	" "
" sixty to sixty-nine.....	888,770	"	2.9	" "
Over sixty-nine.....	459,113	"	1.5	" "
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	31,390,758		100.	

The most cursory inspection makes it apparent that nearly or quite one-half of the idiots below the age of eleven are unreported, being either unknown to the physicians, or not yet recognized as idiots.

Assuming the number 652 between the ages of eleven and twenty, inclusive, to be correct: and supposing it to constitute twenty-two and a half per cent. of the total number, as the census would indicate it to be in fact; the actual number of idiots in Illinois is 2900, or 1:567 of the entire population, which is a larger proportion even than that of the insane, and nearly twice as great as the usual low estimate given on page —. The result reached by Dr. Jarvis, of Massachusetts, in 1854, was 1:1034, which is doubtless far below the truth.

Two facts must be observed, in this connection, which to a certain extent offset each other. First, the proportion of idiots to the population above a certain age, say forty, is less than that of persons of sound mind of the same age, in consequence of their defective vitality. This would tend to lower the estimate just reached. It would be still further lowered, by the careful elimination of all imbeciles classed as idiots, of whom there must be many, in spite of all precautions to the contrary. But on the other hand, it would be again increased by fuller and more complete returns from all the physicians in the state.

It is safe to say, that the proportion of idiots in Illinois (and probably in other communities) is at least as large as that of the insane.

TABLE IV.

Table IV, shows that of 1312 idiots, whose ages are stated, there were—

Born in Illinois.....	854
“ New England	18
“ New York and New Jersey	46
“ Pennsylvania and Ohio.....	120
“ the other northwestern states.....	56
“ Missouri and Arkansas.....	22
“ Kentucky and Tennessee.....	60
“ the other southern states.....	35
“ foreign lands.....	101
	<hr/>
	1312
Not stated.....	426
	<hr/>
	1738

Nearly all of those stated as born in the northwestern states, are natives of Indiana.

Of the 101 foreign idiots, there were—

Germans	40
Irish.....	20
English.....	13
Canadians.....	9
Scandinavians	7
Swiss	5
French	4
Scotch	2
Hollanders.....	1
	<hr/>
	101

TABLE V.

The distinction between dependent and independent is a very fine one and not easily drawn. By dependent, are meant, not those who are a county charge, but those who are properly objects of charity, public or private.

Of 1351 idiots, whose pecuniary circumstances are stated, there were—

Dependent	692
Independent.....	659
	<hr/>
	1351
Not stated	387
	<hr/>
	1738

Of the 659 independent idiots, 78 are reported to be wealthy.

Thus it appears that idiocy is a cause of poverty; but wealth and social station do not exempt their possessors from the liability to idiotic offspring.

Of 992 idiots whose situation has been ascertained, there are—

In the almshouses.....	171
In jail.....	1
In insane or idiot asylums.....	85
At home.....	733
At large.....	2
	<hr/>
	992
Not stated.....	746
	<hr/>
	1738

TABLE VI.

The causes of idiocy are classified by Dr. Seguin, the great authority on this subject, as follows: He distinguishes between endemic, hereditary, parental and accidental idiocy; the first being connected only with some forms of cretinism, the second so-called where there have been cases of idiocy or of insanity in the preceding or collateral generations, the third originating in certain conditions of the father or mother, and the fourth occurring after birth, in consequence of innutritious diet, want of insolation and other hygienic requisites, or the cause may be hydrocephalus, measles, whooping cough, intermittent fever, etc. He also distinguishes between simple and complicated idiocy. The former is profound when the ganglia are altered, and superficial when the peripheral termini of contractility and sensation only seem to be affected; organic when the organs are sensibly altered, and functional when our imperfect instruments and observations do not permit us to trace the organic lesion as we do the functional dis-

order ; sthenic, when it gives the child nervous impulses without object, and asthenic when it leaves him without them, when they are wanted for some object. Idiocy is more frequently complicated with epilepsy and chorea, less with paralysis and contractions, least of all with blindness and deafness,* and its decreasing severity is in the same ratio.

The physicians have been unable or unwilling to give the supposed causes of idiocy in more than 365 cases, which are classified as—

Hereditary	74
Consanguinity of parents.....	44
Parental intemperence or profligacy.....	8
Intra-uterine.....	15
Sickness.....	70
Epilepsy	79
Convulsions	35
Paralysis.....	3
Scrofula.	6
Malformation	11
Accident.....	20
	<hr/>
	365
Not stated.....	1373
	<hr/>
	1738

Seven cases are reported in which two idiotic children, and three cases in which three such children, are the result of marriage of consins.

Among the intra-uterine causes of idiocy are five instances of fright during pregnancy, one of sickness, and one of excitement. Idiocy is attributed in one instance to the mother having seen the Aztec children during pregnancy ; in another, to the improper use of ergot as a parturient.

Eight cases of hydrocephalus are reported, and two of chorea.

One cretin is reported in St. Clair county, from France.

Among the accidental causes of idiocy are enumerated one case of injury in parturition ; two of exposure and neglect ; one of too tight bandaging of the head ; nine of a blow on the head, in one

* A case is reported in Peoria county, a girl, who is thirteen years of age, and not only idiotic but also deaf, dumb and blind. The duration of her present condition is stated at eleven years, but it is more probable that it has lasted from birth.

of which the skull was fractured; two falls; one instance of scalding; one of fright during childhood; one of a mistake in the administration of medicine; and in one case the idiot was made so by a stroke of lightning. To these should be added another, counted by mistake among the insane, in Fulton county, where idiocy was the result of giving a child whisky, at the age of three years.

TABLE VII.

Table VII, is the first of the tables relating to the insane, and shows the number, sex, color and civil condition of 2387 reported lunatics.

Of these there were—

Males.....	1211
Females	1176
	<hr/> 2387

There were—

White	2381
Colored	6
	<hr/> 2387

There were—

Single.....	742
Married.....	642
Widowed	191
	<hr/> 1575
Not stated.....	812
	<hr/> 2387

TABLE VIII.

Table VIII, shows the distribution of insane by ages. There were—

Under eleven.....	25
From eleven to twenty.....	184
“ twenty-one to thirty.....	585
“ thirty-one to forty.....	580
“ forty-one to fifty.....	378
“ fifty-one to sixty.....	195
“ sixty-one to seventy.....	79
Over seventy.....	26
	<hr/> 2052
Not stated.....	335
	<hr/> 2387

TABLE IX.

Table IX, shows the nativity of 1813 of the 2387 insane persons reported to the board, as follows—

Born in Illinois.....	503
“ New England.....	66
“ New York and New Jersey.....	120
“ Pennsylvania and Ohio.....	194
“ other northwestern states.....	66
“ Missonri and Arkansas.....	21
“ Kentucky and Tennessee.....	98
“ other southern states.....	58
“ foreign lands.....	687
	<hr/>
	1813
Not stated.....	574
	<hr/>
	1239

Of the 687 foreign lunatics, there were—

Germans.....	268
Irish.....	220
British.....	80
Scandinavians.....	46
Canadians.....	27
French.....	25
Swiss.....	6
Sclavonie.....	5
Portuguese.....	4
Hollanders.....	2
Belgian.....	1
Italian.....	1
African.....	1
Not stated.....	1
	<hr/>
	687

TABLE X.

The 2387 lunatics reported are classified, as to the character of their disease, as—

Mild, inoffensive.....	955
Excitable, troublesome.....	452
Violent, dangerous.....	159
	<hr/>
	1566
Not stated.....	821
	<hr/>
	2387

As to curability, there are, in the estimation of their physicians—

Curable.....	393
Incurable.....	1059
	<hr/>
	1452
Not stated.....	935
	<hr/>
	2387

With respect to the treatment received by them, there had been—

In the asylum.....	927
Not in the asylum.....	605
	<hr/>
	1532
Not stated.....	855
	<hr/>
	2387

TABLE XI.

In a very large number of cases, the duration of the disease was unknown to the physicians reporting, as will be seen from the following statement. There were—

Recent cases, of less than one year's standing.....	450
From one to two years.....	150
From two to five years.....	334
Over five years.....	771
	<hr/>
	1705
Not stated.....	682
	<hr/>
	2387

Table XI, shows also the reported number of attacks in 817 cases, but the statistics given are of little value.

TABLE XII.

Table VII, is a statement of the present or former occupations of 1470 out of 2387 lunatics. There were—

Laborers	138
Engaged in domestic avocations.....	616
Farmers, etc	479
Mechanics.....	147
Tradesmen, etc	42
Lawyers, physicians, etc.....	48
	<hr/>
	1470
Not stated.....	917
	<hr/>
	2387

TABLE XIII.

Table XIII, shows the condition of 1999 insane persons, of whom there were—

Dependent	1134
Independent	864
	<hr/>
	1999
Not stated.....	388
	<hr/>
	2387

Of 1612 insane, there were—

In the hospital.....	408
At home	733
In jail *.....	16
In the almshouses.....	449
At large.....	6
	<hr/>
	1612
Not stated.....	775
	<hr/>
	2387

* Without authority of any law, except that of necessity.

TABLE XIV.

Table XIV, shows the supposed causes, as far as ascertained, in 1206 out of 2387 cases of insanity, the causes in 1181 cases not being stated.

The causes alleged are classified as—

Hereditary.....	108
Sickness.....	211
Epilepsy.....	147
Female derangement.....	98
Injuries.....	59
Exposure.....	25
Excessive labor.....	6
Excessive study.....	23
Intemperance.....	42
Secret vice.....	86
Financial difficulty.....	56
Disappointed love.....	56
Jealousy.....	14
Domestic trouble.....	92
Grief.....	49
Fright.....	16
Religious excitement.....	94
Spiritualism.....	14
Politics.....	10
	<hr/>
	1206
Not stated.....	1181
	<hr/>
	2387

In these fourteen tables, are all the data for an accurate comprehension of the general character of insanity, in the state of Illinois. Want of time has prevented a fuller analysis. It is believed by the board that the information thus obtained and presented, for the first time, will prove of great value, both to the people and officers of the state, and to students of insanity and of social science throughout the country. No pains has been spared to secure absolute accuracy, so far as the figures go.

It is the intention of the board, hereafter, as soon as leisure will admit, to compare the list of insane persons and idiots in their pos-

session, with the lists returned by the U. S. census marshals, and on file in the office of the secretary of state.

The board also contemplates a renewal of the effort to obtain complete returns of insanity and idiocy in the various counties, in the hope that the publication of the present report will increase the interest of physicians, and enable them better to understand the precise objects in view.

PART SEVENTH.

THE COUNTY JAIL AND ALMSHOUSE SYSTEM.

The most important portion of the work of the board of public charities consists, probably, in the supervision and reformation of the system of treating criminals and paupers, in this state.

What has been accomplished in this direction, and what still remains to be done, will now be presented, under three heads.

First.—Account of the visitation by the individual commissioners.

Second.—Statistical tables of crime and pauperism.

Third.—Remarks and recommendations.

I. VISITATION OF COUNTIES.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Almshouse (city of Quincy).—The almshouse in Adams county is in good repair, but not of sufficient capacity. It consists of two buildings.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1837, is of stone, with sills eight feet high, eight feet long and six feet wide, ventilated by grated windows. It is in good repair, but insecure and of insufficient capacity. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes, other than separate cells. There is no provision for bathing, nor for secular instruction. Religious instruction is given once a week by the city missionary. A jail record is kept, showing the names of persons confined, their alleged offenses, and the date and manner of their discharge.

It is difficult to imagine any place more unfit to confine human beings than this jail, dark, damp and extremely filthy. Much complaint was made by the prisoners of their food, lodging, etc. The whole surroundings of the inmates are such as are calculated to harden and render them desperate. C.

Nov. 25, 1870.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The Alexander county almshouse is located at Thebes. The commissioner did not visit it in person, but it is said to be comfortable. The keeper receives the use of the farm, and ten dollars per month for each child, or twelve dollars per month for each adult, cared for.

Sick and temporary paupers at Cairo are provided for at the Seminary Infirmary, under charge of the sisters of charity, at four dollars per week. The infirmary is also used as a marine hospital. This institution was visited by the commissioner, and is a model of neatness and comfort.

Jail.—The jail is built of brick, with cells eight feet high, ten feet long and seven feet wide, ventilated by a grated door and a small grated window opposite. It is tolerably secure, and better supplied with light and air than some of the jails visited, but nevertheless deficient in these important elements of life. There is no sewerage; no secular or religious instruction is given; no provision is made for bathing; and no record is kept, except a board account. B.

Nov. 8, 1870.

BOND COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Bond county hires out its paupers to the lowest bidder. At the time of visitation there were seventeen receiving aid. The statistics, given in the tables, were furnished by the county clerk. The commissioner is satisfied that the paupers in this county are generally very kindly cared for. He found one insane pauper in the county jail, kept there for want of a better place, as it was necessary that he should be confined. The paupers are scattered over the county among the farmers.

Jail.—This is a brick and wrought iron jail, erected in 1858, with cells eight feet high, eight feet long and seven feet wide, ventilated by grated windows. There are two cells in each end of the jail, with a hall between, sixteen feet wide. It is well built, secure, of sufficient capacity, and better than most of the county jails. The ventilation is tolerably good, and the jail is remarkably clean, being scrubbed and whitewashed frequently. The sheriff, who acts as jailor, is a kind man, and when he has

prisoners, they are well treated. There is no attempt at secular or religious instruction, and no provision for the separation of the sexes. The privy vaults are deep, and provided with a pipe for the escape of foul air.

McC.

July 28, 1870.

BOONE COUNTY.

Alms-house.—This county has no alms-house. The county pays the keeper \$732 dollars for taking care of the paupers from March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871, for which he undertakes to board and clothe them, as well as pay their doctor's bills and funeral expenses, in case of sickness and death. Should the paupers average the same number during the remainder of the year that they have for the year past, this will amount to about \$1 76 each, per week. For the year ending March 1, 1869, he received \$2 80, per week. The condition of the paupers and their sleeping apartments were unsatisfactory. The commissioner found one insane man chained in the barn, and learned that he had been constantly kept chained for the last three years, which seemed to be unnecessary. The practice of letting out the paupers to the private citizen, which prevails in this county, ought to be abandoned, as it makes the keeper interested in the amount it costs to support the paupers, as well as in the amount of labor done.

Jail.—This is a stone jail, being situated in the basement and part of the first floor of the court house. It is insecure, as any one can communicate with the prisoners from the outside. It is better lighted and ventilated than the majority of the jails visited, the ventilation being through grated windows.

R.

BROWN COUNTY.

Alms-house.—The poor farm, containing one hundred and five acres, is located five miles from Mt. Sterling. The buildings are in bad repair. The keeper pays \$275 per annum for rent of farm, and receives \$2 25, per week, from the county, for each pauper boarded, with extra payment for clothing, washing and mending. The keeper has the benefit of all the pauper labor.

Jail.—The jail is built of sand or soapstone, and is very insecure. Prisoners could soon cut their way out if not watched. The jail has no sewerage, and the ventilation is bad, being through doors and windows.

L.

BUREAU COUNTY.

Alms-house.—The alms-house in Bureau county consists of four buildings, two of which are occupied by the keeper and two by the paupers. One of the buildings contains sixteen cells for the insane, eight in each story, opening into a hall on either floor, where the inmates who do not need to be confined can spend the day. These halls and cells are all warmed by a furnace in a cellar underneath the building. There is also a small house occupied by a sick man. The condition of the buildings as to repair is fair, and they are of sufficient capacity.

At the time of visitation, in 1869, the provision made for male paupers was insufficient. During the past year an "L" has been added for their benefit, which is two stories high and contains eleven large, comfortable and airy apartments. The other buildings have also been repaired, at a total expense, for repairs and building, of \$5000.

The keeper is humane and intelligent. The matron appears to understand and appreciate her responsibility and duties. The manner in which the paupers are provided for, speaks well for the intelligence and humanity of the citizens.

Jail.—This is a two-story jail, with a brick wall and cells of iron bars crossed, surrounded by a hall or corridor, three feet wide. It was erected in 1852. It is very insecure, and the ventilation and sewerage are very bad. A new jail is much needed. It is kept in excellent order, and the sheriff feeds the prisoners well, furnishing them with food from his own table. Female prisoners are confined in the debtors' room in the upper story. The cells are furnished with bibles, and the jail is occasionally visited by clergymen. A record is kept, showing the names of the prisoners, date of commitment, date of discharge and alleged offenses. The jail is used to confine persons committed for violation of the city ordinances.

R.

Nov. 11, 1870.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Not visited, in consequence of its inaccessibility, and want of time.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Carroll county almshouse consists of two buildings, one occupied by the family of the keeper and one by the paupers. That intended for the use of the paupers contains five rooms, three below and two above. The building is of wood, of cheap construction, in good repair, but of insufficient capacity, cold, and in no way calculated for its purpose. The furniture is of the cheapest kind, and the bedding light. The food is sufficient in quality and in quantity. There are no insane persons confined in cells. No records are kept.

Jail.—The jail is of stone, iron and brick, with cells nine feet high, twelve feet long, and nine feet wide, well ventilated by gratings at the top. Provision is made for the separation of the sexes. It is light, clean, and reasonably secure. The cells are surrounded by a wide corridor, and those on the female side open into it. The cells on the male side open into a court, secured by iron lattice-work. The drainage is good. The prisoners are well cared for. No records. C.

Nov. 17, 1870.

CASS COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The Cass county almshouse is situated five miles east of Beardstown. It is forty feet long, by twenty-four in width, built of wood, and contains six rooms. No sufficient provision is made for the separation of the sexes. The keeper pays the county \$42.50 rent for the use of the farm, and receives two dollars a week for each pauper cared for.

Jail.—The jail was built of brick, in 1852, lined inside with hard-wood two inch planks. The cells are constructed of square timbers, lined with two inch planks, and are very secure. It is well ventilated. There is no sewerage, no provision for the separation of the sexes except in cells, no facilities for bathing, and no jail records are kept. L.

Oct. 4, 1870.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—This almshouse consists of three buildings, one large one of brick, and two smaller ones of wood, all in good condition, of sufficient capacity, and well kept. It is one of the best poor-houses in the state.

Jail.—The jail was built several years ago. The walls are of brick. The jail proper is of iron, with cells seven feet high, seven feet long, and four feet wide, without light and without ventilation. There is an iron corridor three feet wide around the cells, which are in two tiers; one grated window furnishes all the light and ventilation. The jail is very dark, and the air impure and unfit to support life. There is no provision for the separation of the sexes.

Among the other prisoners, on the day of visitation, were two persons, a man, and a boy aged eleven years, confined as witnesses. The boy had been in jail four months, and the man three months—an outrage which has no excuse. A law sanctioning such an act should be indignantly expunged. B.

Sept. 27, 1870.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county has been in operation only for two months. The building is new and tolerably well arranged for the accommodation of twelve or fifteen paupers. It is of wood, two stories in height, thirty eight feet long, by twenty-four feet wide, with an "L," sixteen by twenty-four feet, and contains twelve rooms. A new barn is building. The commissioner was much pleased with the keeper and his wife, and believes that they will treat the paupers under their care in a humane manner.

He has about the whole farm, of 160 acres, under cultivation, during the past season, and told the commissioner that he had already sold \$700 worth of grain. The county pays him \$900 a year, and he furnishes the teams, while the county furnishes the provision, clothing, and medical attendance for the paupers. It is expected that the farm will pay all the pauper expense of the county, and perhaps yield a profit.

During the past year the cost of the paupers in this county was about \$3,500. There is at present one pauper outside of the county farm, who costs the county one dollar and a half per week.

Jail.—The jail is a brick building, two stories high, and forty-two feet long by twenty-six feet wide, erected in 1862.

The jailor occupies the lower story. The cells, which are ten in number, seven feet high, eight feet long, and six feet wide, are on the second floor. They are made of scantling, and lined inside

with oak lumber one inch thick, and provided with barred iron doors, and are surrounded by a corridor four feet wide, with eight windows.

This jail is kept very clean. There is no bad odor perceptible, but it is insecure.

The jailor seems to be a humane man, who treats the prisoners well. The sewerage is fair. McC.

Oct. 10, 1870.

CLARK COUNTY.

Alms-house.—Clark county has no county farm. The paupers, who average about fifteen in number, are taken care of by Dr. Jennings, on his own farm, one mile from Marshall, the county seat. Dr. Jennings furnishes everything, including medical attendance, for \$2 18 per week. After the first of January, 1871, a new contract will allow him \$2 25 per week. The paupers appear to be well cared for. Dr. Jennings informed the commissioner that they received the same care as his own family. They eat at the same table. He also provides preaching for them at certain intervals.

Jail.—The jail was erected in the year 1845. It is of brick, forty-two feet long by eighteen feet wide, with an "L" of stone, eighteen by eighteen feet. This "L" constitutes the jail proper. There is one cell below and one above, each of which is seven feet high, eighteen feet long, and eighteen feet wide. The upper cell is called the debtor's room, and is used for female prisoners, and for those committed for minor offenses. The only means of light and ventilation are three small apertures, two feet long and eight inches wide, in the stone wall. It is insecure, four prisoners having escaped from it during the past summer. It is in bad condition, and badly kept. McC.

Sept. 15, 1870.

CLAY COUNTY.

Alms-house.—Clay county farm is situated three miles south of Xenia. It consists of two wooden buildings, one of which is forty-two feet by eighteen, and the other eighteen by twenty-four. The premises are neat and clean. The farm is pretty well managed, and the paupers humanely treated. One of the buildings is old, but has been repaired and whitewashed, so that it looks and is

.

comfortable. An abundance of fruit and vegetables are raised upon the farm. No out-door relief is furnished in this county. The supervisors say that they save between one and two thousand dollars a year, by placing paupers on the poor farm, instead of hiring them out to the lowest bidder.

The keeper and his wife seem well qualified for the duties of their position. The cost of the farm, during the past year, has been about \$1,200, and the supervisors think that in another year or two at furthest it will be entirely self-supporting.

Jail.—This is an old jail, erected in 1845, and very insecure. It is of brick, two stories in height, the lower story being occupied by the family of the jailor, and the upper divided into three cells, eight feet high, fourteen feet long, and twelve feet wide. The cells are composed of double thicknesses of heavy planks, filled with nails, and ventilated by two small barred windows in each cell, one of which communicates with the outside world, and the other through the door, which is solid, with a hall about six feet wide. This jail is clean, but poorly ventilated, and should be condemned on account of its insecurity.

McC.

August 24, 1870.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—At the time of the first visitation of Clinton county, in 1869, it had no poor farm. Since that time a new building has been erected, 55 feet by 40, with an "L" 18 by 18, containing 11 rooms very well arranged. The keeper is paid one dollar and ninety-five cents per week, for each pauper. The physician receives a salary of \$400 per annum. One insane pauper is kept at \$4 per week, outside of the almshouse. The county court think that the pauper expenses will be materially lessened by the use of the poor farm. The paupers seem to be well cared for.

Jail.—This is a stone jail, erected in 1865, with iron cells eight feet high, ten feet long and six feet wide, in the second story. The cells are poorly ventilated by means of small gratings in the doors which open into a narrow corridor. Except as respects ventilation, this is a model jail. Provision is made for the separation of the sexes. The roof is all sheet iron, which makes the jail intolerably hot in summer. The excrements are carried down into a vault below, by means of large pipes opening into each cell.

Aug. 24, 1870.

McC.

COLES COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The commissioner did not visit the poor farm in this county, because it had been already sold and another purchased, upon which the county was erecting a new building, to which the paupers were soon to be removed. This building is fifty-three by thirty feet, with an “L” twenty-five by eighteen feet, and contains twenty rooms for paupers. The information given is obtained from the county officials, and from the keeper of the poor farm. The keeper receives the proceeds of the farm of 250 acres, and \$400 in money from the county, for which consideration he gives a bond to take care of all the paupers sent him by the board of supervisors, providing the food and medical attendance for them, and paying the expenses of their burial in case of death. The contract just stated, takes effect as soon as the new almshouse is completed. Under the former contract, the keeper was paid \$1.45 per week for each pauper, and had in addition the use of the farm.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1864, is of brick, with cells nine feet high, nine feet long and eight feet wide. It is poorly planned and built, insecure, and without proper ventilation and sewerage. The county contemplates building a new one soon. L.

Sept. 17, 1870.

COOK COUNTY.


Almshouse.—Cook county almshouse, although the keeper seems to be a humane, conscientious man, who conducts the institution to the very best of his ability, under the circumstances and surroundings, is nevertheless, for so wealthy a county, a miserably planned and badly managed institution. Its capacity is probably not over 450, while the number of inmates is sometimes as great as 700. Of the manner in which the insane have been hitherto cared for, nothing need be said. A new county insane asylum, in connection with the almshouse, has been built, of which a description, prepared by the architect for publication in this report, is appended. The farm of 160 acres is worked in the interest of the county, the superintendent receiving a salary for his services. The inmates do nearly all the farm work, also the house work, and make most of the clothing. There is a school

upon the premises, which is attended by the greater part of the children between the ages of eight and fourteen. The records kept are quite full and accurate. They consist of an almshouse register, insane register, register of deaths, order book, and pay roll. The commissioner and the secretary of the board dined at the institution, and were treated with great courtesy.

Jail.—The jail in this county is in the basement of the court house, four feet below the level of the pavement. It contains thirty-two cells, surrounded by corridors, and ventilated during the day by means of grated doors opening into the corridors. At night, the cells are closed by solid wooden doors, with a small aperture in the centre, when there is little or no ventilation. The jail is so dark that it is necessary to keep the gas burning in the corridors both day and night. The cells are filthy and full of vermin. From three to five prisoners are constantly confined in each, and not unfrequently as many as six or seven. The commissioner is informed that several grand juries have declared this jail a nuisance. Confinement in such a place, and under such circumstances, to say nothing of the deleterious effect upon the health of prisoners, must exert a corrupting rather than a reformatory influence. Here the innocent, the youthful offender and the hardened criminal, are brought into the closest contact. Here the insane are confined, awaiting trial and transportation to the almshouse or asylum. Here witnesses are detained who, perhaps, have never seen a crime committed, but are too poor to give bail for their appearance at court. This deprivation, even of prisoners, of light and air, elements essential to a healthy life, is condemned, alike by reason, religion and common humanity. This mingling of heterogenous elements, regardless of the guilt or innocence of the persons confined, is both a crime and a blunder. The jail is a reproach to the people of Cook county.

The new jail, not yet occupied, although in some respects better built, is open to the same general criticism. The money which it has cost (\$120,000) has been poorly expended, if not thrown away, as a single circumstance will show. Cells facing each other, with open doors of barred iron, are separated by a corridor not more than four or five feet in width. This arrangement is utterly unsafe; as it exposes the jailor to the peril of seizure and possible death, every time that he passes through the corridor.

Besides the facility granted to prisoners of free conversation without observation, or being overheard, always objectionable, nothing would be easier than for two desperate men, occupying cells immediately opposite each other, to agree upon the jailor's murder, as the warden of the Connecticut state prison was murdered not long ago, and any attempt to escape from one of the conspirators would throw him into the hands of the other. The only means of remedying this defect, is to close up the barred doors, and destroy the ventilation of the cells.

 Some additional statements concerning Cook county, will be found in the appendix to this report.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Crawford county has no poor farm. The average number of paupers supported at public expense is fourteen, who are taken care of by a private person, William Beers, who resides at Hutson, at a cost of \$2 each per week. The amount paid for the care of insane paupers, is \$3 per week. The county clerk informs the commissioner that the paupers are treated kindly.

Jail.—This is a brick jail, with six cells seven feet high, six feet long and five feet wide, ventilated by a barred iron door in each, opening into a corridor ten feet wide. There are two windows in the corridor. The cells are on the ground floor, dark and damp, but clean. There is no provision for a separation of sexes.

Sept. 29, 1870.

McC.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The Cumberland county farm is situated three miles northeast of Prairie City. It consists of a single building, thirty-six feet by twenty four, one story in height, with ten rooms, four of which are devoted to paupers, and six used by the keeper and his family. The house is old and out of repair. The keeper is paid \$2.50 per week for each pauper, and furnishes everything except medicine and medical attendance. The paupers are well treated.

Jail.—The jail was built in 1858. It is of brick, one story in height, twenty-eight feet long by sixteen feet wide, with four cells, eight feet high and seven feet square. Two cells on each side open into a corridor three feet wide. The ventilation is bad, and the jail is insecure and badly kept. It has been condemned by

the grand jury, and the county is agitating the question of building another.

McC.

Sept. 20, 1870.

DEKALB COUNTY.

Almshouse.—This almshouse consists of a frame building, thirty feet by twenty-two, containing ten rooms, occupied by the keeper and his family, and an "L" twenty-six feet by twenty, containing six rooms, occupied by the paupers. The arrangement is bad. There is also a building with three cells and two rooms, for the insane and idiotic. These buildings are in bad repair, cold and uncomfortable, and not suitable, in their present condition, to be used as a home for paupers. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to make the inmates comfortable. The keeper seems to be a humane man and to have a desire to do his duty, but it is to be feared that both he and the matron have mistaken their calling. It would be well for the authorities to investigate this matter, since it is not every kind man who is calculated to fill a position of so great responsibility.

The farm is worked in the interest of the county, and the products used by the paupers. The keeper is paid for his services \$650 per annum. He also receives supplies for his family, except clothing. A record is kept, showing the name of each pauper, date of admission, date of discharge, nativity, age, and date of death.

Jail.—The jail in this county is of brick and wood, the cells ten feet high, eight and a half feet long, and six and a half feet wide. The outer walls of brick are lined on the inside with wood. One cell is lined with boiler iron. The cells open by grated doors into a corridor twenty-five feet by ten, warmed by a stove, and ventilated through grated windows in the outside wall. The sheriff is a very humane man, and treats the prisoners well, furnishing them not only with the necessities of physical life, but with books and papers. He keeps the premises in order and requires the inmates to bathe at stated intervals. The capacity of the jail is insufficient, and a new jail is very much needed. Female prisoners are confined in the debtor's room, in the second story.

R.

Nov. 20, 1870.

DE WITT COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Until this year, DeWitt county has let its poor to the lowest bidder. Recently, a county farm has been purchased, on which the authorities are erecting buildings. They propose to pay the keeper a salary.

Jail.—The DeWitt county jail is of brick, with cells eight feet long and four feet wide. It is in good repair, secure, and of sufficient capacity. It is well kept, but small and dark, without ventilation and without sewerage. The privy is in the jail.

Oct. 1, 1870.

B.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of a single substantial frame building, two stories in height, commodious in its plan, and of sufficient capacity; it is in good repair, and well kept. The keeper receives \$3.50 per week for each pauper, and hires the farm by the acre. The inmates seem to be comfortable.

Jail.—The jail, situated in the basement of the court house, and erected in 1868, is small and badly constructed. The cells are seven feet high, seven feet long, and four feet wide. They face each other, and open into a corridor only two and a half feet in width. There is very little light or air, no sewerage, and very little room for exercise. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes.

B.

Sept. 26, 1870.

DU PAGE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—DuPage county has no almshouse; each town supports its own poor, the supervisor placing them in private families, and no report of the number or cost is made to the county clerk.

Jail.—The basement of the court house in this county is used for jail purposes. A hall extends from one side to the other, forty-eight feet long and fifteen feet wide, into which thirteen cells open, eight feet high, eight feet long, and six feet wide. The cells are ventilated by means of grated doors opening into the hall, and by a tin pipe two inches in diameter, extending from the top of each cell to the outside of the building. The hall is ventilated by two large windows, three by six feet, near each end. The jail is sufficiently warmed by a stove at each end of the hall. The

privies connected with the jail are at a distance from the cells, so that they produce no unpleasant odor. A debtor's room in the second story is used to confine female prisoners. A record is kept, showing the name of each prisoner, and date of commitment and of discharge. The jail is in good repair and of sufficient capacity, but insecure, although built of stone. Communication on the part of prisoners with outsiders is easy. R.

November 4, 1870.

EDGAR COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The poor farm in Edgar county is a good one. The almshouse consists of a main building of frame, and out-houses containing sixteen rooms only. The superintendent has the use of the farm, and receives \$400 per annum for taking care of the paupers. The general arrangement is good, and the inmates are well fed. There are two incurably insane persons confined here.

Jail.—The jail was built in 1858. The jail proper is constructed wholly of iron, with cells eight feet high, eight feet long, and eight feet wide, opening into a corridor running through the center. It is very well ventilated through the roof, and much superior to most of the jails. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes. L.

Sept. 21, 1870.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Edwards county has no poor farm. At the date of visitation, there were seven paupers in the county, five of whom were males and two females. One of the males is an idiot, another a lunatic. The paupers are placed with various persons through the county. The price paid for each pauper, on an average, is \$1.50 per week. The pauper tax is very light.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1858, is of brick, twenty feet by thirty-six, with iron cells eight feet high, eight feet long and seven feet wide, having doors of barred iron, and a small barred window in the back of each cell. The ventilation is fair; no oppressive smell is apparent. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes. The county judge says that Edwards county has but little use for a jail, but expects to have, whenever it is reached by railroad.

Aug. 18, 1870.

McC.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

Almshouse.—At the time of the visitation of this county, in 1869, the paupers were let out to the lowest bidder, there being no county farm. Effingham county is now using the old court house at Ewington, the former county seat, for a poor house. The building is of brick, forty feet square and two stories in height, with eight rooms. The average number of paupers cared for here is fifteen; the average number outside is five. The price paid for the care of paupers, in or out of the almshouse, is \$2 74 a week. The almshouse is better kept than usual. The keeper is a humane man, and treats the inmates kindly.

Jail.—The jail is in the second story of the jailor's house. The jail proper is made of iron bars crossing each other at a distance of four inches apart, so that the outside wall of all the cells is an open lattice. This secures very good ventilation. The cells are surrounded on all sides by a corridor six feet wide, with four windows. The jail is insecure, in consequence of the bars of iron not being sufficiently strong. Several escapes have been effected within the past two years. A reform is necessary in the matter of cleanliness. The filth, at the time of visitation, was so great as to be offensive, and is wholly inexcusable. In 1869, there was confined in the jail an insane man, who had been returned from the asylum at Jacksonville, of whom little care seemed to be taken.

Aug. 11, 1870.

McC.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The Fayette county almshouse is situated three miles northwest of Vandalia. It consists of two buildings, one forty feet by twenty, and the other sixteen feet square, containing nine rooms, of which three are used by the family of the keeper. The management has been much improved since the first visitation. The keeper is a good man, and treats the paupers well. The buildings are rough but comfortable. There have been as many as thirteen inmates at a time, during the past year, but eight is the average number. Three of the paupers cared for are idiots, and could be benefited by the school for feeble-minded children, at Jacksonville. One man, old, bedridden, very filthy and disagreeable, is kept in a small log house, separate from the main building.

Jail.—The jail is upon the first floor, in the northeast corner of the court house. Inside of the brick wall there is a tier of hewn logs, and that is covered with inch boards, inside of which are placed iron cells seven feet high, eight feet long and six feet wide; the cell doors open into a corridor eight feet wide, and twenty-four feet long. There are two barred windows in the brick wall, a grated door to each cell, and in the top of each cell a small opening for ventilation. At the time of visitation, the jail was in a desperate condition. Two insane men had been recently put in for safe keeping, which rendered it almost unendurable. One of the prisoners said to the commissioner: "For God's sake see the board of supervisors, and have the insane men removed!" It was hardly fit for occupation before these men were put in, and their admission has increased the odor and stench to such a degree, that it is an outrage to confine a criminal in it. It ought to be condemned for want both of ventilation and of sewerage. Since the last visit of the commissioner, the board of supervisors have taken steps toward the building of a new jail. The grand jury has also taken the matter in hand. The commissioner is confident that the jail will be put into better condition before long.

Sept. 3, 1870.

McC.

FORD COUNTY.

Alms-house.—Ford county has no poor farm. The supervisor of each town provides for the support of the paupers in private families, and the expense is paid by a general tax on the county. Partial support is allowed to paupers in their own families. The number of towns in this county is twelve. The county paid, during the past year, \$60 for the services of a physician, and for medicine.

Jail.—The jail is in the lower story of the court house, but above ground. The outside walls are of stone. There are three cells for prisoners, one of which has walls of plank two inches thick, lined with boiler iron, and is tolerably safe. But the ventilation is very bad. The walls and floors of the other two cells are of plank, two or three inches thick. There is a fourth cell for debtors. In front of the cells is a corridor nine feet wide, where the prisoners sit. A window in the outside wall opens into this corridor. The only ventilation of the cells is through a small opening in the centre of the door. The jail is insecure, very dark, without ventilation and without sewerage. There is a privy in the jail. A new

jail is very much needed. One prisoner escaped into the court room above, by burning a hole in the upper floor of his cell with a candle.

McC.

Nov. 16, 1870.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county consists of two buildings, one of which, occupied by the keeper, is of logs. There is a frame building for the paupers, in good repair, but of scarcely sufficient capacity. The number of inmates on the day of visitation was ten, of whom six were insane or idiotic, and two were blind. The paupers fare as well as the family of the keeper. The keeper is paid \$2 25 a week, and furnishes everything except medicine and medical attendance. He raised upon the farm this year, 600 bushels of corn, 40 of wheat, and 200 of oats; also, an acre of sorghum. There is an apple orchard upon the place, and a garden.

Jail.—This jail is of iron. It was erected in 1862. The plan was patented December 20th, 1859, by Vallean and Jacobs, Cincinnati, Ohio. The outside door is of solid iron, with a little opening, and a small shutter closed by a button, through which the keeper can look. The inside door is of iron bars, crossed. The cells have doors with round iron bars an inch thick, and an inch and a half apart; and the doors can all be fastened at once on each side by a peculiar cell door fastening, patented Nov. 15, 1859. Each cell has a water closet in it, and there appears to be an apparatus for flooding. There is a pump in the corridor between the cells; a window at one end with a double grate, and a close iron shutter outside. There are two gratings in the floor of the corridor, and one large, double grating in the ceiling, with an opening for the stove pipe. The space above is open to the roof. There have been iron bedsteads in the cells, but at present there is only one in the jail. The jailor stated that a negro succeeded in prying off his cell door, and that one night, some of the prisoners pried off two. Two prisoners escaped by drilling out the ventilator in the floor. The jail is secure when the cell doors are fastened. The secretary of the board saw a man and woman in the corridor together. The keeper said that the woman's husband was in the jail with her. The premises have not been cleaned for a year or more.

W.

Oct. 26, 1870.

FULTON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is a very large one, being one hundred and thirty-one feet in length by thirty-six in width, and contains sixty-five rooms, of which fifty are devoted to the use of the paupers. There is a kitchen in the basement, and a dining room for each sex, separately, upon the first floor. The capacity is one hundred. There were only thirty-one inmates on the day of visitation. The house is partly old and partly new, but all in good repair. There is a general want of cleanliness throughout the building, and the cells occupied by the insane are especially cold and filthy. There seemed to be a deficiency of beds and bedding for the inmates.

Jail.—The jail is of stone and iron, with slate roof. It was erected in 1867, at an expense sufficient to have secured a first class prison; but the cells are so low, and the windows so small, that it is both dark and damp and poorly ventilated. The commissioner saw the prisoners at dinner, and their food was of good quality, and of sufficient quantity. The Methodist clergyman occasionally visits the prison. C.

Nov. 24, 1870.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of three comfortable log buildings, each fourteen feet square. The keeper receives three dollars a week for each inmate, and pays rent for the use of the farm. The paupers are apparently well cared for.

Jail.—The jail is of brick, lined with hewn logs and plank. It is made secure, and a corridor thirty-six feet long and five feet wide, where the prisoners spend their time during the day, is comparatively comfortable; but the cells are unfit for use. Four one inch holes through an iron door, afford all the air they have at night. There is no sewerage. Gallatin county needs a better jail. B.

Nov. 13, 1870.

GREENE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Greene county is now building a new almshouse, to contain fifty paupers. From representations made to the commissioner, he judges that it will be a model building. The former

poor farm having been sold, the commissioner did not visit it, but had the assurance that all was as it should be.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick, was erected in 1860, in connection with the jailor's house. The corridor is about five and a half feet wide, and well ventilated. There is no sewerage. The inmates are well cared for. Two insane persons were confined in the jail on the day of visitation. L.

Sept. 8, 1870.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county was built by detachments, and is very irregular in shape. It contains ten rooms, is old, cold, comfortless, destitute of facilities for bathing, and is as badly arranged as it can be. It is impossible for any one to be comfortable in it. A separate room, ten feet square, is attached, in which insane persons are confined. The keeper is allowed the use of the farm, and of three cows, and is paid one dollar per week for each pauper cared for. The county furnishes clothing and medical attendance. This method of providing for paupers is wrong, as it makes the man in charge interested in the cost of their support. This is the only place where the county insane can be sent who are not received at the asylum, a sad commentary upon their condition.

Jail.—The jail is a two story building, thirty-six feet long by eighteen in width. The lower story is of stone, and used for the confinement of prisoners. The upper story is of brick and occupied by the sheriff and his family. It was erected in 1855, and is a very poor structure, badly ventilated, dark and insecure. The sheriff is a humane man, and treats prisoners well, furnishing them with books and with papers. Forty-nine persons have been committed during the year ending September 1, 1869, twenty-seven of whom were committed for violation of the city ordinances. R.

Aug. 27, 1870.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county consists of two log buildings, one of which is occupied by the keeper, the other by the paupers. The pauper house contains two rooms, joined by a porch; and one of the rooms is divided through the centre by a partition. The keeper is paid two dollars a week for each pauper

cared for, and furnishes everything, including medicine and medical attendance. There were only five inmates on the day of visitation, of whom two were idiotic.

Jail.—The jail, which is wholly detached from any building, is situated in the court house yard, and was visited in company with a party of gentlemen after night. There were no prisoners in it at the time of visitation, but signs of their former presence were abundant. The stench was intolerable. The jail is of iron, and a good one of its class. These jails are open to many serious objections. W.

Oct. 25, 1870.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of a main building thirty-six by fifty-two, with an "L" sixteen feet by twenty-four, and a smaller building, sixteen feet by twenty, for confining the insane. The number of rooms is sixteen, of which seven are used by the keeper and his family. No records are kept. The keeper receives \$1000 and the use of the farm for taking charge, feeding and clothing the county paupers.

Jail.—The jail, built in 1865, is of stone, with cells seven feet high, seven feet long and five feet wide, ventilated by grated doors to the cells, and pipes extending from the top of each cell through the roof. C.

Dec. 10, 1869.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Hardin county has no almshouse.

Jail.—The jail is a small brick building, out of repair, with one cell, sixteen by four feet, which is the only portion in use. There is no sewerage and very little light or air. B.

Nov. 12, 1870.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of three buildings, one forty feet by fifty in size, another twenty-eight by forty, and a third sixteen by twelve. There are twenty-five rooms, of which six are occupied by the keeper and his family, one is a kitchen and dining room for the inmates, one a sitting room for the males, one a sitting room for the females, and the rest are occupied as sleeping apartments. There are four cells for the confinement of the insane.

Jail.—The jail is of stone, secure, in good repair, and of sufficient capacity, with provision for the separation of the sexes.

Dec. 4, 1869.

C.

HENRY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse, which is frame, was apparently built for a farm dwelling. Additions have been made for the accommodation of paupers. It is poorly adapted to its purpose. The rooms are low and quite crowded, the beds cheap and scantily covered. The insane, of whom there were three, were confined in cells, without fire or other means of warmth.

Jail.—The jail is of brick and stone. It was built in 1866, and cost, with the land, \$45,000. It was intended to be a first class prison, and but for the lack of proper ventilation, would have been all that was needed. As it is, the lower tier of cells are only used when the jail is crowded. The bedding of the prisoners appeared to be of poor quality and scanty in quantity.

C.

Nov. 21, 1870.

IROQUOIS COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The keeper of the paupers in this county rents the farm, for which he pays \$200 a year, and receives three dollars per week for the board of each pauper, and thirty-five dollars each for their clothing per annum. Medicines and medical attendance are let to the lowest bidder. Last year the amount paid the physician was ninety dollars, for attending the paupers in the almshouse, all paupers outside of the almshouse, within the range of his practice, and the prisoners in jail, including the furnishing of medical supplies. The buildings are two in number, one of them eighteen feet by twenty, and one story in height, built of logs, containing two rooms, with a third room attached, ten feet by sixteen; a two story building, sixteen by thirty feet, is used by the keeper and his family, and by paupers. It contains five rooms. The buildings are very poor and cold, and not kept as cleanly as they should be. The family of the keeper and the paupers eat at the same table, and eat together. The keeper appears to be a humane man, but not qualified for the position he holds.

Jail.—The jail in this county, erected in 1866, is of stone, and quite a good one—secure, light, with good sewerage, and fair ventilation. It is in the lower story of the court house. The cells

are surrounded on two sides by corridors, twelve feet wide. A pipe runs from each cell to the flue in the main passage, connecting with the outside of the building. There are large windows in the outer wall, and grated doors from the cells opening into each of the corridors. The cells, when closed, are light enough to read in. A privy is in the jail, and water from the cistern can be let into it by turning the stop-cock. R.

Nov. 17, 1870.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The average number of paupers supported by Jackson county is about fifty. They are distributed through the county among the farmers. There is no almshouse. In the judgment of the commissioner, whose information is obtained from the county clerk, the county manages its pauper expenses very poorly. It pays more, in the aggregate, than any other county visited by this commissioner. One man takes charge of all the paupers at \$2 each per week for board, except when the county can hire them out at a lower rate. The number in his care at the time of visitation was fifteen.

Jail.—The jail is of brick, with iron cells, ventilated by barred doors, which open into the corridor, six feet wide. The condition in which it is kept is fair. It is insecure and destitute of sewerage. There is no privy, but buckets are used instead. The jailor occupies a portion of the building as a residence for himself and family. McC.

Aug. 10, 1870.

JASPER COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Jasper county has no poor farm. The average number of paupers is about five. They are kept by one person who receives all who are sent to him, whether they be few or many, for \$375 per annum. The commissioner judges that under this arrangement they cannot fare very well, especially if the number should at any time be large. The keeper furnishes everything, food, clothing, medicine and medical attendance, for the sum stated.

Jail.—This jail, built in 1850, is of stone, with two rooms, fourteen feet by sixteen, and seven feet high, one above the other, communicating by a trap door in the centre of the floor. There are small barred windows, two feet long and one foot wide, in

each cell. It is insecure; several escapes have been made during the past two years. It is of insufficient capacity, in bad repair, and unfit for the confinement of prisoners. The county talks of building a new jail.

McC.

Sept. 29, 1870.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse is situated three miles east of Mt. Vernon. The commissioner was prevented from visiting it, but he obtained statistics from the county judge, who is familiar with all the facts. The buildings are said to be old and dilapidated and hardly fit for occupancy. The total pauper expense for in-door and out door relief, in this county, is about \$1,200 per annum. The number of inmates on the day of visitation of the county was 12.

Jail.—The jail is a miserable affair. It is about sixteen feet square and lined inside with boiler iron. Ventilation is effected by one small barred window in each cell, and a small aperture in the iron door. The cells open into a corridor sixteen feet long and eight feet wide. A sink descends from each cell into the ground beneath, and from thence into a large reservoir dug for that purpose. The jail is surrounded by a picket fence fifteen feet high, which renders ventilation worse than it otherwise would be. The jail should be condemned.

McC.

Aug. 3, 1870.

JERSEY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is built of brick, and is seventy-four feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, with one single room thirty feet by twenty-five feet. It contains twenty-six rooms and has a capacity of one hundred and fifty. It is new, but the design does not exhibit any great skill. There is no provision for bathing the inmates. The rooms are kept in very good order, and the inmates well fed on good, plain, healthful food.

Jail.—This jail, built in 1862, of stone, contains only two cells, each seven feet high, seven feet wide, and seven feet long. The corridor does not exceed three feet in width. It is made of solid slabs of rock. The ventilation is poor, and in hot weather the inmates must suffer terribly. No provision is made for the separation of sexes. In short, it is a jail not at all worthy of the rich county of Jersey. The county officials contemplate building a new one.

L.

June 1, 1870.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Almshouse.—During the last year, the building on the county farm has been destroyed by fire, and the county has recommended another in the city of Galena, for the use of the paupers, of whom there were eleven on the day of visitation. They are still kept in a shelter upon the county farm, and are supplied with food from a house in Galena twice or three times a week. While the paupers are comfortably cared for, the condition of the insane is as deplorable as can be imagined. Their cells are excessively and unreasonably filthy. The overseers report that they are cleaned once in two weeks.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1839, of stone, is built in the side of the bluff, which adds somewhat to its security, but renders it dark and damp and poorly ventilated. It is so dark as to make it difficult to read upon a bright day. There is no ventilation except through the cell doors from a narrow hall. Its manner of construction affords a slight protection to the jailor against desperate men. The prisoners are comfortably fed, and no special effort is made to keep them clean. C.

Nov. 11, 1870.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Johnson county has no almshouse, and but five paupers, who are distributed throughout the county and kept on separate contracts, at an average cost of about \$110 each per annum for all expenses.

Jail.—The jail is of hewn logs, sided on the outside and planked on the inside. Air and light are furnished by two grated openings eight inches square. It is entered by a trap door from the story above. The jail is in poor repair, of insufficient capacity, destitute of furniture, and without sewerage. B.

Nov. 7, 1870.

KANE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county, the commissioner regrets to say, is anything but creditable to the rich and populous county of Kane. The condition of the paupers was such as to lead the commissioner to hope that the county authorities will investigate the manner in which they are cared for, and remedy the existing evils. The keeper seems to mean to treat them well.

The rooms are small, low and cold. There is a separate building for the insane, which is, if possible, still more uncomfortable than that where the remainder of the paupers are kept. On the day of visitation there were three insane inmates, of whom one is kept constantly chained, and has been for the last four years, which seems to be wholly unnecessary, and if so, cruel in the extreme. The farm is worked in the interest of the county, the profits being consumed by the paupers, and the keeper is paid for his services \$480 per annum, and provision and groceries for himself and family. Supervisors in the town are authorized to make provision for paupers in private families, and the expense is paid by a general county tax.

Jail.—The jail, built in 1856, is in the basement of the court house, and consists of fourteen cells without flues, surrounded by a corridor. The ventilation, which is bad, is effected by grated doors opening into this corridor, and the corridor is ventilated by grated windows in the outside wall. Among the prisoners, on the day of visitation, were three insane persons; two of them had been confined for a few months past, and one for six years. There are two dark cells, which are not often used. The jail is dark and the sewerage imperfect—so much so as to render the odor pervading it very offensive. R.

Nov. 2, 1870.

KANKAKEE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Kankakee county has no almshouse. Each town provides for its own paupers, the expense being paid by tax on each town. The insane are provided for at the expense of the county, which pays from \$25 to \$36 per month for the support of each, and \$105 for the clothing of all. There are now five thus supported, besides three in the asylum at Jacksonville. It is said that at times some of them are chained. Kankakee township has an almshouse, erected in 1859, at a cost, for land and buildings, of \$12,000. This town sold out the contract for the support of its paupers to the lowest bidder.

Jail.—The jail, built in 1856, of stone, appears to be secure, but the ventilation is very bad and the sewerage still worse. In its present condition it is an unfit place of confinement for a criminal, much more of an insane man or a witness. It is in the lower story of the court house, but above ground. R.

Nov. 17, 1870.

KENDALL COUNTY.

Alms-house.—There is no alms-house in this county. The paupers are supported in private families, under the direction of the supervisors of the respective towns, each town paying the expense of its own paupers, which varies, as reported last year, from three and a half to seven dollars per week. No special provision is made for insane paupers.

Jail.—The jail, though built as late as 1864, is unfortunately constructed. It is situated in the basement of the court house. Through this basement a passage ten feet wide extends, and from the passage a grated door leads into a room twelve feet square, with a grated window in the outer wall of the building. From this room a passage two feet wide extends for twelve or fifteen feet, on either side of which are two cells, without window, light or ventilation, except from the grated doors of the cells opening into this narrow passage. The jail is damp; confinement in such a place is deplorable, tending to make prisoners worse, instead of better, and likely, if continued for any length of time, seriously to injure their health. R.

Nov., 1870.

KNOX COUNTY.

Alms-house.—The Knox county alms-house was built and furnished at an expense to the county of \$40,000, and is perhaps a model, and the best arranged for the purpose for which it was designed, in the state. It is scrupulously neat in every department; the beds are clean, and well provided with covering; the ventilation is such that there is no offensive smell, and the whole house is a constant witness to the value of systematic cleanliness.

Jail.—The jail is utterly unfit for its purpose. It was built in 1838. It is in bad repair, insecure, and of insufficient capacity. From the manner of its construction, it is unsafe for the jailor, and it is so badly ventilated as to be unhealthy for the inmates. The prisoners confined here never want water, treatment or food. C.

Nov. 22, 1870.

LAKE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of a three story building, thirty-six by forty feet, occupied by the keeper, his family, and the paupers; also two one-story buildings, one of them twenty-six feet by thirty-two, and the other twenty-eight by thirty-four, used for the confinement of the insane. The building for the insane paupers is a very good one, and well arranged. The main building, occupied by the other paupers, with the keeper and his family, is not well arranged, but nevertheless is comfortable. The condition of the rooms, the beds and the clothing, with the general appearance of the paupers, clearly indicates that the keeper and the matron understand their duty, and perform it in a kind and intelligent manner.

Jail.—The jail, built in 1856, of brick and wood, is very insecure, dark, and badly ventilated. It is of little or no value, and a new jail is very much needed. It is to be hoped that the citizens of the county will not build another in the basement of the court house.

R.

Nov. 18, 1870.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse is of sufficient size, comfortable, and well kept. The farm, consisting of eighty acres, is all cultivated by pauper labor. Most of the laborers are insane; several of them, under a former keeper, were kept for years chained in their cells, and were considered very dangerous. The present keeper, in ninety days after taking charge, had them all at work upon the farm. They soon became cleanly, docile and industrious, and so continue, though still insane. This fact is highly suggestive to all keepers of insane paupers.

Jail.—The jail is an apartment in the basement or cellar of the court house. The cells, nine feet high, seven feet long, and three and a half feet wide, opening into a corridor eight feet wide by forty-five in length, lighted by two half windows. There is no ventilation, and the sewerage is imperfect. It is unhealthful and unsafe, has long been a reproach to the county, and recently an appropriation has been made for a new edifice. It is confidently expected that one will soon be erected worthy of the second county in the state.

B.

Sept. 15, 1870.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Lawrence county has no almshouse. On the day of visitation, the county clerk was absent, and the commissioner could obtain no accurate statistics. He was informed that the average number of paupers is about twelve, who are let out to different parties through the county, at a weekly cost for each of \$2.50, making the total pauper expense about \$2000 per annum.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1855, is a brick building, and is now undergoing some repairs. There are two iron cells in the upper story, well ventilated by barred doors, with two small windows in each cell, and the ceiling of each is perforated. The cells are surrounded on all sides by a corridor, with four grated windows. Pipes convey the offal into a vault outside the building. The jail is well kept, clean and free from any offensive smell. The cells are new. The sheriff manifests a good degree of interest in the subject of the proper treatment of criminals and paupers.

Aug. 19, 1870.

McC.

LEE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is situated six miles south of Dixon. It is of sufficient capacity for the present, and tolerably well arranged. A furnace in the basement is said to keep the rooms comfortable in winter. The inmates appear to be well cared for. The poor farm is worked in the interest of the county, the products being consumed by the paupers. The keeper receives \$350 per annum, and supplies for himself and his family. The insane who are considered dangerous are kept confined in cells; the remainder go at large during the day. The manner in which the paupers are provided for is creditable, except in one particular, viz: that the contract for medicines and medical attendance at the poor farm, and for all the paupers within six miles of the court house outside of the poor farm, also for the prisoners in the jail, is let out to the lowest bidder, and taken at the sum of \$100 per annum. In 1869, the sum paid was only \$75. This is wrong in principle, as it makes the bidder interested in the amount of service rendered, and medicine furnished. A good physician should be employed, and paid a reasonable compensation for his services.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1841, is built of logs. It is very unsafe, dark, and badly ventilated. A new jail is badly needed, and the county is amply able to build a good one of sufficient capacity. R.

Nov. 30, 1870.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of one large brick edifice, well built and well arranged, with a plentiful supply of water, and abundant facilities for washing. It cost ten thousand dollars. The former keeper had recently deceased at the time of visitation, and the new keeper, who had been employed temporarily, could give but little information as to the paupers. The pauper committee of the board of supervisors, report a saving of nearly three thousand dollars in cash, by use of the county farm and almshouse.

Jail.—The jail is a substantial stone structure, apparently secure, in good repair, and of sufficient capacity. It was erected in 1869. Each cell has in it a pump and water basin, and good sewerage. The jail is well kept. The lower tier of cells are too dark, and the ventilation is defective, but it is far superior to most jails in the state. Provision is made for a separation of the sexes. B.

Sept. 24, 1870.

MACON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The buildings on the county farm, which are comfortable, consist of a two story frame for the keeper, an old farm house for the paupers, and a little building for the insane. The keeper supports the paupers for the use of the farm, which consists of one hundred and ninety acres.

Jail.—Macon county has a substantial and safe brick jail, cleanly and well kept, but deficient in air and light. It was built in 1868. The cells are small, and there is no provision for separation of the sexes. B.

Sept. 23, 1870.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—In this county the keeper has the use of the poor farm, and is paid one dollar and fifty cents per week for the care of paupers. The building is old, but kept in a cleanly condition. A new building will be erected during the coming year.

Jail.—The jail is a new one, and not what it should be, for the money it cost, viz : fifteen thousand dollars. It contains twenty-three cells, which are entirely too small, and are not sufficiently ventilated. The sewerage is good when kept in order. It is not kept in as good condition as it ought to be. L.

Nov. 14, 1870.

MADISON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is well kept, clean and in good order. It consists of four buildings, one of which, of brick, ninety by seventy feet, and two stories in height, is new. The superintendent has the use of the farm, and is paid two dollars and seventy-five cents per week for each pauper. The inmates are required to bathe weekly. One half of them or more are insane or semi-idiotic.

Jail.—Madison county is building a new jail, to hold forty prisoners, at an expense of forty-five thousand dollars. The walls are of brick, lined with boiler iron bolted to the wall, so as to admit air between from the bottom to the top of the wall. The cells, which are seven and a half feet high, seven feet and nine inches long, and five feet wide, are all lighted and well ventilated. The sewerage, which is good, is by means of tiling under ground. There is no communication whatever between the sexes ; in short this is a model jail for convenience, security, ventilation and sewerage. L.

June 10, 1870.

MARION COUNTY.

Almshouse.—This almshouse, four miles southeast of Salem, is one of the best arranged in the district. The main building is forty-two feet by twenty, with two “ L’s ” running back forty feet, sixteen feet each in width. The space between the “ L’s ” is about twenty feet. In this space is a large cistern. One side of the “ L ” is arranged for males, and the other for females. The house is kept in a very cleanly condition, and the overseer seemed to be an excellent man for his place. There is a good barn, smoke-house and other necessary out-houses for the convenience of the inmates. The clergy of Salem frequently visit and preach to the paupers.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1859, is in the second story of the building. It is made of iron, but is insecure. The ventilation is fair. The sewerage is better than that in most jails. Pipes carry the offal from the two cells down into a large vault below. There is a small room in the second story called the “debtor’s room,” in which minors and female persons are confined. The jail is too small; as many as twenty-two prisoners having been confined in it in summer at one time. It is old, and the county is meditating building a new one.

McC.

Sept. 20, 1870.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is a very poor affair, badly arranged, cold and uncomfortable, with no hospital or bathing accommodations. With the present buildings and furniture, it is almost impossible to keep the inmates cleanly or comfortable. It is to be hoped there will soon be an improvement in this respect, and that the inmates will be required to pay greater attention to their persons and their apartments. The supervisors are authorized to make provision for the support of the paupers in their respective towns, the expense to be paid by a general tax on the county. There is no means of designating where a pauper is buried in this county.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1858, is entirely insecure, and the ventilation is very bad. There are two “debtors’ rooms” in the same story, fourteen feet by twenty, where the female prisoners are kept when necessary. The cells, nine feet high, seven feet long, and seven feet wide, are of stone.

R.

Aug. 26, 1870.

MASON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The poor farm in this county has been sold. The board of supervisors, at their meeting in April, 1870, passed a resolution requiring each township to support its own poor, under the direction of its own supervisor. This is done as an experiment.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1856, is two stories in height, and built of brick, lined with hard wood plank. The cells are of square timber, lined crosswise with hard wood two-inch plank.

There is a corridor four feet in width on three sides. The ventilation of the cells is very imperfect. There is no sewerage, and the jail is insecure. L.

Oct. 5, 1870.

MASSAC COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse, which is partly frame, is an ordinary farm structure, in fair condition. The inmates appear quite comfortable.

Jail.—The jail is of brick, two stories in height, and thirty feet long by twenty feet in width. The lower story contains a grated cage of iron bars, twelve feet square and seven feet high, resembling that in Pulaski county. This arrangement at least affords the prisoners plenty of light and air, a merit possessed by few of the jails in this state. B.

Nov. 9, 1870.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY.

Almshouse.—In consequence of a rain storm, and the necessity of meeting a train, the commissioner was unable to visit the almshouse in person.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1856, is of brick, lined with iron. The cells are ten feet in height, eight feet wide, and twelve feet long, with a corridor eighteen feet long by nine feet wide. There is no provision for a separation of the sexes. The jail is visited weekly by the Rev. Mr. Zimmerman. The cells are furnished with bibles, and reading matter is contributed for the use of the prisoners. C.

Dec. 9, 1869.

M'HENRY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—There is no almshouse in this county. The supervisor of each town makes provision for the support of paupers in private families, and the expense is paid by the town. No report of the amount of this expense is made to the county clerk.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1856, is in the basement of the court house, and quite damp. The cells are dark. The ventilation is defective. Provision is made for the separation of the sexes.

Nov. 3, 1870.

R.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The paupers in this county are barely comfortable. There are three buildings, one very good one for the keeper, one for the male paupers and one for the female paupers. Both are in the same yard, and in close proximity. There is no effective separation of the sexes. There were twenty insane and idiotic out of twenty-eight paupers in the almshouse on the day of visitation.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1845, is constructed of boiler iron inside of a brick siding. It is tolerably secure but very dark, and there is no attempt at ventilation or sewerage. The privy is in the jail. The prisoners say that a lighted taper will not burn in the back part of the cells on account of the foul air. McLean county has just completed an elegant court-house at a cost of \$400,000. It may be hoped that it will soon build a jail to correspond.

Sept. 23, 1870.

B.

MENARD COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of a single one story brick building, fifty feet long by twenty-eight in width, with six rooms, of which two are used by the family, and four by the paupers. The keeper pays three dollars per acre rent, for the use of seventy-eight acres of a farm which contains one hundred and thirty acres, and he supports the paupers for three dollars each per week, he having the pauper labor and the county paying for medicines and medical attendance. The contract for keeping paupers in this county is given to the lowest bidder, the keeper furnishing clothing.

Jail.—At the time of visitation in 1869, the old jail, erected in 1844, of brick, lined with logs, was in use. A new jail has since been erected and is now nearly completed, two stories in height, of stone, with twelve cells, in two tiers of six each, seven feet high, seven feet long, and five feet wide, at a cost of \$22,000. The cells are warmed by hot-air flues, connected with two registers in the floor of the corridor, which surrounds the cells on three sides. Both the hall and cells are lighted only by two windows three feet by two, at a distance of fourteen feet from the floor. The platform between the upper and lower tier of cells, is so wide as to exclude nearly all the light from the lower cells, and the lower portion of the corridor, rendering them so dark as to be objection-

able. Water is kept in a tank on top of the building, and conducted in pipes to the sewers beneath the cells.

Oct. 6, 1870.

MERCER COUNTY.

Mercer county has no jail. Prisoners are sent to Rock Island.
C.

MONROE COUNTY.

No report, as it was not visited.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—This county has a poor farm of 640 acres, but no building has been erected upon it for the reception of paupers. The paupers are kept by individuals in any part of the county where accommodations may be had.

Jail.—Montgomery county is building a jail in connection with the court-house, upon the third floor. The cells have not yet been put in.
L.

Sept. 15, 1870.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is situated four miles northwest of Jacksonville. The building, which is of brick, has an east front, and consists of a main edifice fifty feet square, with an "L" in the rear thirty-six feet by sixteen. A hall runs through the house, with two stairways. There is a fine porch in front, and a basement five and a half feet above ground. The house is well built, with a stone water-table, caps, and sills, circular window-heads, and a heavy wooden cornice. The face is of pressed brick. There are twenty-five rooms, ten on each floor, and five, with a good cellar, in the basement.

The keeper, and his wife, who acts as matron, are amply well qualified for their position, their hearts being in their work. The home and premises were in first-rate order, and the inmates clean and comfortable. The principal defect appears to be the want of proper classification of the inmates, which is impossible, in consequence of the defective arrangement of the building; the sane and insane occupy the same rooms and sleep in the same beds together. In one of the rooms in the "L," an insane man was lying dead at the time of visitation, laid out decently for burial, but present-

ing a ghastly spectacle to the sight. The keeper receives a salary of \$600 a year, and his wife is paid \$300 a year for her services as matron. The products of the farm are consumed by the paupers. Supplies are purchased by the keeper and the bills audited and paid by the county judges. The county physician receives \$160 a year for a weekly visit, and is required by his contract to go oftener if necessary. The sum paid is too small, and the court intends to increase it.

Jail.—The jail in this county is in the second story of the sheriff's house, in the rear. It is built of iron, with eight cells eight feet high, eight feet long, and six feet wide, four on each side, opening by grated doors into a corridor twelve feet wide, with a single window at the end, secured by a double grating and a solid iron shutter. Two doors, one of barred iron and the other solid, separate the jail from the apartments occupied by the jailor's family. The prisoners are treated well; according to their own account they fare almost too well. There is no provision for the separation of the sexes, no sewerage, and the ventilation is bad. The secretary of the board was informed that the county judge had dismissed a female prisoner, rather than subject her to confinement in this jail, on the ground that the interests of society would suffer less from this course than from the other. W.

Nov. 12, 1870.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Moultrie county has a splendid poor farm of 200 acres, but no buildings worthy of the county, there being only one small house for the use of the paupers, containing four rooms, each barely large enough to hold one bed. The keeper rents the farm, and receives eighty-five dollars per annum for each pauper cared for.

Jail.—There is no jail. The criminal docket is so small, that the county regards it as cheaper to board its prisoners out, in adjoining counties, rather than build a jail. This is economy in the strictest sense. L.

Sept. 16, 1870.

OGLE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Ogle county has no poor farm. The paupers are supported by the several towns, consequently there is no record of expense in the county clerk's office.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick, is in bad repair, insecure, and of insufficient capacity, imperfectly ventilated, and without provision for a separation of the sexes. It is occasionally visited by clergymen. The prisoners are furnished with reading matter by the jailor. C.

Oct., 1869.

PEORIA COUNTY.

Almshouse.—A new almshouse has been completed in this county, since the first visitation, in 1869. It consists of a main building, for the use of the keeper and his family, and for hospital purposes, with two wings for the inmates, one for males and one for females, of three stories in height. The basement story is of stone and the others of brick. There are fifty-eight rooms, of which fifty-two are for the accommodation of paupers. They are eleven feet in height, and large enough for four persons each. Single rooms are provided for the insane, and four cells in which to confine them, if necessary, in the basement. The building is heated by hot-air furnaces. The amount of heat is insufficient, and some changes will be necessary. The general arrangement is not good, and the building will be found inconvenient, yet the inmates can be made comfortable, and it is a credit to the county. The farm is worked in the interest of the county, and the proceeds consumed on the farm.

Jail.—This is a model jail. It was erected in 1868. The front portion of the building, occupied by the sheriff and his family, is of brick, two stories, with an attic and a basement. The jail proper, in the rear, is of stone, with three tiers of cells, surrounded on three sides by a corridor; each cell is ventilated by flues at the top and at the bottom. An abundant supply of water is kept in a large tank overhead, and carried down by means of pipes, forcing the offal from the privy, which is situated in the hall, through sewers into the river. The jail is neatly and orderly kept, with no offensive odor, and is both secure and comfortable; an honor to the county. It cost \$90,000. R.

Aug. 24, 1860.

PERRY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Perry county has a poor farm of eighty acres, but no almshouse. The overseer of the poor in each precinct takes

charge of the paupers, and reports quarterly to the county court the bills of expense incurred. The county clerk informs the commissioner that the cost last year was about \$2000, and the average number of paupers about fourteen, making the total weekly cost of each pauper about three dollars. At the time of visitation there were three insane paupers from this county in the hospital at Jacksonville. The county judge, in 1869, informed the commissioner that he had sent a number of paupers out of the state, paying the expense of their transportation rather than to keep them.

Jail.—This jail, erected in 1840, of brick, lined with a double row of hewn timber, twelve inches square, has been condemned by the grand jury. It is a miserable hole, divided into two rooms, one above and one below, each about sixteen feet square, and seven feet in height. The lower room is partly underground, and there is no admittance except through a low door about three feet high. The only ventilation is through two small windows, twelve inches square, on the north and south sides of each room. The commissioner is informed that the court contemplates building a new jail. McC.

Aug. 4, 1870.

PIATT COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is of no value. It is kept by a widow with six small children. There are only three paupers, of whom two are females, and idiotic or imbecile. A small building recently erected, eighteen by twenty feet in size, affords them comfortable accommodations.

Jail.—The jail is a substantial brick building, erected in 1869, tolerably secure, surrounded on every side by a corridor three feet wide, with small windows facing them, giving light and air only during a portion of the day. There is no ventilation, except through these windows. No provision is made for the separation of the sexes. The premises are clean, and the jail well kept.

Sept. 26, 1870.

. B.

PIKE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse is a brick edifice, fifty feet by thirty, with an "L," thirty by forty, better adapted for the keeping of paupers than the average visited by this commissioner. Some

alterations, easily made, would make it very convenient. A majority of the inmates are imbecile. The county pays the keeper \$2 25 a week for each pauper, and allows him the use of the poor farm.

Jail.—The jail, built in 1864, in connection with the jailor's house, is a fine brick edifice, with cells eight feet high, eight feet long, and eight feet wide, each made of slabs of stone of the same width, which are not, however, placed as securely as they should be. The ventilation should be better than it is. Provision is made for the separation of the sexes. The corridor is six feet wide. There is no underground sewerage. This jail cost \$30,000, and is better than the average visited. L.

Sept. 29, 1870.

POPE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse is a double log building, and barely comfortable. The inmates, of whom there were four, two of them sick, on the day of visitation, were poorly clad, and suffering with cold. The keeper receives the use of the farm and \$1800 per annum, for boarding and clothing the paupers.

Jail.—The jail consists of two rooms twelve feet square, one over the other, built of brick, lined with hewn logs and planks. Air and light are afforded the prisoners by means of three grated openings, eight inches by thirty-six. The jail contains no furniture, and has no sewerage. B.

Nov. 18, 1870.

PULASKI COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Pulaski county has just purchased a poor farm of eighty acres, and completed a new almshouse. The paupers are, as yet, scattered over the county in private families. The keeper receives the use of the farm and \$14 per month, for the board of each inmate.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick, is nearly new. A room eighteen feet square contains an iron cage, twelve feet by twelve, made of bars of iron. The prisoners are placed within this cage. It seems to be quite secure, and is of course well ventilated. The sewerage is tolerable. Though not a model, it is far preferable to the majority of the jails in the state. B.

Nov. 8, 1870.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Putnam county has no almshouse. There are but four towns in the county. The supervisor of each town makes provision for the support of the paupers in private families as he may think advisable. All expenses are paid by general county tax. The commissioner could not ascertain the number receiving relief.

Jail.—The jail is insecure, and of insufficient capacity, containing, as it does, but a single cell of iron bars two inches in width, and one-half an inch in thickness, crossing each other two inches apart. The ventilation and sewerage are bad. The main building is of brick, two stories high, thirty-six feet by nineteen, with an "L" one story in height, and sixteen feet square, which are kept by the jailor and his family. R.

Aug. 26, 1870.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

No report, as it was not visited.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Almshouse.—In 1869, Richland county had no almshouse. During the past year the county bought 227 acres of land, about 100 of which is fenced, and there is an old house upon it. They have hired an overseer. The building is not of sufficient capacity, nor in good repair, but is to be repaired and enlarged. The paupers do not seem to be very well cared for, the overseer having lost his wife, and being obliged to depend upon hired help. There is one female pauper, about ninety years of age, who is bed-ridden, under his care, and he is compelled himself to attend to all her wants, the hired woman refusing to do it. The commissioner found this pauper lying upon a bed very scantily filled with straw, and covered with flies, and a bed quilt thrown over her to hide her nakedness. In another corner was an old man, also bed-ridden, and in a third corner of the same room lay the corpse of a pauper who had died the evening before. The president of the board of supervisors, accompanying the commissioner, said that the condition of the paupers ought to be bettered, and that he would attend to it.

Jail.—One-half of this building, which is of brick, and was erected in 1858, is occupied as usual by the family of the jailor. The other half is the jail proper. On the upper floor are three iron cells, capable of holding eight prisoners, surrounded on all sides by a corridor four feet in width, with four windows, which admit of a good supply of air. The cells are ventilated by a barred door. Besides, there are two small-barred windows on the sides of each cell, and several small apertures in the top of each cell, so that the circulation of air is very good. The two lower cells are of squared timbers, with no ventilation except through the barred doors. Large tin pipes run from each cell into a vault outside of the jail, to carry off the offal. This is the cleanest and best ventilated jail visited by this commissioner. The sheriff states that they have never used the lower cells, except when crowded for room above. McC.

August 19, 1870.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The Rock Island county almshouse is large and well arranged. The main building, thirty-six feet by sixty, is three stories in height, and the addition, eighteen feet by twenty-two, two stories, with a workhouse and barn attached. There are twenty-five rooms. The first floor is used for female paupers, and the second for males. The capacity is fifty. The number of inmates on the day of visitation was thirty-six.

Jail.—The jail, which is of stone, is in good repair, secure, and of sufficient capacity for the wants of the county. The ventilation is far from being good, although pipes from each cell extend through the roof, and very little attention is paid to keeping the premises clean. It is perhaps proper to say, that the jailor claimed that there was a lack of water, which deficiency there is now an endeavor being made to remedy. A liberal supply of this very necessary article would sensibly improve the appearance of the jail, and the comfort of the inmates. There are seven insane persons confined here. The county is, however, building an insane department in connection with the almshouse, which, when completed, will render their removal possible. C.

Nov. 19, 1870.

SALINE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The Saline county almshouse is a cheap log building, but may be made quite comfortable. The inmates appear to be well cared for. The keeper receives the use of the farm and \$100 for each pauper per annum.

Jail.—The jail is better than the average, but rather dark, and the sewerage defective. It is of brick, lined with plank, and contains four cells twelve feet square, ventilated by a grated door. The sexes can be separated. B.

Nov. 14, 1870.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The present pauper home in this county is an old farm house, known as the "two mile house," so called from its distance on the Peoria road from Springfield. Seventy-two is the number now entertained at this place, at an expense to the county of about \$50 a year for each pauper.

A new almshouse, however, is now being built upon a poor farm lately purchased, consisting of 371 acres, situated midway between Buffalo station and Illiopolis, upon the Toledo, Wabash and Great Western R. R., about twelve miles east of Springfield. The land cost \$18,000, and the building is to cost \$31,250. It is to be one hundred and forty-six feet in length and fifty-six feet in width in the main building. The keeper's lodge, to stand in front, will be forty feet broad. The capacity of the almshouse is designed for about 220. The building is to be completed by June, 1871. At the laying of the corner stone, last October, the Governor of the state, in the course of some appropriate remarks, gave the following advice to those intrusted with the care of such institutions: "Do not let the poor house be such a den of misery as the soul sickens to contemplate. Do not adopt the principle which an officer of another county expressed, who said he wanted to make the poor house so bad that nobody would want to go to it. * * * Come here and set out shrubs and flowers, and make the fair spot now dedicated to charity blossom like the rose."

Jail.—This jail was erected in the year 1853, at a cost of \$6,570, of which \$2,000 was paid for the land, and \$4,570 for the building and other improvements. Since then the sum of \$5,000 has been expended for repairs and the improvements of the

building. It is of brick, with walls eighteen inches thick and contains eighteen cells, seven feet four inches long by five feet and four inches wide, and seven feet and ten inches high. The cells are all in the second story, and are arranged in a double tier back to back in the centre of the building, with a corridor surrounding them on three sides. The ventilation is bad, but the premises are kept perfectly clean, and the corridor can be sufficiently ventilated by opening the windows.

It is probably the only jail in the state in which religious services are maintained without interruption regularly every Sabbath. They are conducted by a committee of christian men and women, aided by the city pastors, and the jailor testifies that the effect upon the prisoners has been most happy. His own labors have been materially lightened, by the improvement observable in their demeanor, which renders discipline more easy. W.

Dec. 10, 1870.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse, which is of brick, one hundred and twenty feet by forty, two stories in height, with a basement, is the largest and best arranged which the commissioner found. There are forty-five rooms, ten for the use of the keeper, and thirty-five for the paupers. The capacity is one hundred and twenty. The number of inmates on the day of visitation was thirty-one, of whom thirteen were insane and idiotic. The keeper receives a salary of \$900 per annum, makes all necessary purchases, certifies to his bills, and presents them to the board of supervisors quarterly, by whom they are audited, and if allowed, orders given on the county treasurer. No separate account of the expense of supporting the paupers is kept.

Jail.—The jail, in connection with the jailor's house, is very well arranged, with cells on two floors, ventilated through the windows and doors. There is no sewerage except from the hall. It is one of the most secure jails visited, and the inmate says that he is as well cared for as he could desire. L.

Oct. 3, 1870.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The poor farm contains eighty acres, with a substantial brick house. The building is forty-four feet long, by

thirty-six in width, and is two stories high above the basement. It is very well arranged, but has no bathing room. The keeper pays \$400 per annum for the use of the farm, and receives thirty-six cents per day for each pauper kept. They are very well kept, and apparently contented.

Jail.—The jail is built of brick. It is thirty-four feet long, by twenty-four in width, very poorly lighted and ventilated, and possessing no sewerage. Altogether a poor jail—unworthy of the county of Scott. L.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Shelby county has an excellent poor farm, but no buildings suitable for the keeping of paupers, there being only one frame house with four rooms and a hall, old and out of repair.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1853, is constructed in part of boiler iron, poorly ventilated, and without sewerage. It being court week, and the officers being engaged, and the cells occupied, the commissioner did not make as minute an examination as desirable.

Sept. 15, 1870. L.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county is clean and well managed. The matron is an efficient officer, and keeps the beds and appointments in good order. Many of the inmates are insane, and are kept by themselves in a building constructed for the purpose with cells. Some of them have to be ironed most of the time. They are all females. The commissioner found sixteen paupers sick and under medical treatment.

Jail.—The jail is old, having been erected in 1846. It is now undergoing repairs. The ventilation will be much improved. The cells are large and well lighted. The prisoners all speak well of their treatment. The jail is surrounded by a high brick wall which shuts out all view of the town. L.

June 11, 1870.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The system of supporting paupers in this county is for each town to pay for its own poor. The keeper of the almshouse rents the farm, and receives \$2 per week for each pauper, which is paid by the county, and the county collects it from the

several towns. The houses are reasonably clean, and from what the commissioner learned the paupers are well fed. The beds and bedding are rather inferior and light. The county has just erected a new receptacle for the insane, and the cells in which they are confined are clean, and the inmates apparently comfortable.

Jail.—The condition of the jail is well stated by the sheriff, "in bad repair." It is of stone, and contains six cells. It is insecure, of insufficient capacity, and without ventilation. The condition of the inmates was as good as could be expected. The jail was reasonably clean. C.

Nov. 16, 1870.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Tazewell county has no almshouse. The poor are supported in private families in the respective towns, under the direction of the supervisors of each, the expense being paid by the towns. No report is made to the county clerk.

Jail.—The jail, of brick and stone, erected in 1854, is very insecure. The ventilation is like that in most jails. The prisoners are well treated. There is an upper room which is used for confining female prisoners. R.

Aug. 24, 1870.

UNION COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Union county has a poor farm of 200 acres, which is purchased, but not yet occupied. At present the poor are let to the lowest bidder by the year, at \$90 each, for their entire support.

Jail.—The jail, which is of stone, eleven feet square, has no cells. It is two stories in height, and the upper story is used by female prisoners, when there are any. It is entirely unfurnished. Two apertures in the wall, six inches by twenty-four, afford all the air and light. There is no sewerage. Good watching may make it tolerably safe. The county have made arrangements for the erection of a new one. B.

Nov. 8, 1870.

VERMILION COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of four cheap wood structures, one story in height, for the paupers, and a small house for the

keeper. The buildings are comfortable, and the inmates well cared for. Of twenty inmates on the day of visitation, ten were insane or idiotic.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick, is two stories in height, the lower being occupied as the jail proper, and the upper is used as the jailor's residence. The only entrance to the jail is by a trap door and a ladder from the top. The cells, of which there are three, are not used; the prisoners occupy the corridor, which is twenty four feet long and eight feet wide. There is but little light, admitted through a single window, and no sewerage. The privy is in the jail, which is in bad repair, insecure, and of insufficient capacity, and contains no suitable provision for the separation of the sexes.

B.

Sept. 27, 1870.

WABASH COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Wabash county has no almshouse. At the time of visitation there were but three paupers in the county, one of whom costs, for support, fifty-six dollars per quarter, and the other two nineteen dollars per quarter each. The county clerk states that the average number is about ten, and the cost about two dollars per week.

Jail.—The jail, which was erected in 1850, is of brick, thirty feet by twenty, with two cells, nine feet long and six feet wide, poorly ventilated by barred doors. These cells are of iron, and are surrounded by a corridor, varying from three to six feet in width. There is no sewerage. The jail should be condemned, on account of its inferior ventilation.

McC.

Aug. 17, 1870

WARREN COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county consists of two frame buildings, containing twenty-five rooms. It is, however, of insufficient capacity, although in good repair. Of twenty-five inmates on the day of visitation, ten were insane or idiotic. In addition to the expenditure upon the almshouse and for out-door relief, the county appropriates ten dollars to the Chicago ear and eye infirmary. The number of persons receiving out-door relief cannot be ascertained. The accounts are rendered by each supervisor, audited by the board, and the reports show only the aggregate amounts.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick, with four iron cells, was erected in 1842. In this county an unusually complete jail record is kept, showing the date of commitment, both the month and the year, the crime charged, the name of the prisoner, the nationality, the complexion, age, height by feet and inches, weight, marks, length of feet, color of hair, color of whiskers, color of eyes, marks of teeth, marks of face or person, how disposed of, date of discharge, number of days of confinement, amount charged for board, in dollars and cents, and manner of discharge.

Dec. 3, 1869.

C.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Washington county has no almshouse. The statistics given in the tables were obtained from the county clerk, from whose statement the commissioner would judge that the paupers are better cared for than in most counties. The average number is about eighteen. The physician's bill amounts to about \$400 per quarter. Eighty acres of land have been purchased by the county for a poor farm.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1865, of brick, is very secure. There are four cells, all on one side, with a hall, sixteen feet square, in front. This open room is lined with boiler iron, and has three grated windows. A large cistern is attached, and a pipe conveys water into the hall, so that prisoners have an abundance, and can be cleanly if they wish. It is one of the best jails visited by the commissioner.

McC.

Aug. 3, 1870.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Wayne county has no almshouse, but has purchased 280 acres for a poor farm, and is now making arrangements to build upon it. The average cost of supporting paupers in private families is about two dollars per week. Among those supported are two blind and one deaf mute.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1845, is eighteen by thirty, and two stories in height. The lower story is occupied by the jailor; the upper story is divided into two cells, formed of squared timbers inside of a brick wall, with an open corridor six feet wide, in front. The only ingress for air is through a small aperture in each cell door, about eight inches square. The doors are solid. No human being could endure such close confinement in hot weather, and the

jail should be condemned as a nuisance by any civilized community. The jailor is a humane man. The county has had but few prisoners within the past year. There were none upon the day of visitation. McC.

Aug. 24, 1870.

WHITE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse consists of a single house with a kitchen attached; poorly built, but clean and neat. Part of it is so open that the paupers must suffer from cold during the winter. The paupers eat at the same table with the keeper's family, and are evidently very kindly treated. The farm is poor. The secretary of the board saw in this almshouse a little girl two years old, illegitimate, whose mother was an orphan only fifteen years of age. He was informed that she was not bright, and was corrupted by the man in whose family she lived.

Jail.—The jail proper, is in the second story of the jailor's house. It is an iron box with barred iron doors, containing two cells and a corridor, lighted by two windows. The cells are secure; the corridor is not. The jail cannot be scrubbed because the water runs through into the lower story. It has not been whitewashed for some years. There is no place in it for a stove. The jailor stated that he has known water to freeze a half an inch thick in a cell with three men in it. The prisoners are kept warm during the winter by extra clothing, and spend nearly all their time in bed. The secretary saw a young man twenty-two years of age in this jail, charged with stealing a coat, whose trial will not come off until next April. He cannot procure bail, and will have to suffer all winter long upon suspicion. If he did steal the coat in fact, it is a pity that he has not got it in the jail. W.

Oct. 22, 1870.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Whiteside county has just completed a new almshouse fifty feet by seventy, containing thirty-nine rooms, which is built of brick, with a stone basement, and cost twenty-one thousand dollars. As yet it is but partially furnished. The rooms are large and airy, but the beds and bedding light, and the rooms do not present that systematic cleanliness which is desirable in so good a house.

Jail.—The jail, of stone and brick, was erected in 1857. It contains twenty cells, twelve below and eight above. The jailor

reports it to be insecure, and in bad repair. Prisoners have recently escaped by moving the stones from the cell wall. The cells are rather low, and dark, and the ventilation is not good. The jail is, however, dry, and tolerably clean. C.

Nov. 18, 1870.

WILL COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Will county farm is worked in the interest of the county, the keeper receiving six hundred dollars a year, and provisions for himself and family, for the care of the paupers, by whom the products of the farm are consumed. The supervisor of each town is permitted to arrange for the support of the poor in private families, and the expense is paid by a tax upon the town; or he may send them, or any number of them, to the almshouse, the town paying one dollar and thirty cents each per week for board and clothing. The deficiency above this amount, should there be any, is paid by the county. The almshouse, though better than in some other counties, might be much improved, especially in respect of hospital and bathing accommodations.

Jail.—The jail, erected in 1861, of stone and iron, is well built and secure, but not well ventilated nor sufficiently light. It is comfortably heated by a furnace. The front building, two stories in height, is occupied by the sheriff and his family. The jail proper, is in the "L," in the rear. The cells are surrounded on three sides by a corridor, which on one side is ten feet in width, and the prisoners eat in it at a table. R.

Aug. 27, 1870.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Williamson county has just completed a brick almshouse, which is substantial and convenient, a comfortable home for her unfortunates. The act is worthy of imitation by the counties adjoining. The house is not yet occupied. The present keeper of the paupers pays fifty dollars per annum rent for the use of the poor farm, and receives two dollars a week for the board and clothing of each pauper.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick, lined with plank, and spiked, is in good repair, secure, and of sufficient capacity, but poorly lighted and ventilated, and has no sewerage. It was erected in 1864. B.

Nov. 15, 1870.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Almshouse.—Winnebago county almshouse, built for a private residence, and purchased with the farm, has been enlarged at different times, and is not very well calculated for its purpose. It is cleanly, and the inmates, except the insane, apparently well cared for, their physical wants being all supplied. Of eight insane, four are confined in dark, cold and filthy cells.

Jail.—The jail is of brick, and contains eight cells, eight feet high, eight feet long and four feet wide. It is insecure, of insufficient capacity, and a nuisance. C.

Nov. 10, 1870.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

Almshouse.—The almshouse in this county, though susceptible of improvement, is good and comfortable, well ventilated and well warmed by furnaces and stoves. It consists of a single building, three stories in height, sixty feet by forty, well arranged. The superintendent has been engaged in his present occupation for twenty years. Although a man of means, he devotes his life to the benefit of the unfortunate poor, and the manner in which they are cared for by him, as well as that in which the farm is conducted, are truly notable and worthy of imitation. He makes the almshouse a home instead of a prison. There are here two cells where the insane can be confined, but the superintendent says that he rarely finds it necessary, and if at all, only for a short period. The paupers eat at the same table with him and his family.

Jail.—The jail, which is of brick and wood, was erected in 1844, and is in bad repair, insecure, and of insufficient capacity. It contains but two cells, one above the other, constructed of logs, and ventilated very imperfectly by two small grated windows on opposite sides. A new jail is much needed. R.

August 25, 1870.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT—COOK COUNTY.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The public institutions of Cook county, and of the city of Chicago, are as follows :

City:

Reform school.....	\$35,000
Bridewell.....	32,000
Small-pox hospital.....	6,924

Expended by city.....\$73,924

County:

Hospital.....	\$28,815
Jail.....	27,624
Out-door relief*.....	113,235
Almshouse.....	55,834

Expended by county.....\$225,508

Total expenditures, city and county.....\$299,432

The following institutions receive aid from public funds :

Brainard Free Dispensary.

North Side Free Dispensary.

Washingtonian Home, (saloon licenses.)

Erring Woman's Refuge, (police fines.)

House of the Good Shepherd, (police fines.)

The number of persons who have been inmates of these institutions, or benefited by them, within the year past, as far as ascertained, is as follows :

Bridewell (estimated).....	8,000
Reform school.....	305
Small-pox hospital.....	338
County hospital.....	1,105
Jail (approximation).....	1,495
County agent.....	33,768
Almshouse.....	1,190
Dispensary (south side).....	2,056
“ (Brainard).....	3,036
Total.....	51,293

*County agent's expenses.

REFORM SCHOOL.—The Chicago reform school is under the control of a board of guardians appointed by the city judiciary. Boys between the ages of six and sixteen are sent to it by the judges of city superior or circuit courts, for minor offenses. The term of commitment is indefinite, and depends upon the conduct of the boy, extending, however, in no instance beyond majority. Parents and guardians may also place their boys in this school, by permission of the guardians and superintendent. The object of this institution, whose control, fortunately, is not subjected to political influences, is to educate the inmates, and teach them some trade. Every boy is required to attend school upon the premises, and also to work in the shops for a certain number of hours each day. The expense is borne by the city. The commissioner is informed that the superintendent, Mr. Robert Turner, is a humane and competent officer.

BRIDEWELL.—The position, character and inadequacy of the buildings now occupied as a bridewell are notorious; they are entirely unsuited for their purpose. The county is erecting a new and costly structure.

The average number of inmates is one hundred and fifteen, who are supported at a cost for each prisoner of twenty-three cents a day. The terms of sentence vary from seven to one hundred and three days. The proportion of males to females is three to two. The ventilation is excellent. The cells, with one prisoner in each, face east and west, and open into a large corridor heated by two stoves. Each cell is supplied with a window. The whole establishment is a model of cleanliness, the floors being scrubbed daily with sand, and whitewash used freely and frequently. The dietary is as follows: breakfast, bread and coffee; dinner, meat and one vegetable; supper, mush and molasses.

The prisoners are attended by the city physician.

No. of prisoners treated, 1869-70	787
Deaths	3
Sent to county hospital	32
“ “ poor house	57
Insane	9

The objections to the management of the bridewell upon general principles are: 1. The farming out of the food of the inmates, this being almost the only remuneration of the superintendent. 2. The indiscriminate intercourse of the criminals, hardened of-

fenders capable of imparting information and instruction in crime, being thrown together, for months, with others who have been confined merely for drunkenness, vagrancy, or a momentary brawl. 3. The inmates are kept in idleness, no labor being performed, except by those who are unable to pay fines imposed, and work them out in breaking stones, for which they are allowed fifty cents a day. The female prisoners clean public offices, station house, etc., when required, and do the washing and ironing of the establishment. 4. There is no aim nor effort in this prison at the reformation of criminals, other than two Sunday school services. The prison should be on an industrial basis, and the reformation of the prisoners should be the paramount object of the officers in charge. No man incapable of exerting, by means of his personal presence and character, an elevating and ennobling influence, should ever be placed in charge of a prison.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.—The county hospital is well conducted, but the amount of accommodation afforded is insufficient, the building being old.

COUNTY AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.—The work of the county agent, during the year ending November 30th, 1870, may be briefly stated:

Money expended.....	\$113,235 84
No. of families aided	7,504
No. of persons relieved.....	33,768
Railroad passes issued.....	1,959
Sent to hospital	743
" almshouse	1,093
" insane asylum.....	24
" dispensary, W. side.....	697
" " S. "	455
" " N. "	371

The administration of out-door relief in Cook county is open to some criticisms, which do not affect the agent in charge: 1. The admission of able-bodied vagrants to the almshouse, in place of a workhouse. 2. The out-door relief is entrusted to visitors, who receive a temporary appointment at the approach of winter, regardless of their qualifications for the work to be done by them, and are dismissed in the spring. They are generally inexperienced. Supervisors and their friends are in many instances appointed.

Requisites for the office should be mature age and experience. 3. The mode of transportation of insane persons, from the county jail to the almshouse, is cruel. Many of the patients, in delicate health, are so exposed as to endanger their recovery. In one instance, last winter, the disease of which an insane man died, was clearly attributable to such exposure.—See report of Benjamin C. Miller, M. D., March 1st, 1870.

The system of farming out the public charities of Cook county is an abuse, since it makes the officers in charge interested in the amount furnished to each inmate, the only limit of his gains consisting in his personal freedom from cupidity.

The superintendents of these institutions are elected by boards of aldermen and supervisors.

COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.—The accompanying description in detail of the new county insane asylum, furnished by the architect, at the request of the board, will be found to be of interest :

The Cook county insane asylum is situated upon an elevated site, near the town of Jefferson, at a distance of ten miles northwest of Chicago. The asylum building has a frontage to the east of 272 feet, and is divided by the centre building, in which the offices are situated, into two wings for wards. Each ward is 116 feet long, from north to south, by forty-two feet wide. The central building has a frontage of fifty feet, and thirty-two feet with projections of twenty feet, and sixteen feet from the face of wing walls. These projections break the front and give a pleasing effect to the elevation. At each extreme end of wings is a projection twenty feet to the rear, for bath rooms, water closets and stairs to yards. The building is of brick, with cut-stone trimmings, and is three stories high above the basement. The basement is eighteen inches below grade line, and is nine feet high in the clear. The main story is twelve feet high in the clear, and the second and third stories are eleven feet six inches high in the clear. The foundation of exterior walls is four feet broad, and is diminished to twenty-four inches in thickness at the grade line. Upon this stone wall the brick wall starts. This brick basement wall is twenty inches thick to the main floor, with a cut-stone water-table around the entire walls of building.

Above the basement the walls are sixteen inches thick from face of pilasters, which have a projection of four inches from main wall. The cornice is of brick, with stone battlements and coping. Each wing has a centre corridor with three windows in each end. This corridor is thirteen feet wide, with ash floors. The patients' rooms are on each side of corridor. The wall between the corridor and patients' room is sixteen inches thick to attic from basement. These walls contain pipes through which air passes to rooms and from rooms to attic.

Especial pains have been taken to secure a thoroughly efficient system of warming and ventilation. The heating is by high-pressure steam, and ventilation is forced by a steam engine which drives two double-bladed iron fans, eight feet in diameter. The fresh air which passes to the wards is taken nearly thirty-three feet from the ground surface, and passes down upon the fans, and is driven through an underground duct to the main air reservoir under the basement corridor. Over the cold air reservoir, in

basement corridors, are twenty-seven brick coil chambers in each ward, thirteen on the east and fourteen on the west side of corridors. In each coil chamber there are box coils of steam pipe placed—the amount of pipe varying according to the space to be warmed, upon the basis of one to forty. In the bottom of each coil chamber is a valve which regulates the amount of cold air admitted upon the coils, and is controlled on the outside of the coil chamber. The warm air passes to the patients' rooms, corridors and dining rooms by a separate pipe for each room, with the register placed seven feet above the floor.

The ventilating flues run up into attic. The openings for the ventilating flues are eighteen inches above the floor, a separate flue for each patients' room, and two for the dining rooms. There is an air-tight reservoir in attic gradually enlarging in a greater ratio than the area of the ducts it receives, and passes to the central cupola, and thence into the external air above the roof. The water closets, which are at the end of each ward, have a strong downward ventilation. The bath rooms are adjoining the water closets, at the end of each wing. There is a soiled clothes drop from each bath room to room in basement. There are two bath tubs and three water closets on each floor at the end of the wings. Each wing has a dining room on each floor with an attendant's room adjoining. In each of these dining rooms there is a sink, and slop sink, and closet for table sets. A dumb waiter extends to basement from each dining room. There is a linen room for each story of each wing, near the attendant's room, so that all clothing for wards will have its appropriate box for its patients. At the end of each wing there is a separate stairway, with separate exit into yards, for inmates, so that each floor of the wing will always receive its own patients, and there can be no trouble with patients getting upon the wrong floor.

In the rear of the insane asylum building, at a distance of one hundred feet, is the laundry building, sixty by eighty in size, built of brick, with shingle roof, two stories high above ground, with a cellar. This building is divided by a hall through its centre, with the laundry, drying room and ironing rooms on one side, and kitchen and bakery on the opposite side of the hall. The second story is subdivided into apartments for servants employed in rooms below. This laundry building is connected with the main building by a brick corridor, ten feet wide. All food for patients in the asylum is brought into the basement of the asylum in an iron car from this rear building, and is carried to the various dining rooms by the dumb waiter, above referred to. The boiler, engine and fan rooms are next to the laundry building, and are of brick. The fuel shed is next to boiler house, and the flour shed is in the rear of the laundry building. The smoke stack for boiler is eighty-five feet high and nine feet square at the base. Pure water is supplied these buildings by an artesian well 756 feet deep. The water from the well will rise to an elevation of forty feet by its own gravity above the ground surface around the well.

The cost of these buildings, completed, is one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars (\$135,000.)

With accommodations for two hundred patients, giving a room to each, to this twenty-five per cent. more can be added by the usual classification of patients, as is usual in state institutions.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

L. B. DIXON, *Architect*,
15 Portland block, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The association for founding and maintaining the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary was organized in May, 1858. At that time Chicago, although a city of about 80,000 inhabitants, had no public hospital. The "Mercy Hospital," under the care of the "Sisters of Mercy," then so small, now possessing a magnificent structure, was perhaps the only one in the county, except the U. S. marine hospital for sea-faring men. It was far inadequate, however, to the wants of the sick poor, even at that time.

There was scarcely a physician, who had taken sufficient interest in ophthalmology to examine the brilliant discoveries in this department of medicine, which had been made during the previous few years. Ophthalmology was almost entirely ignored in the only medical college in Chicago. There was, therefore, an unoccupied field for some one who would labor to found an eye infirmary for the gratuitous treatment of the poor afflicted with diseases of the eye; and also offer opportunities to students of medicine, for the clinical study of diseases of the eye and their treatment.

In May, 1858, four medical gentlemen met several wealthy and benevolent citizens of Chicago, who together organized a board of twelve trustees, of two consulting and two attending surgeons, under a constitution and by-laws. The general financial depression of the country, and the excitement during the earlier period of the late war, rendered it very difficult to obtain funds for the purchase of real estate, and the erection of a suitable building. Hence it was deemed expedient to conduct the institution at first as a dispensary. Consequently, a single room, at the northeast corner of Michigan and North Clark streets, was opened for the treatment of the poor. During the first year, nearly one hundred and fifteen patients were under treatment.

At the end of nearly four years, the dispensary was removed to a room, No. 28 North Clark street, where it remained till July, 1864.

W. L. Newberry, president of the association, donated for a term of ten years, the lease of a lot of land, Nos. 16 and 18, East Pearson street, upon which was placed a large two-story wooden building, purchased for \$2000, and removed from a neighboring block.

The first patient, requiring board in the institution, applied before a single room had been cleaned and furnished. For two nights he slept on a blanket, on the floor. The rooms were furnished, as the gradually increasing number of patients required. In a few months the number of applicants, especially soldiers with diseases of the eye, supported at the infirmary by the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, and by the governors of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, rendered greater accommodations absolutely necessary. The building was therefore raised, a brick basement constructed under it, and the attic divided and finished into three large sleeping rooms. In the fall of 1869, additional accommodations became necessary, and were obtained by the construction of a large building in the rear of the lot. The funds required for the original purchase of the building, and for the various improvements above mentioned, were advanced by members of the board of trustees and surgeons, till subscriptions could be raised to repay the amount. This sum, at one period, was \$6000.

The building has been furnished in great measure by second-hand furniture, and the floors covered by old carpets donated by friends of the institution.

It has been the policy of the trustees to rent, as far as possible, all rooms not occupied by poor patients, to any persons willing to pay for them. By funds thus obtained, the institution has been able to extend its usefulness. There is reason to believe that all the present accommodations will, in a short period, be required for the poor alone.

In 1865, the legislature granted the infirmary a special charter, and in 1867, appropriated the sum of \$5000 a year, for two years, for the support of such poor patients in the state as desired treatment at the infirmary. This appropriation was renewed in 1869. Poor patients from other states could receive gratuitous treatment, on paying the cost of their board.

Since the fall of 1864, the infirmary has always been open for medical students and practitioners who desire to pursue the clinical study of diseases of the eye. The fees for the courses have always been devoted to the support of the infirmary.

It would be difficult to estimate the good which has thus been accomplished in training students in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye. Numbers of such students have located in various portions of the state, and acquired reputation in the communities where they practice, for skill in the treatment of diseases of the eye.

Since the opening of the infirmary, in 1858, 6200 poor patients have received gratuitous aid. Of this number, 991 have been boarded in the infirmary; the remainder visited the infirmary for treatment as "out patients." During the past year more than 1000 poor patients were treated gratuitously.

If possible, the greatest good has been accomplished for this latter class (out patients), since they have oftener applied for aid in the earlier stages of their diseases, when very simple treatment could most frequently and speedily restore to health. In the case of children, the results have very often been specially gratifying.

Although in the aggregate many poor persons, not unfrequently paupers from the poor houses, sent to the infirmary almost blind and helpless, have been restored to good sight and self-support, it is unfortunately true that too many of this class come to the infirmary in the later stages of disease, when a perfect cure is utterly impossible.

The boards of supervisors of several counties, aware that paupers, blind and helpless, had been returned home, able to support themselves, have made donations varying from \$10 to \$200, in aid of the infirmary.

The institution has passed through many periods of great financial embarrassment. It has at times been exceedingly difficult to find any one willing to perform the duties of matron and superintendent, and often no less difficult to secure efficient help, since domestics fear danger of contracting diseases of the eye. The present infirmary building can well accommodate more than fifty patients. Its whole cost has been \$10,400. Five thousand dollars would scarcely replace the furniture now in use. The trustees possess a permanent fund of \$6000, the interest alone of which can be expended annually. Efforts will at once be made to purchase the lot of land on which the infirmary stands.

There is reason to believe that this institution, before many years have passed, will possess the funds, and perform an amount of labor for the poor and suffering, which will place it in a position of usefulness and of public confidence, not excelled by the similar institutions of the eastern cities.

E. L. II.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30, 1870.

A very brief and imperfect account of the private charities of Cook county may be found in the appendix.

II.—STATISTICS OF JAILS AND ALMSHOUSES.

The tables of statistics of county jails and almshouses (see appendix,) are far from being as complete or as accurate as is desirable, but contain all the information which the commissioners were able to obtain, without systematic jail and almshouse records in the several counties. Nothing more deeply impressed the board, in this tour of visitation, than the absolute necessity of statistical records, kept upon a uniform system, in books provided by the counties, to be their permanent property. The records kept, where there are any, at present, are usually private memoranda, in note books belonging to the jailors and almshouse keepers. The accounts are mixed with the accounts of other county expenses, so as to render it, in most instances, very difficult to separate the items.

JAILS.

Table XV shows the description, cost and value of jails in Illinois.

An examination of this table shows that the original cost of seventy-four jails was \$862,100, which would make the average cost of each, \$11,650.

The estimated present value of seventy nine jails, is \$1,143,970, which is an average valuation of \$14,480, or very nearly fifteen thousand dollars.

Seventy-five jails, (many of which include a house for the jailor and his family,) valued at \$1,115,570, contain five hundred and eighty-three cells. At this rate, each cell may be regarded as worth \$1913 50. Since each cell will hold two or three prisoners, the average cost of provision, *per capita*, for the care of criminals, is from six to nine hundred dollars.

A very close estimate of the value of the jails of Illinois, would be \$1,500,000 ; the interest on which, at six per cent., would be \$90,000 per annum.

ALMSHOUSES.

Table XXI, which exhibits the size, capacity, cost and value of the almshouses, (including the county farms,) may be very profitably compared with Table XV.

The number of acres of land in seventy-four county farms, is 11,173, which is an average of one hundred and fifty-one acres each. The ordinary size of the county-farms is one hundred and

sixty acres, though Montgomery county has a farm of six hundred and forty acres, and Effingham county has a farm of a single acre.

Forty-five almshouses cost \$373,544, which is an average cost of \$8,300.

Sixty-nine almshouses are valued at \$859,312, which is an average valuation of \$12,453.

Thirty-nine almshouses, worth \$563,977, have a capacity of 2,392 inmates. The average cost, *per capita*, therefore, of provision for the care of paupers, is less than two hundred and fifty dollars. Provision for the care of a pauper costs about one-third as much as provision for the care of a criminal.

A very close estimate of the value of the almshouses of Illinois, would be \$1,000,000;* the interest on which, at six per cent., would be \$60,000.

These statements may be tabulated as follows:

	Jails.	Almshouses.
Average cost.	\$11,650	\$8,300
“ value	14,480	12,453
Estimated total value	1,500,000	1,000,000
Interest on same ...	90,000	60,000
Estimated total capacity	2,000	4,000
Approximate cost, <i>per capita</i>	750	250

Value of jails.....	\$1,500,000
“ almshouses	1,000,000
Total valuation.....	\$2,500,000
Interest at six per cent.....	150,000

COST OF PAUPERISM.

Table XXV contains the result of an effort to ascertain the yearly cost of pauperism in this state.

The total cash expenditure, for one year, reported in sixty counties, is \$284,575, which is an average of \$4,743. The total annual cost of pauperism, in the almshouses, therefore, cannot be far from \$375,000 or \$400,000.

The cost of out-door relief, (by which is meant aid furnished by the counties outside of the almshouses,) in thirty-four counties, for one year, is \$215,927 56. The total annual cost of out-door relief, in the state, may be estimated at \$350,000 or \$400,000.

* Many of the counties have no almshouse.

Relief in almshouses, say	\$375,000
Out-door relief, say	375,000
Interest on value of property	60,000

Annual cost of pauperism.....\$810,000

The board had no means of even approximating the annual cost of crime.

It is certainly true, however, that the maintenance of criminals and paupers in Illinois costs over one million dollars a year.

The average weekly cost in cash of supporting each pauper, in the almshouses, is \$2 11, or thirty cents a day.

CRIMINALS.

Table XVI shows the number, class, age, sex, color and civil condition of prisoners in the jails of Illinois, on the day of visitation.

There were—

In 78 jails, total number of persons confined	511
In 67 " awaiting trial.....	408
In 25 " convicted.....	71
	— 479
In 70 " adults.....	399
In 40 " minors.....	98
	— 497
In 72 " males.....	462
In 15 " females	32
	— 494
In 73 " whites	457
In 20 " negroes	38
	— 495
In 62 " single.....	327
In 50 " married	141
In 9 " widowed	14
	— 482

Table XVII shows the education, habits and character of prisoners.

In 64 jails, could read and write	381
In 22 " could read only.....	49
In 22 " could neither read nor write.....	41
	— 471
In 43 " habitually intemperate.....	175
In 22 " had been in prison before.....	92
In 7 " idiotic and insane.....	19

Table XVIII shows the nativity of prisoners.

Of 455 prisoners, whose nativity was ascertained, there were—

Born in the United States	319	
" Canada	8	
" Great Britain	18	
" Ireland	50	
" Germany	45	
" France	3	
" other European countries	10	
Born elsewhere	2	
		455

Tables XIX and XX show the alleged offenses of prisoners.

Crimes against the person—

Murder	29	
Manslaughter	4	
Rape	14	
Assault	36	
Miscellaneous	7	
		90

Crimes against property—

Arson	3	
Burglary	27	
Larceny ...	228	
Robbery	15	
Horse stealing	31	
Forgery	10	
Counterfeit money	10	
Malicious mischief	1	
Miscellaneous	17	
		342

Crimes against public order and decency—*

Perjury	1	
Adultery	3	
Bastardy	2	
Drunkenness	4	
Violation of liquor law	1	
Breach of peace	10	
Miscellaneous	16	
		37

Total offenses, as far as ascertained 469

* Not printed in tabular form, on account of the small number of crimes of this class.

PAUPERS.

Table XXII shows the number, class, age, sex, color and civil condition of the paupers in the almshouses of Illinois, on the day of visitation.

There were—

In 86 almshouses,	total number of inmates.....	1878
In 73	“ permanent inmates.....	1391
In 45	“ temporary inmates	340
		—1731
In 80	“ adults	1462
In 66	“ minors	217
		—1739
In 79	“ males.....	960
In 79	“ females	779
		—1739
In 71	“ whites	1620
In 17	“ negroes	42
		—1662
In 66	“ single.....	905
In 54	“ married.....	243
In 55	“ widowed	277
		—1425
In 30	“ orphans.....	75

Table XXIII shows the physical, intellectual and moral condition of paupers.

There were—

In 61 almshouses,	unable to labor.....	689
In 55	“ partly able	661
In 26	“ able to labor	112*
		—1462
In 70	“ idiotic and insane.....	597†
In 7	“ deaf	7

* Principally insane paupers. The keeper of the Morgan county almshouse made an interesting and suggestive remark, to the effect that his insane paupers were the only ones of any value to him as laborers.

† The number reported in the census of insane and idiotic, (see appendix,) in all the almshouses of the state, is

Insane.....	449
Idiots.....	171
Total	620

These independent results confirm each other.

In 37 almshouses, blind.....	73
“ 42 “ crippled.....	108
“ 35 “ sick.....	134
“ 22 “ bed-ridden....	29
	— 948
In 59 “ could read and write.....	439
“ 32 “ could read only.....	244
“ 61 “ could do neither.....	539
	— 1222
In 37 “ habitually intemperate.....	286
“ 14 “ had been in prison.....	96
“ 31 “ had been worth \$1000.....	58

Table XXIV shows the nativity of 1680 paupers. Of this number, there were—

Born in the United States.....	854
“ Canada.....	23
“ Great Britain.....	80
“ Ireland.....	396
“ Germany.....	169
“ France	25
“ other European countries	114
“ elsewhere	19
	— 1680

Several valuable inferences may be drawn from these figures.

First, the principal expense of the county jail system arises from the delays in the administration of justice. The number of criminals undergoing sentence, in the jails, at any one time, does not average one to a county. The principal use of the jails is as houses of detention. Eighty-five per cent. of the inmates, at the time of visitation, were awaiting trial.

Second, elementary education appears to be of less value, as a preventive of crime, than is ordinarily supposed. Ninety-one per cent. of the prisoners confined in the jails of this state, are able to read, and eighty per cent. can both read and write.

Third, intemperance and crime are closely related to each other. More than one-third of the prisoners visited by this commission, were ascertained to be habitually intemperate.

Fourth, crime begets crime. It tends to reproduce itself. Nearly or quite ten per cent. of the inmates of our jails have been in jail before.

Fifth, the foreign element in our population is far more apt to lapse into crime and pauperism, than the native. About thirty per cent. of our county prisoners, and nearly fifty per cent. of our county paupers, are of foreign birth. A large proportion of the remainder are of foreign parentage. As between the Irish and the Germans, who form the principal part of the foreign population, it may be said that the Irish are more apt to become paupers, while the Germans exhibit a larger relative proportion of criminals.

Sixth, crimes are infrequent, in proportion to the energy with which they are resisted. Thus crimes against property are four times as common as crimes against the person; and of crimes against property, more than two-thirds are larcenies.

Seventh, pauperism tends to become perpetual. Four-fifths of the inmates of the almshouses are classed as permanent paupers.

Eighth, that nine hundred and forty-eight out of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight paupers reported, are idiotic, insane, deaf, blind, crippled, sick, or bed-ridden, and that two hundred and seventy-seven are minors, shows that the county almshouse system is not greatly abused, at present, in this state.

Ninth, the tendency of education to prevent pauperism, is more apparent than its tendency to prevent crime. Estimating the pauper children at one-tenth of the whole number, and leaving them out of the calculation, forty per cent. of the inmates of the almshouses could not write, and twenty-five per cent. could not even read.

Tenth, pauperism and crime are so closely allied, that the same individuals belong to both fraternities. Five per cent. of the county paupers acknowledged to have been in jail. The same man is a criminal or a pauper, according to circumstances. He steals, when he cannot beg; he begs, when he cannot steal.

A FALSE THEORY.—Whoever should undertake, by a mere inspection of our county jails, to determine the relation between the criminal and non-criminal classes, would be driven to the conclusion that their mutual attitude is that of antagonists, waging against each other a war of extermination, in which all risks are taken, all measures regarded as justifiable, and every reprisal so much clear gain. Mere suspicion of crime places the accused under ban, and deprives him of all rights, except those of an en-

emy. The conversion of a criminal into an honest man, seems to be looked upon as so hopeless an undertaking, as to be unworthy even of an effort. He is treated as an outlaw, a foe to mankind, an Ishmaelite, whose hand is against every man, and every man's hand against him.

This view, unjust and untrue as it is, lies at the foundation of the county jail system.

ITS FALLACY POINTED OUT.—1. The first error, in the theory just stated, consists in a failure to discriminate between accusation and conviction.

The Roman law sharply distinguished the *carcer*, or house of detention, from the *vincula publica*, or house of punishment. Its maxim was, "*Carcer enim ad continendos homines, non ad puniendos habere debet*"—*the carcer should be regarded as a place for detaining men, not for imprisoning them.*

We overlook this distinction, and in practice confound the innocent with the guilty, by associating those awaiting trial with others who have been tried and sentenced, and subjecting both to the same hardships.

This evil will never be remedied, until the county jail ceases to be used as a place of punishment, and the state assumes the charge of all convicted criminals.

2. But the attitude of society toward criminals is equally short-sighted and injurious.

A man who becomes a criminal, in consequence of his own weakness, the strength of temptation, and the intensity of his unlawful desires, does not cease to be a man. As a man, he has rights, which, as men, we are bound to respect. We have no more right to infringe upon his rights, than he has to infringe upon ours. We may demand restitution. We may use all wise and lawful means to cure him of his weakness and criminal tendencies. But to outlaw him, to cut him off as an unworthy member, is like amputating a sore finger, without first endeavoring to heal the sore. Injustice to the criminal is an injury to society. Every wrong works out, in time, its own punishment.

The true light in which to regard offenders against the law, is that of men in whom there exists some natural or acquired defect, remediable or irremediable, due to the operation of causes* which may be ascertained.

*See pp. 16, 19.

Among these causes are physical organization, mental imbecility, ignorance, and the like.

The rational treatment of criminals involves an effort in each case, individually, to discover the cause of aberration, and if possible, apply the appropriate corrective or antidote.

If no corrective can be found and applied, then the question must be met: Is this man dangerous to society, or not? If not dangerous, he may safely be granted his liberty. If dangerous, then arises the further question, shall he be detained, as we detain a dangerous and incurable lunatic, for life?

According to this view, the attempt to graduate penalties according to the degree of the offense, upon the *quid pro-quo* theory, the *lex talionis*, is impossible in practice and wrong in theory. Why should a man who steals one dollar, be sent to jail? and the man who steals ten, sent to the penitentiary?

The supreme end of the penal system should be reformation, spiritual healing, the transfer of transgressors from the criminal to the non-criminal class.

The protection of society is a secondary object, and can be secured only by life-imprisonment of the incorrigible.

In the reformation of offenders, love is a more powerful instrumentality than fear. Fear degrades; love alone elevates.

Love and justice are identical. They are different phases of the same principle.

But the county jail system is founded upon fear, its aim is to terrify, it is unjust and unloving, it assumes that a certain amount of suffering will expiate a certain amount of guilt, it confirms criminal tendencies instead of eliminating them, it is questionable whether it diminishes crime, and it is terribly expensive.

It is expensive, because jails are houses of enforced idleness. Under competent management, every prison might be made self-supporting. The criminal class ought to be made to pay the entire cost of caring for them.

III. REMARKS UPON THE COUNTY JAIL AND ALMSHOUSE SYSTEM.

JAILS.

Even a cursory reading of the accounts of the visits paid by the commissioners to the several counties, will make it evident, that the jails of Illinois, like those of all the other states, are, as a class, open to the following general criticisms :

1. *As to their design.*—The sole aim, in their construction, in the majority of instances, appears to have been *security*. “A good jail,” in the popular estimation, is one which holds the prisoners confined in it. A jail from which they succeed in breaking out, “is a very poor jail.”

2. *Security.*—Notwithstanding the fact just stated, many of our jails are insecure. A jail is no stronger than its weakest part; and some part, either the floor or the roof or the walls or the windows or the doors, is by oversight or ignorance on the part of the builder, deficient in strength. Locks are used, which can be picked. Hiding places for tools and weapons are provided. The prisoners are so placed, as not to be at all times under the keeper’s eye. Communication with outsiders is not rendered impossible. Some one of these, or if not, some similar criticism may be made concerning almost every jail in the state, though, some of them have cost large sums of money.

3. *Ventilation.*—The ventilation, in nearly all of them, is exceedingly imperfect. There are no openings for the ingress of fresh air; or if there are, there are none for its egress; or else there is no current, and no means of creating one; or the corridors are ventilated, and not the cells; or the ventilation of the cells is prevented by close iron or wooden shutters, with openings of insufficient size.

In many jails, in addition to the lack of a supply of fresh air, the atmosphere is contaminated by the gases from close stoves, and by the odors from privy vaults or from night tubs.*

* The following maxims concerning prison ventilation are condensed from an essay by John H. Griscom, M. D., of New York:

Fresh air is as important to health, as pure water or wholesome food.

Fresh supplies of food are required only three times a day, but air must be furnished twenty times every minute.

4. *Sewerage*.—Probably a majority of the jails visited have no sewerage. It is not an uncommon arrangement for the vault for the reception of excrements to be placed immediately under the jail, with openings, unprotected by traps, into the corridors, if not into the cells themselves. The inmates virtually spend their days and nights in a privy. The influence upon their morals as well as upon their health, cannot be otherwise than injurious.

5. *Light*.—An insufficient supply of light is almost universal. To prevent escapes, as few windows as possible, and these as small as possible, are placed in the walls. The light which enters the corridors often does not penetrate the cells. Sometimes the upper tier of cells is sufficiently well lighted, but the light is excluded from the lower tier by a platform nearly as wide as the corridor. There are jails in the state where an outsider, upon entering and closing the door behind him, cannot distinguish an object. There are others, where a prisoner in his cell cannot see to read, in the middle of the day.

6. *Bathing*.—Very few of the jails have proper conveniences for bathing the person. In fewer still, is personal cleanliness obligatory.

Impure food may be rejected by the organs of digestion, but the lungs have no power to reject impure air.

Unless oxygen is supplied, in sufficient quantities, to the lungs, digestion is impossible.

In ordinary household life, *ten cubic feet per minute* are required, to supply the lungs of each individual with perfectly pure air at every respiration. In prisons, where there is generally no cooking and but little combustion for warming and lighting, a supply of four cubic feet per minute, may be regarded as sufficient.

In a cell of the ordinary size, six feet by seven or eight, the supply, supposing no fresh air to be admitted from the outside, would last a prisoner about one hour and a quarter. In six hours, the same air would pass through the lungs four times. Two prisoners in a cell would of course consume it twice as fast.

A grated door to a cell furnishes about three times the amount of air contained in a cell entirely closed.

A cell of the size mentioned, contains about three hundred cubic feet. An ordinary bed-chamber contains from twenty-five hundred to three thousand cubic feet, and is better ventilated than most jails.

The effects of defective ventilation are physical exhaustion, disease and death. "Jail-fever" (*typhus carcerum*,) is proverbial.

The supply of air furnished, by means of a ventilating apparatus, to the inmates of Pentonville prison, England, in their cells, is thirty cubic feet to each individual, per minute.

7. *Cleanliness.*—Many of the jails visited were in a horribly filthy condition—unscrubbed, unswept, not whitewashed, with filthy beds and bedding, and in some instances excrements scattered over the floor and daubed upon the walls.

8. *Diet.*—The inmates of our jails, almost without exception, speak well of the food furnished them, both as to quality and quantity. In several counties the fare was too rich for persons deprived of exercise. As a rule, the jailor sends his prisoners a portion from his own table.

9. *Classification.*—The greatest of all the faults in the construction of county prisons, is the absence of any means of classifying prisoners.

The sane are not separated from the insane.

The guilty are not separated from the innocent.

The suspected are not separated from the convicted.

Hardened criminals and children are thrown together.

The sexes are not always separated from each other.

The effect of this promiscuous herding together of old and young, innocent and guilty, convicts, suspected persons and witnesses, male and female, is to make the county prison a school of vice. In such an atmosphere purity itself could not escape contamination.

Separate cells are not a remedy for this evil. What is needed is the absolute prevention of all communication.

10. *The Sick.*—Hospital accommodation for the sick is a thing unknown.

11. *Occupation.*—The prisoners, in nearly every instance, are absolutely without employment for mind or body. There are no libraries in the jails; even a bible is ordinarily wanting; papers are rarely furnished, and no work is provided for prisoners, much less required of them. Idleness is a fruitful source of vice; and enforced idleness has developed, and always will, the most debasing passions and habits.

12. *Instruction.*—(Intellectual.) No attempt at secular instruction and education is made, in any jail in Illinois.

(Religious.) Religious instruction is more common, but still very infrequent. The clergy rarely visit the jails, and the same may be said of the laity. There is here a field of christian effort which has been almost wholly neglected.

13. *Records*.—As has been already stated, the records commonly kept are incomplete and almost valueless; and they are the property of the jailor, who retains them in his possession upon leaving the prison.

14. *Reformation*.—The efforts made at reformation of criminals, in the jails of this state, are unsystematic, unintelligent, fitful, and in most of the counties wholly wanting.

These statements, every one of which can be abundantly verified by illustrative instances, if necessary, constitute a serious indictment against the prison system of Illinois.

The truth is, that the system rests upon a false basis.

INFLUENCE OF JAIL LIFE.—The arrested criminal is, from his very situation, keenly sensitive to the influences which may affect him, after the commission of crime. The majority of those arrested are seized for a first offense. The arrest is a turning-point in the life of each—and the criminal feels it to be such. It separates the innocent aspirations of youth and purity from a future of crime and moral debasement. Torn by conflicting emotions, balancing between the innate love of virtue and the dark abyss of crime and pollution before him, how potent for good or ill, at this moment, are his external surroundings! All which he sees or hears or feels, at this crisis of his life, is indelibly impressed upon his memory. Every influence is a weight on one side or upon the other of the balance in which his judgment and purpose are suspended.

At this critical period he is introduced to one of our county jails. The turn of the key shuts him out from the world. He is left to his own reflections. Around him are a score of prisoners, some, like himself, young in crime; others, hardened villains, who seek to initiate him into all the dark secrets of vice, which they have learned so well. The prison is dark, damp and fetid. A feeble ray of light reaches him, through a small and heavily grated window. The air is close and suffocating. After sleep he awakes with a pain in his head, oppression of the whole system, and a stifled sensation, from breathing impure air. He is also compelled to breathe the horrid effluvia from the putrid excretions, from his own body and those of his fellow prisoners, and denied any opportunity for privacy and those proprieties which even the beasts practice.

Is it not reasonable to suppose that every feeling of decency

and self-respect will be eradicated from his mind; and that he will become beastly in character, tastes and feelings? Any remains of virtuous resolution which he previously cherished, will soon fade out, in this stygian den.

Furaged at the cruelty of which he is the victim, and at the indecency and filth with which the public force him to endure, he curses the state, the ministers of the law, and all mankind; and who will say that he is wholly without excuse?

His manhood, instead of being fostered and developed, is brutalized and crushed—to say nothing of the injury to health and liability to disease, to which he is subjected, by confinement in such quarters.

Many of our jails are reproductions, upon a smaller scale, of Andersonville and Libby prison. An ex-officer of the Union army, in one of the counties visited, accompanied the commissioner to the dungeon beneath the court-house, misnamed a prison, and on coming out, remarked, with deep feeling, “I was a prisoner at Andersonville, for some months; but I never suffered, as these men have to suffer.”

WITHOUT EXCUSE.—Such treatment is inexcusable, whether we view it in the light of the rights of the prisoner, or of the interests of society. A reform is imperatively demanded.

We are often told, that “the criminal ought to suffer; it is the penalty due to his crime.”

There are three objects in view, in all criminal legislation—*first*, the satisfaction of justice; *second*, the protection of society; *third*, the reformation of the offender.

As to the first of these ends, vengeance is a divine prerogative. The second and third are the only ends which society has the right to seek to accomplish.

But be it so. Admit for argument’s sake that the public has a right to torture the criminal in its power, simply because he deserves torture. What then?

Then let the law prescribe what and how he shall suffer. If he is worthy of death, hang or behead him; but do not, without color of law, kill him by inches, by refusing him air to breathe. If he has taken his neighbor’s goods, let him by hard labor atone for the act. Let him make restitution. But do not deny him the light of day; do not compel him to be idle, for weeks or months; do not disgrace our boasted Christian civilization, by forcing him

to live, eat and sleep, over an open privy-vault, used by a score of prisoners.

But a county jail is not solely nor principally a place of punishment. It is more properly a place for safe-keeping of persons awaiting trial, about one-third of whom are, upon trial, declared to be innocent. The jail is also used for the detention of the insane, and of witnesses—persons not suspected of crime.

That a person guiltless of crime should be forced into such a place, and there confined for weeks or months, his health destroyed, and all his finer feelings outraged, is itself a crime against humanity.

Such a policy makes great criminals out of little ones.

THE REFORM DEMANDED.—If the views here advanced are just, as they seem to be, then it is evident that any radical reform in the treatment of criminals, must and will sweep the county jails, as houses of punishment, out of existence, for the following, among other reasons :

Nothing but the overthrow of the system will ever put an end to the present abuses, for they cannot be corrected by individual effort, but are inherent in the system itself.

The number of criminals undergoing sentence in any county jail is too small to justify the employment of a competent prison officer, capable of making the prison financially self-supporting and reformatory in its influence upon prisoners. The territory embraced in a single county is not large enough to furnish a sufficient number of inmates for this purpose.

Yet every prison might, and should, be made self-supporting. To make the prison system of this state such, it is only necessary to substitute district prisons for county jails, and to make labor in them compulsory. These district prisons should be under state control. They should form no part of the political machinery of the state. Incompetent officers should not be appointed to take charge of them ; and competent superintendents should be retained in office during good behavior, regardless of party affiliations. Prison management and discipline is a business, which can only be learned by experience, and which needs to be conducted upon business principles.

Financial success and reformation are so closely allied, that although one does not necessarily involve the other, yet failure in either is failure in both.

The establishment of district prisons would not, of course, do away with the necessity for county jails, as houses of detention, previous to trial.

But confinement, while awaiting trial, should be purely solitary, in order to prevent the corruption of the innocent, especially of the young, and the further debasement of the guilty.

The confinement of those whose guilt is as yet undetermined, ought to involve no peculiar hardship, such as would be in itself a wrong to the innocent.

The establishment of district prisons, as suggested, under state control, would render the classification of prisoners not only possible, but easy. Such classification is one of the most important elements in the enlightened treatment of criminals.

IRISH SYSTEM.—In the Irish system of prison discipline, which is generally regarded as the best yet devised, the classification of criminals is a leading feature.

The germ from which the Irish system sprang, was the “mark system,” of Captain Alexander Maconochie, the able and distinguished superintendent of the British penal colony of Norfolk Island, nine hundred miles east of New Zealand, concerning which he was able to say, “I found it a hell; I left it a well ordered community.” The principles upon which this noble man founded his system of discipline, were the banishment of slavery from the list of punishments; reliance upon influence rather than upon force, as a means of government; the surrounding of prisoners with motives to self-improvement, as well as with walls; and the substitution, as far as possible, of measures of prevention for those merely remedial.

The supreme aim of the Irish system is the reformation of criminals. The two bases upon which it rests, are the subjection of the convict to adequate tests prior to his discharge, whereby his reformation can be determined with a reasonable degree of certainty, and individual treatment, according to individual character and necessities.

The Irish system embraces three distinct stages of imprisonment proper. The first stage, at Mountjoy, is highly penal. In it, the cellular or separate system of incarceration is adopted, and the convicts are wholly isolated from each other. The duration of this stage is eight months, which may be shortened by good behavior, or lengthened by bad. Two impressions are here made

upon the convict's mind, namely, that he is in the grasp of a power greatly superior to his own, and that the length of his stay depends largely upon himself. Co-operation in the effort of amendment of his character will abridge his imprisonment; resistance will prolong it. He cannot, however, be legally detained at Mountjoy for more than twelve months, in any case. The second stage is also penal, but in a less degree. Laborers are transferred from Mountjoy to Spike Island, near Cork; artisans, to Phillipstown. The former are employed upon the fortifications, the latter in indoor avocations. In this stage the convicts associate during the day, but are separated at night. The change from solitary confinement to associated labor necessitates very strict surveillance, to prevent conspiracies and escapes. In this stage of imprisonment, they are divided into five classes, called probation class, third, second, first, and exemplary. The prisoner, upon admission, is placed in the next to the lowest,* and may work his way up to the highest, by a system of credit marks for good behavior. The maximum number attainable each month, is nine, of which three are earned by obedience to rules, three by attention and manifest desire for improvement in the prison school, and three by diligence and fidelity in labor. The number of marks necessary to insure promotion, varies according to the length of sentence, and the reported conduct of the convict at Mountjoy. The details of the system are fully stated in the reports of the New York Prison Association. Misconduct subjects the offender to degradation. Uniform good conduct secures a remission of one-fifth of the original sentence. Gratuities in money are granted weekly, according to conduct, not exceeding, for members of the exemplary class, two cents a day. A monthly record of the standing of each prisoner is kept in books, entitled respectively the discipline conduct book, the school conduct book, and the industry conduct book, in which V. G. stands for very good; G, good; O, ordinary; B, bad; V. B, very bad. Other books are, the misconduct report book, and general character book. The classification of prisoners is regulated by the monthly record, and the various classes are distinguished by peculiarities of dress, and by badges.

In the third stage, "all surveillance is withdrawn; the convicts

* Unless reported by the authorities at Mountjoy as "bad," or "very bad," in which case he enters the probation class.

labor without an overseer; they are trusted to go of errands anywhere in the city of Dublin, or through the country, and to work beyond the prison limits; and they are only locked up at night, and even then not in solitary cells. They converse together as freely as any laboring men do. The convict's gratuity is increased to fifty-four cents a week, and for the first time since his imprisonment, he is permitted to spend a small portion of it (twelve cents a week), on any personal gratifications he may choose, except intoxicating liquors. * * There are two intermediate prisons, one at Smithfield, in the city of Dublin, where those are placed who are to be employed in mechanical labor, and the other at Lusk, some twelve miles from Dublin, where prisoners go who are to devote themselves to farm work. These are called intermediate prisons, because they occupy a middle ground between imprisonment proper and absolute freedom, partaking measurably of each element, but being in strictness neither the one nor the other."

No marks are given in this stage; indeed, there are none given in the advanced class of the second stage. The design of the intermediate prison is two-fold, viz: First, to test, prior to the convict's liberation, the result of the self-discipline practiced in the previous stages; and secondly, to prepare him for full freedom on his discharge, by the enjoyment of partial freedom preliminary thereto.

"Individualization" is the leading principle in the intermediate establishments; consequently the number is small in each; it is not intended that it should ever exceed one hundred.

The training is special, and the position of the prisoner is made as natural as possible. There are no walls, and the number of officers is so small, that physical restraint would be impossible; but even if possible, it would be quite out of place, because inconsistent with the principles on which the intermediate prison is founded. In point of fact, no more restraint is exercised over the inmates than would be, in any well regulated establishment, having no penal character whatever.

Instruction, both religious and secular, is fully, faithfully and ably given here. The peculiar feature of this stage of imprisonment is, that in addition to regular daily school lessons, the convict hears lectures, (five each week), by a competent and accomplished lecturer, of an interesting, instructive and profitable character, which not only point out the wickedness and danger of criminal

pursuits, but show him the course he should take to amend his life, impart to him the elementary principles of natural science, convey to him a fund of historical and geographical knowledge, point out to him where his labor is most likely to be required and to meet the largest remuneration, and instruct him in a vast variety of subjects connected with the details of practical life. It is wonderful what a waking up of the dormant powers of intellect, what a development of all the elements of manhood, is effected, even in the most vicious and degraded, by this course of training.

The result of all this is, that the mind of the convict comes to be, truly and thoroughly, in alliance with the minds of those placed over him, and what at first sight might have been thought impracticable, has been for years a fact, as indubitable as it is gratifying.

There is a fourth stage in the Irish convict system, not indeed, of imprisonment, properly so called, but of further and final trial, when the convict is released under a conditional pardon, certified by what is called a ticket of license.

The progress of prison reform, in the United States, is in the direction of the adoption of the essential features of the Irish system, just described.

The granting of tickets-of-leave, in a country so vast in extent, divided into separate states, many of which are sparsely settled, appears to be wholly impracticable, and possibly, undesirable. But with district prisons, instead of county jails, (which are everywhere a blot upon American civilization), there would be no difficulty in introducing the system of classification, marks, and gradual diminution in the severity of punishment.

The obstacle to this reform is the unenlightened condition of public sentiment, on the subject of prisons and prison discipline. Prison associations and boards of charity are doing much to effect this enlightenment, and a revolution in our methods of dealing with criminals cannot be very far distant. Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, are earnestly laboring to accomplish the desired result. Illinois, certainly, ought not to be behind her sister states.

COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

Many of the remarks and suggestions relating to the county jails, in the foregoing pages, are applicable to the almshouses, as well.

FAULTS.—The principal faults observed in the management of paupers, in the various counties of the state, are :

First, the farming out of paupers to the lowest bidder—a proceeding which is inhumane, and often criminal. Under this system, the public have no guaranty of the fitness of the keeper for his task, and no assurance that the paupers will not be treated with absolute barbarity. The sale of paupers is simple slavery, in a modified form. Happily, the custom is nearly obsolete.

Second, the payment, under any circumstances, of a weekly stipend, *per capita*, involves the same unwise and cruel principle; since it makes it the interest of the keeper to furnish the least possible amount of food, clothing and other necessities of life, to the unfortunates under his charge.

Third, in many counties, the medical care taken of such paupers, is wholly insufficient. In some, the contract for medical attendance is let to the lowest bidder, which almost infallibly secures the employment of an incompetent physician. In others, the keeper is required, out of the allowance paid him, to provide medicines and the services of a physician, at his own expense, which has the same, if not even a worse effect.

Fourth, The association of the sexes, which in most almshouses cannot be prevented, leads to unmentionable evils, of which one is the perpetuation of the degeneration of the race. The number of pregnant unmarried women, and illegitimate children, many of whom are insane or idiotic, upon the county farms, is not large, but more considerable than many would believe. In the vicinity of large towns, the county farm sometimes becomes a place of resort for the lowest and worst men, who hang about the premises, to the annoyance of the keeper, and the prejudice of the paupers.

Fifth, the children in almshouses have little or no hope of ever being lifted, by any agency whatever, out of the pauper class. They are, almost without exception, uninstructed and untrained.

Sixth, of all the wretched inmates, the most wretched are the idiotic and insane, whom no effort is made to save. They are

usually chronic cases, and regarded as incurable. If not violent, they roam about the place, or sit or lie crouching in the house, without sympathy or relief, exposed to the rude jests of ignorant and superstitious associates. If they are at all violent or troublesome, or if the keeper is a timid man, they are chained or imprisoned, and often kept closely confined for years. Their cells are not unfrequently dark, damp, cold, and filthy beyond description. The walls are daubed with human excrements, the floor littered with straw, and in the door is a small aperture for the introduction of food, the only opening for light or air. The patient will not wear any clothing, he cannot be trusted with fire, he raves and blasphemes, threatens the life of all who approach, and drags out a wretched existence, utterly uncheered by companionship, recreation, freedom, employment, or even the ordinary physical comforts and decencies which are not denied to criminals. Occasionally his own person is daubed from head to foot with filth, which cakes upon his skin, and so remains, impeding the processes of life, and hastening his long-desired (it may be, often attempted,) end. The case described is extreme, but in many almshouses may be seen approximations to this utter misery. In one county visited by the board, a lunatic was chained like a brute in the barn; in another, one had been shut up for sixteen years, continuously.

*Seventh,*² the epileptic, for whom no provision is made by the state, are equally neglected, as hopeless.*

* In Reynolds' System of Medicine, note (p. 968, Vol. II.,) to the article on epilepsy, (p. 251,) will be found a passage of much interest and value to county physicians, upon this subject. Dr. Reynolds is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and physician to the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic. He is very high authority.

"Since the article on epilepsy was written I have had many opportunities for observing the efficacy of bromide of potassium, when administered in larger doses than those which are usually given, and the following propositions are capable of proof with regard to its utility in the treatment of epilepsy:

1. That the cure of epilepsy is effected by doses varying for the adult, from five grains to forty grains, given three times daily.

It often happens that the administration of five grains will diminish the frequency of attacks, or prevent their occurrence, for a period of weeks or months; but that then, the medicines being still taken, the seizures revert to their previous rate of frequency. An increase of the dose is followed by a similar succession of events; a further increase by a second succession of temporary improvement and subsequent deterioration; and so on, until a larger dose, of from thirty to forty grains, is administered three times daily, when the attacks cease altogether.

Eighth, although the food provided is generally wholesome and abundant, in many counties, the clothing and bedding are very scanty, and the paupers must suffer from cold in the winter.

Ninth, the houses are commonly slovenly in appearance, and the inmates unsupplied with proper appliances for personal cleanliness.

Tenth, there is and can be ordinarily no classification of paupers. All classes, however unlike, eat, sleep and live together—the old and the young, the sick and the well, the vile and the innocent, the sane and the insane. This lack of classification appears to be a great evil.

Eleventh, there is scarcely a county in the state, in which any attempt is made to impart either secular or religious instruction to paupers.

In enumerating these points of criticism and complaint, the commissioners of public charities do not wish to be understood that the faults complained of are universal. There are many noble men and women engaged in the work of caring for the county poor, and there are almshouses which in all the particulars

2. That it is not the mere administration of the drug, but its presence in certain quantity, that is necessary for a cure.

3. That the dose which shall prove curative is not determined by either one of the following conditions:—sex, age, duration of disease, frequency of attack, severity of attack, or form of attack, but

4. That individual cases differ in some points, of which we know only this, that they are curable by different doses of bromide of potassium.

5. That when not curative, it is of great value in diminishing the number of attacks; and that the dose in which it produces this effect varies between the limits I have mentioned.

6. That the number of cases in which it proves of no service, at any dose, is very small; and that the cases which resist its action do not differ in any other obvious respect from those in which the bromide is highly efficacious.

7. That bromide of potassium does no harm, even when given in the largest doses I have mentioned, for it may be taken for many months, and even for years, without producing derangement of any sort, or in any direction.

8. That the rash, or *acne* on the skin, which is occasionally seen, is not determined by the quantity of bromide that is taken. I have seen it after a few doses of five grains each have been administered, and it has been absent in many cases where thirty grains have been taken, three times daily, for periods of six, or even twelve months.

I would, therefore, recommend that bromide of potassium should not be discontinued in the treatment of a case of epilepsy, because of its apparent failure, but that the dose should be gradually increased, and the exhibition of the drug most patiently carried on for a period of many months, or even years."

named are nearly or quite unexceptionable, as will appear, upon an examination of the detailed descriptions of jails and almshouses in this state.

SUGGESTIONS.—The radical vice of the county system, whether of jails or of almshouses, is the limited number of inmates of a single institution, and the consequent impossibility of any correct classification of them.

The smallness of their number also makes it impossible to employ a competent superintendent, at a reasonable and just compensation.

The remedy, in case of the almshouses, as well as jails, appears to be state control, the division of the state into districts, classification of the pauper population, the employment of competent men, (physicians, if possible), to superintend the district institutions, and constant, thorough inspection, to prevent the growth of abuses.

The inmates of our almshouses may be first subdivided into two classes—paupers proper, and vagrants. Of these, the first are and the others are not entitled to support at the public expense. For the first, infirmaries are needed; the others should be treated as criminals, and consigned to workhouses.

The paupers proper consist of, (1) the aged, (2) the sick and crippled, (3) the idiotic and insane, and (4) destitute children.

The present system, if it were uniformly well administered, would answer its purpose so far as the aged, the sick and the infirm are in question. But for the insane and idiotic, it is wholly inadequate, and in many cases cruel; while the children, upon our county farms, are ordinarily deprived of any opportunity of bettering their condition, and especially of any education, even the most rudimentary.

Still, we can scarcely hope that any reform will be effected until the public know the present condition of these miserable wretches, and are advised in what way it may be bettered. The people are not indifferent to their sufferings.

It does not seem, however, too much to hope, that this board, (if sustained in its efforts by the legislature,) may be able to improve very materially the administration of the county system.

The board offers to county officers the following suggestions, namely: whether it is not better, in all cases, to pay the alms-

house keeper a definite annual salary ; whether it is not better to pay out of the county treasury the actual cost of supplies purchased for the use of paupers ; whether it is not better to require the consumption of the products of the county farm by them, and if any surplus remains, to sell it for the benefit of the county ; whether the county court, or board of supervisors should not make a separate contract for medical attendance and supplies, instead of requiring the keeper to furnish them ; whether large farms are not a source of increased expense ; and whether the labor of the paupers might not be largely horticultural—light labor, such as women and infirm men are able to do, and whose products, especially in the vicinity of large towns, might be sold and made a source of considerable revenue. Upon all these points the board has no doubt.

Undoubtedly, provision for the relief of paupers, tends to increase their number ; but the remedy consists rather in enforced industry, than in the practice of cruelty or neglect.

Especial attention should be paid to the condition and wants of the idiotic and insane, while in the almshouses, and every effort made to alleviate their mental and bodily distress. As fast and far as practicable, they should be transferred from the county farms to state institutions.

PART EIGHTH.

CONCLUSION.

The board of commissioners of public charities, in concluding their report, apologize for its length, on account of its being the first, and on account of the extent of ground which had to be covered, in it, as well as their want of time to master more fully the details of the gigantic system of public relief, of which it is a partial record.

Every day has demonstrated the necessity and utility of this commission, by unfolding work remaining to be done, in order to give completeness and simplicity to the system. The experience of the past two years has served to give a clear and comprehensive view of the labors of the next two years.

FIRST: with regard to the state and county institutions alike, the board asks for such legislation as will enable them to give, with accuracy, the *statistics* of public charity and correction. These statistics should show—

As to the inmates:

(1) The age, sex, color, nativity, parentage, civil condition, occupation and pecuniary ability of each; as well as the duration and nature of the causes, which have made him or her a fit subject for public care.

(2) The date and manner of his admission to the institution of which he is an inmate, and the date and manner of his discharge.

As to the cost:

(1) The cost of provision for his care and treatment, including the cost of land, buildings, and necessary furniture.

(2) The cost of his maintenance, so stated as to admit of a comparison of the expense of the different items in different institutions and localities, and also of a correct calculation of the expense *per capita*.

(3) With regard to criminals, it is desirable to know the cost of prosecution and of conviction.

As to the results:

(1) The history of the inmates, as far as it can be ascertained, after leaving the institution, prison or almshouse.

(2) The number of persons who need and should receive public care, who fail to obtain it.

The only method of obtaining these statistics, is to require the authorities in charge of all public institutions, jails and almshouses, in the state, to keep permanent records, upon a uniform system, and to forward to the seat of government, monthly or quarterly, a copy of the record kept, for collation and tabulation, that it may be presented to the General Assembly as a substantial aid to legislation.

SECOND: The board asks authority to prepare and submit to the next General Assembly a thoroughly considered general law, for the regulation of the state and county institutions. Such a law can be prepared, and needs to be; but not without the most careful adjustment of all apparently conflicting interests, which requires time for consultation and reflection, and very wide and minute information, as to the relations and working of the present system, such as the commissioners feel that they have not yet obtained.

THIRD: the board asks for special authority to continue its investigation of the county system of jails and almshouses, with particular reference to its cost and results, and the possibility of such modification of the same, as will diminish the cost and be more fruitful of benefit to society at large, keeping constantly in view the true aim of all legislation upon this subject, namely: a diminution of the number of criminals and paupers.

FOURTH: the board has a very high appreciation of the necessity and possibility of making a national system of state boards, of similar powers and duties, a thoroughly effective means of interstate communication and exchange of facts and conclusions, relating to the various subjects with whose study they are specially charged. The immediate aim and results of any state board are local; but its outlook and influence, in competent hands, must very far transcend the narrow boundaries of a state, or even of the nation, and prove, in greater or less degree, world-wide.

APPENDIX.

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“ A. ”

PRIVATE CHARITIES OF COOK COUNTY.

PRIVATE CHARITIES OF COOK COUNTY.

An effort to obtain statistics of private charity in Cook county was almost an entire failure.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.—O. C. Gibbs, secretary. This association, supported by the voluntary contributions of the leading business men of Chicago, does not aim at the permanent support of any class, but a temporary help to the deserving poor. The permanently dependent are regarded as subjects for legal, rather than voluntary charities.

The office of the county agent, who disburses the legal charities of the county, adjoins that of the society. By keeping a carefully corrected list of all persons receiving aid from him, they are enabled to prevent that duplication of relief which would otherwise occur. The funds collected by them are designed to go to those who are unexpectedly, and mainly through no fault of their own, brought to destitution, so that the relief administered is the *exceptional* and not the permanent condition of the applicant.

The society endeavors to secure employment in the country for the city poor, and to furnish relief as far as practicable, in the form of work rather than of supplies, and of supplies rather than of money. It maintains a lodging house for destitute men.

Attention is invited to the following tabular statement, taken from the third annual report, showing the work accomplished and its cost :

Total number of families aided.....	1559
Averaging four and one half persons to each family, or total number of persons.....	7015
Total number of Relief Orders issued.....	5022

Number of families aided but once.....	530
“ “ “ twice.....	250
“ “ “ three times.....	212
“ “ “ four “	159
“ “ “ five “	127
“ “ “ six “	99
“ “ “ seven “	64
“ “ “ eight “	42
“ “ “ nine “	33
“ “ “ ten or more times.....	43
	<hr/> 1559

Nationalities represented :

Irish.....	606
American.....	317
German.....	178
English.....	119
Scotch.....	25
Canadian.....	11
French.....	25
Welch.....	5
Colored, (American).....	45
Hungarian.....	1
Greek.....	1
Russian.....	2
Italian.....	3
Scandinavian.....	190
Hollander.....	20
Belgian.....	4
Polander.....	7
Total.....	<hr/> 1559

Causes of Destitution :

Widows with dependent children.....	372
Sickness and disability.....	367
Out of employment.....	528
Desertion, or drunkenness of husband.....	137
Old age.....	66
Other causes.....	90
Total.....	<hr/> 1559

Receipts :

Cash	\$38,585 56
Supplies.....	6,322 37

Total cash and supplies..... \$44,907 93

Disbursements :

Total cash expended.....	\$25,694 61
Supplies donated disbursed.....	6,322 37
Cash on hand	12,890 95

Total disbursements.....\$44,907 93

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.—Charles J. Hull, president. The Washingtonian Home is an institution for the cure of inebriates. It consists of two departments: one for males, of which J. A. Ballard, M. D., is superintendent, the other for females, of which the superintendent is Mrs. E. A. Forsythe. The following facts are extracted from the sixth annual report:

Male Department.—The ages of the inmates have ranged from 22 to 60 years, the average being 36.

The monthly record of admissions and departures has been as follows :

	Admitted.	Discharged.
January, 1869.....	12	15
February, “	9	13
March, “	17	10
April, “	11	9
May, “	12	16
June, “	9	10
July, “	7	8
August, “	9	9
September, “	14	13
October, “	13	13
November, “	8	10
December, “	8	6

At present there are twenty-four inmates in the home. Ten of this number are paying their board, four have work a part of the time so as to pay for their board in part, and ten are paying nothing.

The amount of board collected for the year 1869 is \$3,268 17, and the amount of rent collected is \$815 81.

The amount charged for board of inmates for the year 1869, and remaining unpaid, is \$2,924. Of this sum only a small part is collectable.

These figures show that the number of free inmates for the year has been a fraction more than ten. The length of time that inmates have remained at the home has varied from one week only to fourteen months; average time, eight weeks.

Thirty-one of the number admitted during the year had previously suffered from *delirium tremens*. Only nine of the number suffered from the disease after reaching the home; three of these were in wild delirium when brought here, and required the care of two or three men to keep them from jumping from the windows or in some way injuring themselves; the others were on the verge of the disease when received. With constant watching, good nursing, and proper medical treatment, these cases quickly recovered from the terrible disease.

Five deaths have occurred during the year; four were inmates, and one a stranger, who asked for lodging on the night of Sept. 11th.

Female Department.—The female department of the Washington Home first opened its doors for the reception of inmates, June 1st, 1869.

Since that time there have been regularly admitted 50
Re-admitted to date..... 10

Total number..... 60
Discharged to January 1st..... 48
Total number remaining to January 1st..... 12
There have been taken in on the three days' plan..... 30
We have given single meals to..... 40

Out of the 48 discharged 23 are doing well; 8 have never been heard from since leaving; 17 are in the old track, doing no better than before coming here.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury at last report.....	\$989 59
Received from percentage license fund.....	\$2,794 05
Received from Jonathan Burr estate.....	3,760 00
Received from all other sources.....	8,014 85
	<hr/>
	14,568 90
Total	<hr/>
	\$15,558 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid out on order of secretary	\$15,420 21
Balance on hands	138 28
Total	<u>\$15,558 49</u>

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—Mrs. J. Grant, matron.

This institution embraces a home, an industrial school, a mission school, and free chapel. From the report, for 1869, we extract the following statements :

During the year of 1869, 1,208 inmates have received the hospitalities of the "Home for the Friendless." Of these, 706 were adults, and 502 children. Some have remained but a night, others longer, till they could obtain employment, or find a way to get to their friends. Seventy-two have been surrendered to us; 48 by police court, 24 by mothers, or other friends.

Besides these, we have given 198 single meals, in most cases the appetite showing that real hunger compelled the asking.

Thirty-six children have died, all younger than three years; twenty-one of them foundlings.

In the school room, the average has been about thirty-eight, and the improvement as marked as possible amid so many changes.

Receipts, 1869\$15,499 50

Disbursements 14,030 99

Balance on hand Jan. 5, 1870 1,468 51*

CHICAGO NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Mrs. C. Tillinghast, secretary.

During the spring of 1860, a few ladies, impressed with the importance of having a home for children, whose mothers had only their daily earnings to supply their daily needs, established an institution, called the NURSERY, where young children could be

* HOW TO OBTAIN A CHILD FROM THE "HOME."—Any person desiring to take a child from the "Home," for adoption, or to bring up to maturity, must communicate in person, or by writing, with the secretary or matron; giving a full statement of the circumstances in which the child will be placed, if transferred from the "Home" or to his or her care, what position in the family such child will hold, what labor will be required, what advantages for education will be given, and what will be the religious privileges and training.

These facts must always be accompanied with good and satisfactory recommendations, or the requests can receive no attention from the committee charged by the board with the responsibility of selecting homes for the children.

cared for during the hours of work, the parents bringing them in the morning and claiming them at night, paying five cents a day for their care. The use of a house, originally leased for a ragged school, on Illinois street, near the Lake, was offered to the ladies, and was occupied through the summer, when, the number of children having increased from six to twenty five, a larger building was rented on Market street. In the spring of 1861 another removal was necessary, owing to the increase of applicants, and a house was taken on Ohio street. About this time, the circumstances of many of the poor mothers made it a kindness to supply lodgings for their children, and the plan of the institution was somewhat modified and enlarged to suit the need. In 1862, the large house on the corner of Michigan and Pine streets was rented and occupied until 1865, when the present location was secured. In the meantime, a charter had been granted by the legislature, and the charity had so increased its working, that it became desirable to hire a teacher. For three years, the older children have had the advantage of thorough training in vocal music and all the ordinary branches of common school education. A Sunday school has been carefully conducted, and during the past year, a sewing school has been formed for the improvement of the girls.

The chief design of this charity is to "help the poor to help themselves;" giving the safety and comforts of a home to the child, while the parent is left free to earn a support. No surrender of a child is ever made, and the hope always remains of claiming it whenever improved circumstances make it possible.

Those placing children in the asylum agree to pay a board, ranging from fifty cents to one dollar per week, for those over eighteen months old; for infants requiring the use of a nurse, the price is from two to three dollars, according to the ability of the applicant, though frequent exceptions have been made to these rules in cases of sickness or extreme poverty.

The average number of children for the year has been seventy-five, taxing, to the uttermost, the means of accommodation, which, in a rented house, built for an ordinary family, are necessarily limited. A large number of applicants have been refused every month through want of room and means.

Attendance at the school averages sixty-eight. The school has been well conducted; the children making good proficiency in reading, spelling, and common arithmetic. The present matron

has been in charge three years, and has maintained order and good management throughout the house. The sanitary condition of the children was never better than at present, but three deaths, and those infants, having occurred during the year. A physician of skill is in attendance, visiting the asylum twice a week, and oftener if occasion requires. During the past winter, Rev. Mr. Wells has conducted morning prayer in the school room, and, by his efforts, a number of books and other articles have been contributed to the school. A Sunday school has also been under his supervision.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Miss Emily Swan, matron.

The following statements show the work performed during the year 1869 :

Number in the asylum Jan. 1st, 1869	43
“ received during the year	153— 196
“ sent out to homes	108
“ of deaths	20— 123

No. remaining in asylum Jan. 1st, 1870	68
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The whole number of deaths have been twenty ; of this number there died of

Scarlet fever	7
Cholera infantum	4
Whooping cough	3
Diseases arising from defective nutrition, occurring in infants of from one week to three months of age..	6
Total	20

Total receipts, 1869	\$11,898 06
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Total disbursements	8,736 34
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“B.”

NOTES ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF JAILS.

NOTES ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF JAILS.

1. *The common jails of the United States—we speak of the generality of them—are unsafe.* They are

- (a.) Unsafe with respect to the detention of the prisoners ;
- (b.) Unsafe with respect to the lives and limbs of the jailors ;
- (c.) Unsafe (in many cases) with respect to fire ;
- (d.) Unsafe from the facility afforded to mobs to break into them ;
- (e.) Unsafe because, from their construction, persons from without may, at pleasure, convey tools, weapons and liquor to the prisoners within.

The great cause of insecurity is, that the jails are so ill-constructed that the jailor cannot see what is going on in the prison, without being seen himself. When mischief is brewing, he cannot get to the scene of it, without giving notice of his approach to the mischief-makers, long enough beforehand to enable them to remove all evidences of the mischief contemplated. In a word, the jails are so constructed that the jailor *cannot exercise due vigilance and supervision.*

2. *Our jails are unhealthy.* They are so because

- (a.) They are, most of them, wholly without artificial ventilation, and all of them are imperfectly ventilated ;
- (b.) Many of them are so situated that they exclude the sunlight, which is a most important hygienic element ;
- (c.) They are generally damp, from imperfect drainage ;
- (d.) Very many of them are filthy, because it is so difficult to clean them ;
- (e.) Most of them are ill-supplied with water for washing and bathing.

3. *Our jails are productive of immorality and crime, mainly by reason of their defective construction.*

- (a.) A large number of them interpose no obstacle to the male and female prisoners talking with and seeing each other, thus mutually inflaming the passions ;
- (b.) Much of the prisoners' time is spent in gambling ;
- (c.) The tyros in crime constantly associate with the adepts.

If it be asked why the jailors do not keep their prisoners confined separately in their cells, the answer is, that very few jails have a sufficient number of cells to keep them separate, and those where the number is sufficient are so unwholesome that the health of the prisoners would be destroyed, if they did not have access to the corridors in the day time. If it be asked why jailors permit gambling and drinking in the prisons, the answer is, that they cannot help it. The jailor cannot enter the jail without turning his key and making a noise, which gives the prisoners time enough to secrete all evidences of their guilt before he gets to them.

4. *The jails are the cause of great injustice.*

(a.) Witnesses, altogether guiltless of crime, are compelled to associate with the vilest off-scouring of creation. The law forbids this, but a large proportion of the jails are so constructed that *the law cannot be obeyed*;

(b.) Persons simply accused of crime, many of whom afterwards prove to be innocent, are herded with convicted criminals;

(c.) The insane, temporarily lodged there for security, are mingled with convicted felons;

(d.) Debtors are also compelled to mix with criminals.

It is not wonderful that our existing prison architecture is a failure, when we consider that the whole charge of building jails falls, in most states of the Union, on the boards of county supervisors, county commissioners, or some similar body.

When a jail is to be built, the board appoints a committee of their own body with power to make the plans and erect the building. This committee usually consists of some merchant, lawyer, or mechanic from the county-town, and three or four farmers from the outlying county-towns. Doubtless they are worthy and intelligent men. They may be excellent and substantial farmers, who would be just the men to build model barns and stables and corn-cribs, because they know exactly what constitutes the excellencies and defects of their own and their neighbor's farm buildings; and they would be able to reproduce the one and avoid the other. But they have not the slightest idea of what is an excellence or what a defect in a jail. They have never seen any jail but that in their own county, and so they visit those in one or two contiguous counties; but they do not know to what points to direct their attention, and therefore fail in gathering much wisdom from the inspection. They have a vague idea that a jail must be a very strong place, with plenty of stone or brick and iron about it; and if they put in these materials in sufficient quantity, they cannot understand why they should not have a perfect jail. Unfortunately, they have not the remotest idea that these materials may be as weak as paper and putty if they are distributed improperly. We have in our minds a jail with ponderous walls and massive iron gratings, sufficient to withstand a besieging army; but the floor beneath the cell doors consists of flag-stones which can be tilted up with a case knife. This gives the prisoners access to the cellar, which has no other security than glass windows. Another ponderous structure has a privy which has a wall one brick thick, that communicates with an open lot. The prisoners, who love liberty better than clean clothing, can, at any time, by getting into the vault and digging out the mortar around one brick, readily release themselves. Nor are these the only jails of the kind described, which occur to our recollection. In a word, these committees of county supervisors or county commissioners have no idea of what a jail should be, or should not be; and it is therefore by no means surprising that they should utterly fail in accomplishing successfully the work with which they are charged. Sometimes professed architects are employed to make the plans. But this does not mend the matter much, because very few architects have ever had any experience in the erection of jails, and without knowing distinctly, beforehand, what he is to do, and what he is to avoid, an architect cannot accomplish that which it is the main object of a jail to effect, although he may gratify the eye with the finest architectural effects.

In order to obtain a model jail, it is necessary—

1. To have an open lot, which cannot be overshadowed by contiguous buildings.
2. The site selected should not be stony; at least the stones accessible should not be large enough to be used as weapons of offense.
3. It should have good natural facilities for drainage.

4. It should be tolerably elevated, so that the fresh air will sweep through it unobstructed.

5. The jail itself should be so constructed that it can be readily supplied with an abundance of pure water.

6. It should not be too far removed from the court-house, as this would increase the chances of escape in going to and coming from court at the time of trial.

7. It should not be too far removed from the compact part of the town or village where it is situated, so that help, in case of rebellion or fire, may be promptly obtained. For the same reason, it should not be in the quarters of the worst part of the population, as they would be likely to aid the prisoners from sympathy with them. The respectable portion of the population will not object to the proximity of the jail, if it has a handsome exterior ; and this is a good reason for some architectural embellishment of jails.

8. It should, if possible, stand north and south, so that the sunlight can enter the windows all day, on one side or the other. The part occupied by the jailor should face the north, and the end occupied by the prisoners should have the benefit of the southern exposure.

When the site is properly selected, the next thing is to determine that arrangement of the interior, which shall best subserve the purposes for which the building is to be erected.

The annexed diagrams are given in illustration.

The scale upon which these diagrams are constructed is 48 feet to the inch, and the size of each particular part can be easily obtained by the application of a graduated rule.

The jailor's apartments are placed in front, and may be two or three stories high, as the exigencies of the case shall require. The first story is 30 by 48 feet. The principal room H, for the jailor's family, is 18 by 21 feet. The smaller room I is 18 feet square. The jailor's room F is 12 by 18 feet. In this room the arms, keys, handcuffs, shackles and chains may be kept in a safe, and also the prison library, besides the jailor's desk, with the books and papers. These rooms, including those in the second story for bed-rooms, and those in the basement for a dining-room F, a store-room G, and a bathing-room H, will be a sufficient provision for the comfort of the jailor and his family. The guard-room A, in the first story, is 25 by 48 feet, octagonal in form, having two long sides and six shorter ones.

It will be observed that the guard-room commands both sides of the jail, and would enable a small armed force to keep a large attacking force on the outside at bay, and at the same time it would command every cell door, window, and area or corridor. A sink for washing may be placed beneath the stairs to the galleries on one side, and a dumb waiter communicating with the kitchen A in the basement on the other.

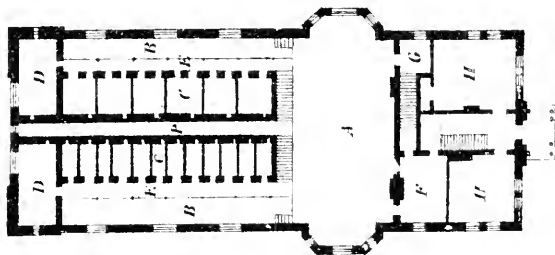
One turnkey or more, according to the number of prisoners, should always be on duty in the guard room in the day time ; and when the number of prisoners is large, one should be on duty in the same position at night also. When the number of prisoners is small, he may sleep in the room G, which is 10 by 12 feet, where he can see all that goes on in the guard-room and one corridor, at any moment, as he lies in bed, and hear the slightest sound in guard-room or corridors.

The jail proper is 48 by 69 feet, including the privilege rooms D D, or 48 by 60 feet, excluding them. This gives twelve small and six large cells, the former being 5 by 9 feet, and the latter 9 by 10 feet. The smaller cells are intended for persons who are committed but for a few days, or for those who may be permitted to associate together

DESIGN FOR MODEL JAIL

FIRST STORY

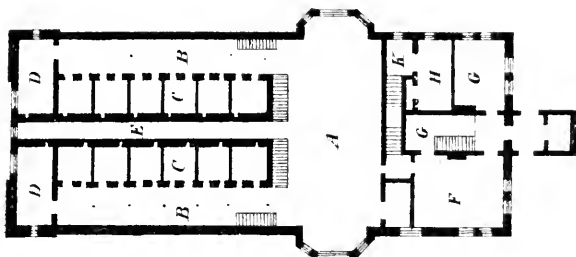
- A - Guard Room
- B - Areas
- C - Cells
- D - Privilege Cells
- E - Galleries
- F - Jailor
- G - Lobby
- H - Jailers Family
- P - Passage



PLAN OF FIRST STORY.

BASEMENT

- A - Kitchen
- B - Areas
- C - Cells
- D - Privilege Cells
- E - Passage
- F - Officer's Dining Room
- G - Store
- H - Prisoner's Entrance



PLAN OF BASEMENT

Scale 48 ft = 1 inch.

A.B. This Plan embraces one or two more stories of cells if required.

in the day time without danger of mutual contamination, under the constant supervision of the officer on duty. The larger cells are intended for the solitary confinement of prisoners under sentence, and for such of the accused as would be likely to contaminate others.

The privilege cells, 9 by 18 feet, which are light, airy and comfortable, are intended for witnesses, debtors, and such other prisoners as may have earned the privilege by good conduct.

The prisoners in solitary confinement will be supplied with water and conveniences for washing and drinking in their cells, while those having access to the area will wash in the sink, to be provided between the windows, in the end of the octagonal room.

Defecation will be effected in covered night-buckets, supplied with dry clay, which effectually absorbs all odors that would otherwise arise from them.

The corridors B, B are ten feet wide; the galleries, E, E, are three feet wide, and should be furnished with strong guards, four feet high, to protect the jailor against a sudden thrust by a prisoner inside the area below.

The stairs, seen at the end of the cells, should be constructed without risers, which would conceal a prisoner from the jailor, approaching from behind. "Avoid all hiding places," is a cardinal maxim in jail building. "Use no wood where iron or stone can be substituted for it," is another maxim of equal importance.

The greatest point of all, in jail construction, is to have the prison so arranged that a constant oversight of the prisoners can be kept up by the jailor, without the knowledge of the former. The passage, P, affords the most perfect means for the accomplishment of this object. A narrow slit, about one-sixteenth of an inch wide, is cut in the rear wall of the cell, which is beveled upward, downward and laterally, so that a person in the passage can see what a prisoner is doing in his cell at any moment, without his knowing that he is under inspection. Very little mischief can be done where this mode of examination or oversight is provided.

The cells and other arrangements of the basement will be readily understood by an inspection of the diagrams and references. The basement cells are intended for the most dangerous prisoners, and are consequently made the strongest. Stout iron rings should be inserted firmly in the walls of two or three cells, in order that chains may be attached to them if necessary.

The two cells next the guard room, may be used for punishment cells. For this purpose, a wooden door may be hung outside the grated one, which, when closed, makes the cells perfectly dark. When confined in such a cell, on bread and water, the most stubborn prisoners usually yield. The punishment cells should be provided with fans on the outside of the guard room, which can be worked from time to time, by the turnkey, so that an abundant supply of pure air may be furnished to the prisoner under confinement.

The room, H, in the basement, may be used as a bath room by the prisoners.

Jails should be heated by steam radiators, and, when practicable, lighted with gas. Fires accessible to the prisoners, and movable lights, are always dangerous. The cells should be furnished with swinging iron bedsteads, and the hinges should be so firmly anchored in the partition walls between the cells, that they cannot be drawn out without pulling down the wall. The bedstead should be made very firm, and be strongly riveted, so that the prisoner cannot pull it apart. Many escapes and assaults on jailors have been made by weapons formed from ill-riveted bedsteads.

Three windows, each seven feet wide, extending from the floor of the cells to the top of the jail block, are introduced into the walls on each side of the building.

The basement is not therefore directly lighted, but receives the light slantwise from the windows, the bottoms of which are on a level with the top of the basement cells. The prisoners in the narrow cells receive light only through the grated doors of their cells. Those in the larger cells receive light and air, not only through the grated door, but through a window three by four feet, as shown in the plan. The basement is intended to be wholly above ground ; but no cellar beneath is recommended.

One of the large cells may be fitted with an acoustic apparatus, consisting of a dome in the top of the cell, so curved as to reflect all sounds into its axis. From this a pipe is carried into the passage, P, where an officer can distinctly hear every word uttered, even in a whisper, by prisoners. In this way many secrets may be revealed which will be found of the utmost importance in the administration of criminal justice.

It is hardly necessary to say that much of the security of any jail depends upon the structure and reliableness of the locks. There are two different locks now being manufactured, either of which may be relied upon with confidence, unless we are very much mistaken in our judgment. One of them was invented by L. M. Ham, of Boston, Mass.; the other, by Chas. E. Felton, superintendent of the penitentiary at Buffalo, N. Y.

It is obvious that the plan of a jail, herewith presented, is capable of indefinite extension. With a basement and first story as in the plan, 34 prisoners may be accommodated; by adding a third tier, 48; and by the addition of a fourth tier, 66 can be separately confined; and by doubling the length of the present plan, 132 can be accommodated, besides those who are confined in the privilege cells.

The number of females committed to prison, varies so much in different localities, that it is impossible to lay down any rigid rules for their confinement. In many places, the privilege rooms will be sufficient for their accommodation. Where they are more numerous, one side of the prison must be set apart for their reception. This should always be in the upper tier of cells, and this tier should be separated by a light double floor from the rest of the prison. About three-quarters of an inch of mortar should be spread between the floorings. Some women are so noisy and violent that they might be heard by the male prisoners. This is always to be avoided, and to meet the case, three or four of the cells should be built with double walls about three-quarters of an inch apart, and the intervening spaces filled with perfectly dried sand. There should be double wooden doors on the outside similarly filled with sand. This will effectually deaden the sound, and prevent any communication whatever between the sexes.

In all jails in which any considerable number of women are combined, there should be a matron in charge of them, who might occupy one of the privilege rooms.

When window gratings are made of tough malleable iron, they cannot be broken, but they can be readily sawed; when protected by chilled iron, they cannot be sawed, but may be broken by a smart blow. The most perfect protection is afforded by two gratings, one of soft iron on the outside, and one of chilled iron on the inside. The gratings should be firmly anchored in the stone work, but should not be made to fit so tightly that no room is left for expansion during the summer heats.

It should never be forgotten that ample provision must be made for ventilation. Steam heating will be the chief and most reliable agent for effecting it at all times, but the mode of its application will be so varied by circumstances, that it must be left to the advice of a competent architect in each particular case. One rule, however, should be invariably observed, viz: the ventilator must never be accessible to the prisoner. The bottoms of the windows should be made sloping, so that everything laid upon them will slide off by its gravity; otherwise, they will furnish hiding places.

The room over the guard room, A, may be used as a hospital or chapel, or if the number of prisoners is not large, the space may be divided into two rooms, one of which may serve for each of the above named purposes.

We would have prisons of every class substantial and tasteful structures, but to prisons of a highly ornate and costly construction, we are strongly opposed, and that on the following grounds:

1. Such buildings add not a little to the cost of crime, a burden already quite as heavy as the public find it convenient to bear.

2. The chief points to be aimed at in prison construction, are security, facilities for industrial labor, adaptation to reformatory aims, ease of supervision, and a rigid economy. Costly materials and high architectural adornments are not essential to any of these ends, and are directly subversive of the last.

3. Any prison with a stately and imposing exterior has a mischievous tendency to give importance to criminals and dignity to crime. We therefore trust that, as a people, we shall speedily rid ourselves of that strange vanity which leads us to make a parade of moral deformity.

4. The science of prison discipline is yet in its infancy. Able minds in Europe and America, are turned, with earnestness and vigor, to the study of this problem. New principles or new applications of old ones are continually evolved. One improvement suggests another, and it is not in the power of the most far-seeing sagacity, to forecast the results of such ceaseless and energetic efforts. One thing, however, is certain—public opinion is gradually changed by them, and society comes at length to look with disfavor upon prisons which are incapable of admitting the improvements suggested by experience. Whenever such an era arrives, if it ever does, among us, the old prisons will not meet the new ideas, and will have to be abandoned, or essentially modified. It is therefore highly important that prisons should be built upon the least expensive plan consistent with their fundamental objects and the demands of good taste; otherwise, they become obstacles to improvement—obstacles difficult to be overcome in proportion to the amount of money expended on their construction.

The plan for county jails, recommended by the committee, is constructed in accordance with the existing theory of these institutions, which makes them receptacles for two entirely different classes of prisoners, viz: persons arrested and held for examination or trial on a charge of crime, and persons convicted and sentenced for minor offences. At the same time, we must be permitted our emphatic protest against the theory itself. There ought to be, in our judgment, a complete separation of the accused and the convicted, and to this end there should be provided entirely distinct buildings for their reception and treatment. Even the ancient Roman law distinguished between the "*carcer*," the house of deposit or detention, where the accused were simply guarded (*custoditi*), to secure their appearance before the court, where they were to be tried, and the "*vincula publica*," the prison in which the sentenced underwent their punishment. The law added this reason for the distinction: *Carcer enim, ad continendos homines, non ad puniendos, haberi debet.*" (The jail should be regarded as a place for *detaining* men, not for *punishing* them.) The old French law made the same distinction: "For the *sentenced*, the *prison*; for the *accused*, the *jail*," (*la chartre*) and this distinction is recognized by the French law of to-day, as the following extract will show:

"There is near each district tribunal, a *house of arrest* to confine those who shall be sent there by the police officers, and a *house of justice*, to confine those against whom a writ shall have been issued, and that independently of the *prisons*, which are established

for punishment. * * * *The houses of arrest and of justice* shall be entirely distinct from the prisons." The law further ordains that these houses of detention shall be kept clean; that the keepers shall be men of good character and morals; that the food of the *detenus* (the detained), shall be abundant and wholesome, and that they shall be treated with *kindness and humanity*. These principles are rational and just; they are as consonant to reason as they are to humanity; and the committee are unanimous and decided in the opinion that our common jails should, conformably thereto, be made simply houses of detention, in which the accused (who are often innocent, and always presumed to be), should enjoy all the moral and material comforts accessible to the generality of men. With the sole exception of the deprivation of liberty, nothing in these places of detention ought to take on the afflictive austerity of the prison. No doubt every citizen, when the public weal requires it, is bound to pay the painful tribute of a forced detention, till his innocence is established, but justice demands a detention which separates him from all impure contact. To meet this demand requires that we advance one step further; that is, that we keep the accused from one another by means of cellular separation, the only proper and rational mode of detention for this class of prisoners. To refuse to the accused such a shield against contamination, is at once a denial of his right, and an abuse of power. It is to impose on him a punishment which may have the gravest consequences, both for himself and society, and which, therefore, no plea can either justify or excuse.

SUGGESTIONS TO SHERIFFS AND JAILORS ON THE MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMY OF COMMON JAILS.

I. On receiving a new prisoner into the jail, the first duty of the keeper, or at any rate, his wisest course, is to have a free conversation with him; to state to him distinctly the rules of the institution, which should be few, simple, clear, and above all, reasonable; to convince him, if possible, that he is a friend, who has his best good at heart; and to assure him kindly but firmly that, at the same time, and indeed, for that very reason, he must insist upon implicit obedience to the regulations of the place.

II. If there were a bath in the jail, the next thing would be to put the prisoner into it, and give his whole person a thorough cleansing; but as no jail in the state has that convenience, the next best thing to be done, is to take him, as some jailors always do, to the barn, or some other private place, and give him a good wash by the help of a bucket or tub.

III. It ought not to be left optional with prisoners, as is the case in many jails, but should be positively required of them, to wash their hands and face daily, and oftener, if necessary, and the whole person with a bucket as often as once a fortnight, or better still, once a week.

IV. An abundant supply of water should be provided, not only for drinking, but for purposes of ablution, as well; and not only soap, but coarse towels and combs, should be furnished for the use of the prisoners.

V. The bed-clothes of the jail and the under-clothes of the prisoners ought to be washed often enough to keep them clean; and this should never be left to be done by them, especially in cold water and without soap.

VI. Prisoners ought not to be allowed to litter up the jail, but should be encouraged and required to keep every part of it neat and tidy; spittoons should be provided, in which they should be required to void their saliva, and particularly, tobacco juice.

VII. Games of cards should be prohibited, and the rule of prohibition rigidly enforced.

VIII. Every facility should be afforded to clergymen and benevolent laymen to visit, converse with, and counsel the prisoners; to hold bible classes or other religious services for their benefit; and to distribute religious books, tracts, and newspapers among them. In the very few jails where such efforts have been systematically made, they have been found, by the admission of the keepers, to exert a softening, soothing influence on the prisoners, and to help the discipline of the prison. A taste for reading ought to be encouraged in the inmates, and, as far as possible, gratified by supplying them with suitable books. If there is no library in the prison, there are doubtless kind-hearted persons in the neighborhood, who would be willing to loan good books to the prisoners, if they could be assured that the volumes would be taken care of and returned in good condition.

IX. The proper dietary of a prisoner is a matter of considerable importance. The conditions to be sought in such a dietary, are economy in the expenditure of the public money, and the promotion of health in the prisons. Some hints on the subject of prison fare and a few receipts for the preparation of food will not, it is presumed, be unacceptable, and they may prove useful as a guide to those whose attention has not been turned to such matters.

1. The food of prisoners should be plain and cheap, but wholesome; certainly it should not be of a character to pamper the appetite, nor superior to that commonly enjoyed by honest laborers outside.

2. While these points are kept in view, it ought also to be considered that some variety is essential to health. The prison dietaries, as they came under the notice of the committee throughout the state, show that an abundance of food is given in all, or nearly all, our jails. In some of them the fare is too good, and makes a residence in the prison during the winter too attractive. Yet in many, perhaps in most, a little more variety in the bills of fare is required for the health of prisoners who are in for long periods.

3. Our jail dietaries would be improved by giving salt codfish in place of meat once a week; also, by giving an increased amount of vegetables, and a diminished quantity of animal food.

4. When salt meat is chiefly fed, a ration of vinegar should be allowed more frequently than is now the case.

5. Diarrhoea is often brought on among prisoners by feeding mush to them. When this result follows, it is a certain indication of insufficient cookery. When Indian meal is soaked for two hours in *cold* water, and afterwards boiled steadily for three hours, it will not produce any injurious effect on the bowels. Beans, also, produce ill effects, when improperly cooked. They are always wholesome, if they are first soaked in cold water, and then boiled until they are thoroughly soft.

6. Soup is very much more nutritious, when the meat is passed through a chopping machine, and soaked in cold water two hours before boiling.

7. Constipation sometimes prevails in jails. This may be corrected by substituting rye and Indian bread for the ordinary wheat and rye bread. The following is the receipt used at the Massachusetts State Prison: Mix four bushels of rye flour with four bushels of Indian meal by sifting them into a trough in alternate layers. Take a portion of this mixture, and make it into a thin sponge with three quarts of yeast. After the sponge has risen sufficiently, wet the mixture and incorporate the sponge with it. The dough, without waiting for any further rising, is then put into sheet-iron pans one foot in diameter and four inches deep. The loaves are baked for six or seven hours, at the end

of which time they are swelled to about six inches in thickness. The size of the bakery dishes is of some importance, since, if they are smaller than above described, the loaf is too much baked to be palatable; and if larger, the middle of the loaf is not sufficiently done. Any housewife will know how to preserve the above proportions, in diminishing the quantity.

8. Corn bread is much relished by many prisoners. It is made as follows, in the same prison, and the proportions can be properly reduced, as before: Three bushels of meal are scalded in the morning, and left to soak until 3 P. M. A quart of fine salt is then added, and well stirred into the mass. It is then put into pans about one inch and a half thick, and baked. A very little practice will show the proper heat of the oven.

9. Potatoes are sometimes too scarce and dear to be used in jails, and they are sometimes too poor and watery to be wholesome. In these cases rich hash is an excellent substitute. Soak the rice in cold water for three hours, then boil it until it is nearly done; add minced meat, and boil the mixture for half an hour.

10. The following receipts will give a cheap and very desirable variety to jail fare: *Fish pudding for ten persons.*—Twenty lbs. of potatoes, five lbs. salt fish, three and a half ounces of lard or drippings. Steep and boil the fish as long as the saltiness and size of the article to be used requires; take out the bones; boil the potatoes in a separate vessel, and beat the whole together. Pepper to the taste. Where a chopping machine can be had, it is better to pass the fish through it. *A stewed hash of sheep's draughts for ten persons.*—Twenty lbs. potatoes, three lbs. eight ounces sheep's draughts, eight ounces onions, pepper and salt in the necessary quantities. Boil the lights for an hour, preserving the water. Hash the lights, liver and heart together, with Indian meal, pepper, salt, and onions; then stew the whole for one hour, using the water in which the lights were boiled. The boiling and stewing should be done over a very slow fire. *A mince of cow's heart for ten persons.*—Twenty lbs. of potatoes, two lbs. eight ounces of heart, and eight ounces of onions. Cut up and wash the heart well. Mince it very small, using onions, flour, pepper and salt. Stew the whole over a slow fire for two hours.

X. The security of a prison is, of course, a matter of prime consideration. We offer the following hints on this point:

1. Jailors should understand, from the start, that the safe-keeping of their prisoners depends more upon their own vigilance than it does on locks and bars and stone walls and iron facings. The most expert jail-breaker can be kept safely in a weak jail, if the eye of the keeper is constantly upon him; the most stupid dolt ever immured in a prison can escape from the strongest jail, if he has the time and tools to effect it, and is left free from observation while working out the problem.

2. Every jail should be provided with tunnel-shaped tubes of cast iron, so inserted in the wall that the corridors of the prison can be distinctly seen from the opposite side of the wall. The diameter of the tube on the inside should be about two feet; on the outside about a quarter of an inch. There should be a moveable covering on the small aperture, like the guard over the keyhole of a pad-lock. A single kerosene lamp, or gaslight, where that method of lighting is employed, should be kept burning all night in each corridor. Where this arrangement exists, the jailor can see what is going on at all times, without being himself seen, and the prisoner soon tires of laying plans for escape, and gives up the business.

3. When prisoners wish to escape, it is not an uncommon thing for them to conceal themselves behind the wall contiguous to the entrance door, and knock down the

jailor just as he enters. Very many escapes have been made in this way, and many jailors have been seriously injured. To prevent this the entrance door, or the interior one where there are two, should be hung flush with the face of the inner wall, and a hemispherical iron grating, large enough to admit the head, should be strongly fastened to the inside of the door. The jailor can thus see both sides of the inner wall before he opens the door. We have never seen this arrangement in any jail, notwithstanding its obvious utility; but it may be seen at the Albany penitentiary; and the tunnel-formed tube, above mentioned, may be seen at the Chautauqua jail. Every jail in the state should at once have these important and most useful contrivances applied.

4. At the time of locking up, the jailor should inspect minutely every article of furniture, the water pails, tin pans, drinking cups, lamps, etc., etc. If any one of these articles is missing, he may be quite sure that mischief is brewing, and he should not rest until he finds the missing articles. He should be especially careful that no wire has been abstracted from tin vessels. If there has been, it is a clear sign that false keys are in process of making.

5. Every prisoner should be *minutely* searched on entering the prison. Watch-spring saws are generally concealed in the lining or soles of the boots, or in the lining of the hat, though sometimes they are secreted in the handle of a tooth brush.

6. Prisoners should never be allowed to keep a knife. Knives for eating and razors for shaving should be removed as soon as they have done using them.

7. Jailors should be particularly on their guard against red pepper and chloroform. The former is often thrown into their eyes to blind them, which it does very effectually; and the latter is employed to produce sleep, which answers the same end. Many escapes are effected in both these ways.

8. The most common hiding places are underneath the privy seat, where there is a privy; the night tub; the ash heap, if there be one; a bed; and the stove, if permitted to remain in the corridor during the summer. All these places should be often examined. Very curious things, and very curiously stowed away, are sometimes found in them. The ash heap should be raked over every night. The bed should be probed daily. The bedstead should be drawn out with every revolution of the sun, or, if it is a swing bedstead, both sides of it should be examined. If it is of iron it should be shaken, to see that no part of it has been detached. Stove-pipes should be invariably taken down and removed out of the jail, as soon as fires cease to be needed.

9. When iron bars or shackles have been partially sawed off, bread is rubbed up with water, stained by soot, and carefully filled into the sawed parts. This can be easily detected by a blow on the iron with a hammer, which should be given at least daily.

10. On coming into the jail in the morning, the appearance of the flooring should be carefully observed. Particles of earth or sand should always lead to still more minute observation. They have a significance that should not be overlooked.

11. The larger and heavier the flag-stones of the floor are, the safer is the jail. The security of a prison is also greatly increased by covering side walls as high as fifteen feet with boiler iron, in one continuous sheet.

12. Outside windows should always be secured by double gratings; the outer grating being of tough, soft iron, the inner of chilled iron.

13. Where there are stairs, the risers should be perforated in every part, so that any one standing on them can be seen from the back side. All stair and gallery plat-

forms should be protected by strong balustrades, at least three and a half feet high. Some of the jails are unprovided with balustrades, and wherever this is the case, the keeper is wholly at the mercy of the prisoners.

14. In addition to a lock for each cell door, it is desirable, as contributing to the security of the jail, that the doors should have a double fastening—on the Sing-Sing plan—by a continuous bolt, which fastens all by a single thrust. This bolt should never be fastened within the jail, but outside of the corridor.

15. The padlocks commonly used in the jails are utterly worthless, when exposed to the skill of an old jail breaker. Most of them can be opened with a wire, and when that cannot be done, the plate can be very easily pried off. There is a padlock made in Philadelphia (the name of maker has escaped us), which locks at the bottom, and which is really reliable. This lock has never, we believe, been picked or broken. It should be introduced into all our jails, and used in them to the exclusion of all others.

16. The outer door of a jail should be made *self-fastening*, as is the case in the jail of Chautauqua, and in those of two or three other counties. The temptation to knock down the jailor is very much diminished, when the prisoners know that the possession of his keys will not aid them to escape. Of course, in this case, the jailor cannot get out without knocking; and it will be well for him always to have some preconceived private signal with those outside, by which they may know when *he* wants to come out.

17. Ventilating holes (which, by the way, ought to be four times as large on the top as they are usually), should be protected by gratings as strong as those on the outside windows.

XI. All the money on a prisoner's person should be removed therefrom on his entrance into the jail, and credited to him on the books of the institution. This is necessary on many accounts. If prisoners have no money they cannot gamble in jail; nor can they purchase liquor, or tools, or other contraband articles from outside. If a prisoner has money, the most careful and vigilant jailor can hardly prevent traffic with outsiders.

XII. No female friends of a prisoner should be permitted to enter the jail, or, if the interview sought cannot well be avoided, it should take place in the corridor, the parties not being permitted to approach nearer than within six feet of each other, and the jailor standing between them, or in very close proximity.

XIII. Stove-pipe holes between the men's and women's prisons should be watched very narrowly. Tools and liquor often pass through these apertures. Women are admitted to visit the female prisoners without suspicion, and they bring in many contraband articles to the men, which are passed to them through this channel.

XIV. Flannel blankets form the best and cheapest bedding for jails. Quilts contract unpleasant odors, harbor vermin, and are undesirable in every way. Cotton sheets and pillow-cases promote cleanliness, are true economy, and should be used in all jails. Rattan shavings make the best filling. Bugs cannot live among them.

XV. Swinging iron bedsteads are much superior to any others, provided the hinges are so fastened into the wall that the prisoners cannot draw them out; which they are very apt to do, if they can.

XVI. Where swinging bedsteads are used, the beds and bedding should be brought out of the cells as often as once a week, and hung on the balustrades of the galleries to be aired, and once a week they should be carried out of doors, and exposed to the sunlight.

XVII. Where lice get into the bed clothes, they can be effectually cleaned of these vermin by soaking them in hot alum water.

XVIII. Benzole is the best, or at least an excellent remedy for bed-bugs. They are surely exterminated, wherever that can be introduced. But wherever the cells are made of oak planks, it is a difficult matter to get it into all the cracks. Cells ought always to be constructed of brick or stone, and all the holes carefully cemented.

XIX. Where the body clothes are infested with lice, those made of cotton should be soaked in hot alum water, and onguentum well rubbed in under the seams of the woolen fabrics. Some jailors have supposed that these creatures would fatten on this ointment. But this is a mistake. The article they have used has been too weak. When prepared properly, it is a sure exterminator of the pests.

XX. Until more systematic means are used in the interest of the souls as well as the bodies of the prisoners, of their moral as well as their physical well being, either by the public authorities (as is clearly their duty), or by local committees, sheriffs and jail keepers have, and should feel that they have, a solemn responsibility resting upon them, in this regard, both to society in general and to the unhappy beings—men, women and children—who are imprisoned under their care. Under this conviction, the committee desire to offer, for their consideration and practical adoption, a few thoughts touching the moral discipline which it is desirable that they exercise over these unfortunates—unfortunates we say, for they are such in every respect, whether they are innocent of the offenses charged against them, and so are wrongfully imprisoned, or have fallen into crime under the power of temptation and of a depraved and perverted will, and so are justly suffering the effects of their own misdeeds. As, in the first specification in the present paper on the obligations of jailors, we recommended a frank and friendly talk with each prisoner on his entrance; so now, in the last, we suggest the propriety, and, we venture to add, the duty of frequently renewing these conversations with the imprisoned during the whole period of their incarceration. The spirit in which interviews with prisoners, of the kind recommended, should be conducted, is well expressed by St. Paul, when he says: "If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness, considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." Jail officers should ever bear in mind that a prime object of subjecting an offending fellow-being to discipline is his restoration to moral health. Not mere punishment, not even the determent of others from crime by the infliction of exemplary punishment, is the purpose in view. Far from it. The higher end of regenerating the man, of restoring him to himself and to society, is always to be included in the scope of our efforts. Reformation is, indeed, the *right* of the criminal; and the first duty of those who have the charge of him, as a transgressor, is to put forth all practicable exertions to that end. Sympathize, then, we entreat you, gentlemen, in charge of our jails, with your prisoners. Converse with them as friends. Speak tenderly to them. Counsel them kindly. Show them the evil of their doings. Try to convince them of the error of their ways. Supply them with *motives* to a better life. Encourage in them and seek to cultivate a taste for reading, especially for good and useful reading. Read to them sometimes yourselves. Take special pains to instruct your prisoners, individually, in reference to the particular temptations whereby they have been led astray. Labor diligently and earnestly, that each prisoner entrusted to your care may, if his residence with you shall have been long enough for the needful training, go forth, not only with better principles, better habits, better health, and better resources generally for an honest livelihood, but with better information how to avoid in the future, the perils which have caused his shipwreck in the past, and so be doubly armed to resist and conquer the enemies that beset his path.

“C.”

TABLES OF IDIOCY IN ILLINOIS.

TABLE I.

Showing amount of correspondence with physicians, on insanity and idiocy, and number of replies received, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total No. of physicians.	Replied....	Removed ..	Deceased ..	Not practicing.....	No reply....
Adams.....	115	38	6	2	3	66
Alexander	15	1	.....	.....	.....	14
Bond	29	11	5	.....	.....	13
Boone	20	5	.....	.....	.....	15
Brown	28	6	1	.....	.....	21
Bureau	29	14	.....	.....	1	14
Calhoun	14	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Carroll	39	13	3	.....	.....	23
Cass.....	23	12	.....	1	2	8
Champaign	51	13	.....	.....	.....	38
Christian	43	14	.....	.....	.....	29
Clark.....	34	14	1	1	3	15
Clay.....	39	20	.....	.....	.....	19
Clinton	29	17	.....	.....	.....	12
Coles.....	81	34	18	1	6	22
Cook	608	162	1	.....	3	442
Crawford	35	12	.....	.....	.....	23
Cumberland	27	12	3	.....	2	10
DeKalb.....	52	12	2	2	1	35
DeWitt.....	39	10	.....	.....	.....	29
Douglas.....	36	12	.....	1	.....	23
DuPage	31	20	.....	.....	2	9
Edgar	39	13	.....	.....	1	25
Edwards	10	4	.....	.....	.....	6
Effingham.....	40	24	.....	.....	1	15
Fayette.....	31	13	6	.....	.....	12
Ford	11	4	.....	.....	.....	7
Franklin.....	27	14	.....	.....	.....	13
Fulton	68	28	4	.....	4	32
Gallatin	22	7	.....	.....	.....	15
Greene	42	17	4	.....	1	20
Grundy.....	26	9	8	1	1	7
Hamilton	19	6	.....	.....	.....	13
Hancock	69	33	2	.....	1	33
Hardin	9	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Henderson	12	4	.....	.....	.....	8
Henry	33	13	.....	1	.....	19
Iroquois	50	13	1	.....	1	35
Jackson.....	30	13	1	.....	.....	16
Jasper	26	9	.....	.....	.....	17
Jefferson	52	12	.....	.....	.....	40
Jersey	29	10	1	.....	.....	18
JoDavies.....	43	18	3	1	2	19
Johnson	17	4	3	.....	.....	10
Kane	87	23	.....	.....	.....	64
Kankakee	38	16	1	.....	.....	21
Kendall.....	22	12	2	.....	2	6
Knox	70	24	5	.....	10	31
Lake	22	10	.....	.....	.....	12
LaSalle	127	44	4	.....	4	75
Lawrence	31	15	.....	.....	.....	16
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	2519	874	85	11	51	1498

TABLE I.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total No. of Physicians.	Replied....	Removed...	Deceased...	Not practicing.....	No reply....
<i>Brought forward</i>	2519	874	85	11	51	1498
Lee	46	27	3	.....	.....	16
Livingston	27	11	.....	.....	.....	16
Logan	42	14	1	.....	.....	27
Macon	47	16	1	.....	1	29
Macoupin	68	25	.....	.....	3	40
Madison	68	30	.....	.....	.....	38
Marion	82	29	.....	.....	.....	53
Marshall	24	9	.....	.....	.....	15
Mason	35	6	3	.....	.....	26
Massac	18	3	1	.....	.....	14
McDonough	63	17	.....	.....	.....	46
McHenry	38	16	6	.....	.....	16
McLean	116	43	7	1	.....	65
Menard	27	8	.....	.....	.....	19
Mercer	38	21	1	.....	.....	16
Monroe	28	9	1	.....	.....	18
Montgomery	61	25	2	.....	.....	34
Morgan	72	18	2	.....	.....	52
Moultrie	16	2	.....	.....	.....	14
Ogle	71	18	10	.....	1	42
Peoria	67	22	.....	.....	1	44
Perry	26	3	.....	.....	.....	23
Piatt	14	4	.....	.....	.....	10
Pike	66	31	.....	.....	.....	35
Pope	15	7	.....	.....	.....	8
Pulaski	18	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Putnam	6	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Randolph	46	29	.....	.....	.....	17
Richland	49	20	7	2	.....	20
Rock Island	40	23	7	1	.....	9
Saline	24	7	.....	.....	.....	17
Sangamon	88	37	13	1	.....	37
Schuyler	22	7	.....	.....	.....	15
Scott	23	6	2	.....	.....	15
Shelby	53	27	4	2	4	16
Stark	24	11	.....	.....	.....	13
St. Clair	72	31	.....	.....	1	40
Stephenson	73	20	.....	2	5	46
Tazewell	43	20	2	.....	.....	21
Union	32	10	.....	.....	.....	22
Vermilion	60	11	1	.....	.....	48
Wabash	8	4	1	.....	.....	3
Warren	44	17	15	.....	1	11
Washington	45	25	.....	.....	.....	20
Wayne	28	15	.....	.....	.....	13
White	32	16	2	.....	.....	14
Whiteside	52	15	7	2	2	26
Will	74	33	4	4	2	31
Williamson	28	6	.....	.....	.....	22
Winnebago	58	19	4	.....	2	33
Woodford	37	20	.....	.....	.....	17
Aggregate	4773	1728	192	26	74	2753

TABLE II.

Showing the number, sex, color and civil condition of 1738 Idiots, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total	Male.....	Female	Not stated..	White	Colored.....	Not stated..	Married	Single	Not stated..
Adams	26	18	8	....	26	...	...	...	14	12
Alexander	1	1	.....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....
Bond	16	8	8	....	16	....	....	....	13	3
Boone	14	7	7	....	14	....	....	....	5	9
Brown	17	7	10	....	17	....	....	....	15	2
Bureau	20	12	8	....	20	....	....	....	11	9
Calhoun	6	3	3	....	6	....	....	....	6	.....
Carroll	13	10	3	....	12	1	..	....	8	5
Cass	19	17	2	....	18	1	....	....	17	2
Champaign	25	13	12	....	25	....	....	....	16	9
Christian	13	9	4	....	13	....	....	....	10	3
Clark	23	13	10	....	23	....	....	1	8	14
Clay	15	8	7	....	15	....	....	....	8	7
Clinton	20	11	9	....	17	3	....	....	5	15
Coles	24	14	10	....	24	....	....	1	16	7
Cook	50	28	22	....	49	1	....	....	39	10
Crawford	14	9	5	....	14	....	....	3	5	6
Cumberland	15	8	7	....	15	....	....	....	15	.....
DeKalb	28	19	9	....	28	....	....	....	12	16
DeWitt	9	5	4	....	9	....	....	....	1	8
Douglas	9	7	2	....	9	....	....	....	7	2
DuPage	16	7	9	....	16	....	....	....	9	7
Edgar	23	18	5	....	23	....	....	....	9	14
Edwards	10	9	1	....	10	....	....	....	6	4
Effingham	14	5	9	....	14	....	....	1	7	6
Fayette	13	5	10	....	15	....	....	....	5	10
Ford	1	1	.....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....
Franklin	8	2	6	....	8	....	....	1	7	.....
Fulton	36	19	17	....	36	....	....	1	18	17
Gallatin	19	12	7	....	18	1	....	1	10	8
Greene	17	11	6	....	17	....	....	1	12	4
Grundy	13	9	4	....	13	....	....	....	1	12
Hamilton	9	3	6	....	9	....	....	....	4	5
Hancock	32	20	12	....	32	....	....	....	6	26
Hardin	3	2	1	....	2	....	1	....	3	.....
Henderson	4	2	2	....	4	....	....	....	2	2
Henry	11	5	6	....	10	....	1	....	6	5
Iroquois	10	5	5	....	10	....	....	1	5	4
Jackson	13	6	7	....	13	....	....	....	6	7
Jasper	24	16	8	....	24	....	....	....	7	17
Jefferson	11	7	4	....	11	....	....	....	.....	11
Jersey	8	6	2	....	8	....	....	1	4	3
JoDaviess	19	17	2	....	19	....	....	....	10	9
Johnson	15	9	5	1	13	....	2	3	12	.....
Kane	26	17	8	1	26	....	....	....	21	5
Kankakee	6	1	5	....	6	....	....	....	6	.....
Kendall	8	8	.....	....	8	....	....	....	2	6
Knox	33	21	12	....	31	2	....	....	25	8
Lake	16	10	6	....	16	....	....	....	6	10
LaSalle	44	24	20	....	44	....	....	....	18	26
Lawrence	18	12	6	....	18	....	....	....	9	9
<i>Carried forward.</i>	859	516	341	2	846	9	4	15	469	375

TABLE II.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.....	Male.....	Female....	Not stated..	White	Colored.....	Not stated..	Married.....	Single.....	Not stated..
<i>Brought forward</i>	859	516	341	2	846	9	4	15	469	375
Lee.....	21	13	8	...	21	...	...	...	6	15
Livingston.....	11	7	4	...	11	...	...	...	8	3
Logan.....	12	7	5	...	12	...	...	...	4	8
Macon.....	19	14	5	...	19	...	...	...	15	4
Macoupin.....	43	24	19	...	43	...	...	...	29	14
Madison.....	41	23	18	...	40	1	...	...	10	31
Marion.....	20	11	9	...	20	...	...	...	8	12
Marshall.....	14	8	6	...	14	...	...	...	10	4
Mason.....	5	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	4	1
Massac.....	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
McDonough.....	35	23	12	...	35	...	...	...	29	6
McHenry.....	26	16	10	...	26	...	...	...	22	4
McLean.....	26	14	12	...	26	...	1	...	11	14
Menard.....	5	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	4	1
Mercer.....	27	17	10	...	27	...	1	...	9	17
Monroe.....	5	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	2	3
Montgomery.....	16	9	7	...	16	...	...	...	12	4
Morgan.....	50	24	26	...	49	1	...	...	38	12
Moultrie.....	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Ogle.....	20	8	12	...	20	...	...	...	15	5
Peoria.....	29	20	9	...	29	...	...	...	17	12
Perry.....	12	7	5	...	12	...	...	...	3	9
Piatt.....	5	2	3	...	3	2	...	...	2	3
Pike.....	32	19	13	...	31	1	...	...	26	6
Pope.....	9	7	2	...	9	...	...	...	5	4
Pulaski.....	7	4	3	...	7	...	...	...	7	...
Putnam.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Randolph.....	21	11	10	...	21	...	...	...	9	12
Richland.....	20	15	5	...	20	...	...	...	13	7
Rock Island.....	19	11	8	...	19	...	...	...	3	16
Saline.....	9	7	2	...	9	...	...	...	4	5
Sangamon.....	22	14	8	...	22	...	...	...	10	12
Schuyler.....	21	13	8	...	21	...	...	...	10	11
Scott.....	8	7	1	...	8	...	...	...	8	...
Shelby.....	28	20	8	...	28	...	3	...	22	3
Stark.....	10	5	5	...	10	...	1	...	7	2
St. Clair.....	25	13	12	...	25	...	1	...	3	21
Stephenson.....	25	19	6	...	25	...	...	...	16	9
Tazewell.....	8	4	4	...	8	...	...	...	5	3
Union.....	7	2	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Vermilion.....	6	3	3	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
Wabash.....	10	6	4	...	10	...	...	...	9	1
Warren.....	17	13	4	...	17	...	...	...	1	16
Washington.....	23	18	5	...	23	...	1	...	7	15
Wayne.....	11	9	2	...	11	...	1	...	1	9
White.....	19	14	5	...	19	...	1	...	7	11
Whiteside.....	27	11	16	...	27	...	...	...	17	10
Will.....	23	19	4	...	23	...	1	...	8	14
Williamson.....	10	8	2	...	10	...	1	...	2	7
Winnebago.....	5	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	5	...
Woodford.....	9	8	1	...	9	...	...	...	1	8
Aggregate.....	1738	1061	675	2	1720	14	4	27	939	772

TABLE III.

Showing the ages of 1738 Idiots, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	5 and under.	6 to 10,....	11 to 20,....	21 to 30,....	31 to 40,....	41 to 50,....	51 to 60,....	61 to 70,....	Over 70,....	Not stated..
Adams	2	1	8	11	2	2	...	...	...	...
Alexander .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bond .....	...	...	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	5
Boone .....	...	...	4	3	3	1	...	...	...	3
Brown	2	1	2	6	3	1	...	...	...	2
Bureau .....	...	6	3	4	2	3	2	...	...	...
Calhoun .....	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll .....	...	...	4	5	...	...	2	...	...	2
Cass	1	3	6	3	4	...	2	...	...	...
Champaign	1	4	11	4	5	...	...	...	...	...
Christian .....	...	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clark	1	1	12	5	2	2	...	...	...	...
Clay .....	...	2	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	2
Clinton	1	4	7	5	2	1	...	...	...	...
Coles .....	...	1	4	8	1	3	2	...	...	5
Cook	1	8	30	7	1	...	...	...	...	3
Crawford	1	2	2	5	2	1	...	1	...	...
Cumberland .....	...	4	4	4	2	...	...	1	...	...
DeKalb	1	2	8	8	6	2	...	...	...	1
DeWitt	2	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Douglas	2	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
DuPage .....	...	...	3	6	3	3	1	...	...	...
Edgar .....	...	2	7	7	5	2	...	...	...	...
Edwards .....	...	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
Ellingham	2	...	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...
Fayette	1	1	5	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ford	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin .....	...	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...
Fulton	1	6	14	9	4	...	1	...	...	1
Gallatin	1	2	9	4	1	1	...	...	...	1
Greene .....	...	...	10	3	1	1	1	...	...	...
Grundy .....	...	1	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hamilton .....	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	3
Hancock	2	3	11	6	6	...	...	...	...	4
Hardin .....	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henderson .....	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry	1	...	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Iroquois	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackson	2	3	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jasper .....	...	...	8	10	4	1	1	...	...	...
Jefferson .....	...	1	3	4	...	...	2	1	...	...
Jersey .....	...	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Jo Daviess .....	...	1	9	6	1	1	1	...	...	...
Johnson	1	...	2	8	...	4	...	...	...	...
Kane	2	6	8	6	1	1	2	...	...	...
Kankakee .....	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kendall .....	...	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Knox .....	...	3	12	6	2	2	2	1	...	5
Lake	2	2	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	2
LaSalle	3	11	21	5	3	...	1	...	...	...
Lawrence .....	...	3	6	6	1	2	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	35	96	305	223	90	41	20	6	....	43

TABLE III.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	5 and under.	6 to 10.....	11 to 20.....	21 to 30.....	31 to 40	41 to 50.....	51 to 60.....	61 to 70.....	Over 70.....	Not stated...
<i>Brought forward</i>	35	96	305	223	90	41	20	6	....	43
Lee.....	1	2	6	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Livingston.....	.....	1	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Logan.....	.....	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Macon.....	1	2	7	2	4	.....	.....	1	1	1
Macoupin.....	2	5	11	17	1	5	.....	.....	.....	2
Madison.....	1	1	7	13	14	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Marion.....	.....	1	8	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Marshall.....	.....	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massac.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McDonough.....	.....	2	13	12	3	1	.....	1	.....	3
McHenry.....	1	2	6	4	5	1	3	.....	.....	4
McLean.....	1	2	8	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Menard.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer.....	.....	2	6	12	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Montgomery.....	1	3	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Morgan.....	1	5	24	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	12
Moultrie.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ogle.....	.....	5	2	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Peoria.....	.....	5	13	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Perry.....	.....	.....	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Piatt.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike.....	1	2	12	10	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Pope.....	.....	1	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph.....	1	4	3	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	2	3	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rock Island.....	1	2	7	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saline.....	.....	1	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon.....	.....	1	15	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Schuyler.....	.....	1	3	7	4	1	.....	3	.....	2
Scott.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby.....	.....	1	13	9	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Stark.....	1	3	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair.....	3	3	11	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stephenson.....	.....	1	12	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tazewell.....	.....	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wabash.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	.....	2	4	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Washington.....	1	.....	6	7	1	5	2	1	.....	.....
Wayne.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
White.....	.....	1	6	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Whiteside.....	.....	1	18	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Will.....	.....	2	14	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamson.....	1	1	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodford.....	.....	2	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate.....	58	181	613	472	183	83	30	14	2	102

TABLE IV.

Showing the nativity of 1738 Idiots, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Illinois	N. England..	N. York and N. Jersey ..	Pennsylvania and Ohio...	N. W. States.	Missouri and Arkansas...	Kentucky and Tennessee ..	Other South-ern States...	Foreign	Not stated...
Adams	15	....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Alexander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bond	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Boone	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	6
Brown	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Bureau	8	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Calhoun	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Carroll	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Cass	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4
Champaign	10	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Christian	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Clark	16	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Clay	7	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	2
Clinton	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....
Coles	15	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	3
Cook	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	35
Crawford	9	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	8	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
DeKalb	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17
DeWitt	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Douglas	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DuPage	6	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Edgar	16	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Edwards	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Effingham	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2
Fayette	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Ford	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	15	.....	4	7	1	2	1	.....	.....	6
Gallatin	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....
Greene	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Grundy	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Hamilton	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Hancock	18	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	6
Hardin	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Henderson	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Iroquois	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Jackson	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	4
Jasper	10	.....	.....	1	8	.....	1	.....	2	2
Jefferson	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Jersey	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Jo Daviess	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6
Johnson	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....
Kane	11	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8
Kankakee	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Kendall	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Knox	10	1	2	6	.....	2	1	.....	2	9
Lake	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
LaSalle	26	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Lawrence	14	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
<i>Carried forward</i>	423	15	27	54	35	12	34	17	43	199

TABLE IV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Illinois....	N. England.	N. York and N. Jersey.	Pennsylvania and Ohio..	N. W. States	Missouri and Arkansas..	Kentucky and Tennessee.	Other Southern States.	Foreign ...	Not stated..
<i>Brought forward.</i>	423	15	27	54	35	12	34	17	43	199
Lee	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Livingston	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Logan	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	3
Macon	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
Macoupin	22	...	1	...	...	2	4	4	3	7
Madison	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	9
Marion	13	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	4
Marshall	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mason	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Massac	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McDonough	13	...	1	5	...	...	6	3	...	7
McHenry	11	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
McLean	6	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	12
Menard	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mercer	12	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	9
Monroe	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Montgomery	6	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	6
Morgan	17	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	27
Moultrie	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ogle	9	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	4
Peoria	7	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	3	13
Perry	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Platt	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pike	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5
Pope	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Pulaski	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
Putnam .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Randolph	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Richland	11	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	3
Rock Island	5	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	3	6
Saline	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Sangamon	11	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	8
Schuyler	10	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	3	2
Scott	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Shelby	23	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Stark	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Clair	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4
Stephenson	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	6	7
Tazewell	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Union	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Vermilion	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wabash	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Warren	8	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6
Washington	15	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	3
Wayne	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4
White	11	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	4
Whiteside	17	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Will	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	6
Williamson	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Winnebago	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Woodford	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Aggregate	854	18	46	120	56	22	60	35	101	426

TABLE V.

Showing the condition and situation of 1738 Idiots, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Dependent .	Independent	Not stated .	Poor house.	Jail.	Asylum ...	At home. . .	At large. . .	Not stated .
Adams.	10	11	5	.....	.....	4	8	.....	14
Alexander.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bond.	8	6	2	.....	1	1	12	1	1
Boone.	2	.....	12	.....	.....	3	2	.....	9
Brown.	13	2	2	12	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Bureau.	13	5	2	7	.....	4	1	.....	8
Calhoun.	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Carroll.	2	2	9	3	.....	5	4	.....	1
Cass.	5	10	4	4	.....	3	12	.....	.....
Champaign.	6	13	6	5	.....	5	12	.....	3
Christian.	4	7	2	.....	1	1	11	.....	.....
Clark.	14	6	3	5	.....	.....	1	5	12
Clay.	8	4	3	.....	.....	1	6	.....	8
Clinton.	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15
Coles.	6	8	10	4	.....	1	14	.....	5
Cook.	2	14	34	.....	.....	33	9	.....	8
Crawford.	12	2	.....	8	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Cumberland.	12	3	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	2
DeKalb.	9	18	1	4	.....	.....	7	.....	17
DeWitt.	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Douglas.	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2
DuPage.	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	3
Edgar.	8	14	1	2	.....	1	11	.....	9
Edwards.	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5
Effingham.	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6
Fayette.	9	6	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	8
Ford. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Franklin.	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Fulton.	14	18	4	4	.....	3	17	.....	12
Gallatin.	7	8	4	1	.....	2	14	.....	2
Greene.	8	6	3	1	.....	1	8	.....	7
Grundy.	6	3	4	1	.....	1	3	.....	8
Hamilton.	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5
Hancock.	22	4	6	.....	.....	4	3	.....	23
Hardin. ....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Henderson.	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Henry.	6	1	4	1	.....	4	3	.....	3
Iroquois.	7	1	2	.....	.....	1	6	.....	3
Jackson.	4	5	4	2	.....	4	4	.....	3
Jasper.	14	10	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	18
Jefferson.	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7
Jersey.	1	5	2	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1
JoDavies.	9	7	3	2	.....	3	6	.....	9
Johnson.	2	10	3	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Kane.	5	9	12	2	.....	6	15	.....	3
Kankakee. ....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
Kendall.	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3
Knox.	17	7	9	13	.....	6	6	.....	8
Lake.	2	2	12	9	.....	3	1	.....	3
LaSalle.	12	21	11	3	.....	5	14	.....	22
Lawrence.	6	9	3	.....	.....	1	8	.....	9
<i>Carried forward.</i>	344	321	194	101	2	120	335	7	294

TABLE V—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Dependent..	Independent.	Not stated..	Poor house.	Jail	Asylum	At home. . .	At large.	Not stated..
<i>Brought forward</i>	344	321	194	101	2	120	335	7	294
Lee	12	5	4	2	....	....	4	....	15
Livingston	2	5	4	....	....	1	4	....	6
Logan	8	2	2	1	....	....	2	....	9
Macon	6	4	9	1	....	4	7	....	7
Macoupin	18	21	4	7	....	1	20	....	15
Madison	29	10	2	16	....	1	16	....	8
Marion	9	9	2	....	....	....	6	....	14
Marshall	7	5	2	....	....	1	6	....	7
Mason	2	....	3	....	....	2	2	....	1
Massac	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
McDonough	6	16	13	....	....	3	19	....	13
McHenry	9	12	5	....	....	....	22	....	4
McLean	12	3	11	1	....	3	5	....	17
Menard	1	1	3	....	....	1	3	....	1
Mercer	6	17	4	5	....	1	7	....	14
Monroe	2	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	3
Montgomery	7	7	2	....	....	....	14	....	2
Morgan	11	20	19	12	....	7	19	....	12
Moultrie	3	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....
Ogle	6	10	4	1	....	1	14	....	4
Peoria	9	7	13	2	....	4	5	....	18
Perry	5	4	3	....	....	....	2	....	10
Piatt	2	....	3	....	....	1	2	....	2
Pike	15	14	3	5	....	....	23	....	4
Pope	4	3	2	....	....	....	4	....	5
Pulaski	4	1	2	....	....	....	4	....	3
Putnam	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Randolph	9	12	....	1	....	....	14	....	6
Richland	4	13	3	....	....	2	12	....	6
Rock Island	7	5	7	3	....	....	5	....	11
Saline	3	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	3
Sangamon	6	8	8	3	....	5	2	....	12
Schuyler	12	5	4	8	....	1	3	....	4
Scott	3	....	5	1	....	2	2	....	3
Shelby	10	16	2	....	....	....	27	....	1
Stark	3	7	....	....	....	....	8	....	2
St. Clair	7	14	4	....	....	1	4	....	20
Stephenson	3	17	5	2	....	1	17	....	5
Tazewell	1	3	4	....	....	1	3	....	4
Union	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Vermilion	3	1	2	....	....	....	5	....	1
Wabash	4	5	1	....	....	....	5	....	5
Warren	14	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	17
Washington	11	11	1	1	....	....	9	....	13
Wayne	8	2	1	....	....	....	4	....	7
White	14	4	1	1	....	....	9	....	9
Whiteside	9	12	6	4	....	1	18	....	4
Will	7	6	10	2	....	2	6	....	13
Williamson	5	4	1	....	....	1	9	....	....
Winnebago	1	....	4	....	....	1	1	....	3
Woodford	5	4	....	1	....	....	3	....	5
Aggregate.	603	658	387	162	2	169	727	7	630

TABLE VI.

Showing the supposed causes of idiocy, as far as ascertained, in 1738 cases, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Hereditary.	Conjugal or marriage.	Parental intemperance.	Intra-uterine.	Sickness.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions.	Paralysis.	Scrofula.	Malformation.	Accident.	Not stated.
Adams.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Alexander.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bond.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15
Boone.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	12
Brown.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16
Bureau.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19
Calhoun.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Carroll.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
Cass.....	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	16
Champaign.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	21
Christian.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Clark.....	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
Clay.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	12
Clinton.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	15
Coles.....	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	19
Cook.....	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	46
Crawford.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
Cumberland.....	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	10
DeKalb.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	26
DeWitt.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8
Douglas.....	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Du Page.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	13
Edgar.....	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	18
Edwards.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Effingham.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Fayette.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	13
Ford.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Franklin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Fulton.....	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	29
Gallatin.....	8	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	4
Greene.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Grundy.....	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Hamilton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Hancock.....	3	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	21
Hardin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Henderson.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Henry.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Iroquois.....	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
Jackson.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Jasper.....	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	15
Jefferson.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Jersey.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Jo Daviess.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	17
Johnson.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13
Kane.....	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	19
Kankakee.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kendall.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Knox.....	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	27
Lake.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15
LaSalle.....	..	4	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	33
Lawrence.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
<i>Carried forward..</i>	35	13	2	5	38	43	43	14	3	4	10	689

TABLE VI.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Hereditary..	Consaugine- ous marriage.	Parental in- temperance.	Intra-uterine.	Sickness ...	Epilepsy ...	Convulsions.	Paralysis....	Scrofula ...	Malformation	Accident ...	Not stated..
<i>Brought forward..</i>	35	13	2	5	38	43	14	3	3	4	10	689
Lee.....	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	15
Livingston.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Logan.....	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	6
Macon.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18
Macoupin.....	1	2	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	32
Madison.....	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	37
Marion.....	2	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	11
Marshall.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mason.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Massac.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
McDonough.....	3	5	...	3	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	19
McHenry.....	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	16
McLean.....	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	19
Menard.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mercer.....	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Monroe.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Montgomery.....	...	3	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
Morgan.....	...	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	43
Moultrie.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Ogle.....	...	5	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	10
Peoria.....	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	25
Perry.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
Piatt.....	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pike.....	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	27
Pope.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Pulaski.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Putnam.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Randolph.....	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Richland.....	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
Rock Island.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	17
Saline.....	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	3
Sangamon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	18
Schuyler.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18
Scott.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Shelby.....	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	20
Stark.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7
St. Clair.....	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	17
Stephenson.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Tazewell.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Union.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Vermilion.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wabash.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Warren.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	14
Washington.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Wayne.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
White.....	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	10
Whiteside.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Will.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21
Williamson.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Winnebago.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Woodford.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Aggregate.....	74	44	8	15	70	79	35	3	6	11	20	1373

“D.”

TABLES OF INSANITY IN ILLINOIS.

TABLE VII.

Showing the number, sex, color and civil condition of 2387 insane, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Total.....	Male	Female	White	Colored.....	Not stated..	Married ...	Single . . .	Widowed...	Not stated..
Adams.....	51	29	22	51	.....	.....	9	14	2	26
Alexander.....	5	3	2	5	.....	.....	...	1	.....	4
Bond.....	19	11	8	19	.....	.....	2	15	.....	2
Boone.....	15	7	8	15	.....	.....	3	2	3	7
Brown.....	13	5	8	13	.....	.....	3	6	3	1
Bureau.....	29	11	18	29	.....	.....	9	9	3	8
Calhoun.....	4	3	1	4	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
Carroll.....	14	10	4	14	.....	.....	2	6	2	4
Cass.....	15	5	10	15	.....	.....	7	2	4	2
Champaign.....	22	14	8	22	.....	.....	2	9	4	7
Christian.....	8	5	3	8	.....	.....	2	3	1	2
Clark.....	12	4	8	12	.....	.....	4	2	2	4
Clay.....	19	12	7	19	.....	.....	2	6	2	9
Clinton.....	22	9	13	22	.....	.....	1	3	2	16
Coles.....	31	14	17	30	1	.....	15	15	.....	1
Cook.....	264	128	136	264	.....	.....	93	131	17	23
Crawford.....	9	5	4	9	.....	.....	1	4	2	2
Cumberland.....	15	7	8	15	.....	.....	4	7	3	1
DeKalb.....	26	14	12	26	.....	.....	10	7	3	6
DeWitt.....	26	17	9	26	.....	.....	2	3	1	20
Douglas.....	8	2	6	8	.....	.....	3	...	1	4
DuPage.....	20	10	10	20	.....	.....	5	1	1	13
Edgar.....	17	8	9	17	.....	.....	7	5	1	4
Edwards.....	10	6	4	10	.....	.....	3	7	.....	...
Effingham.....	29	15	14	29	.....	.....	6	2	.....	21
Fayette.....	24	15	9	24	.....	.....	3	10	1	10
Ford.....	9	4	5	9	.....	.....	2	2	1	4
Franklin.....	8	4	4	8	.....	.....	5	1	.....	2
Fulton.....	47	26	21	47	.....	.....	18	17	4	8
Gallatin.....	18	4	14	18	.....	.....	4	4	4	6
Greene.....	30	18	12	30	.....	.....	6	10	5	9
Grundy.....	11	4	7	11	.....	.....	4	2	3	2
Hamilton.....	9	3	6	9	.....	.....	3	2	1	3
Hancock.....	48	26	22	48	.....	.....	10	7	.....	31
Hardin.....	4	3	1	4	.....	.....	2	1	1	...
Henderson.....	8	4	4	8	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5
Henry.....	36	16	20	36	.....	.....	9	8	2	17
Iroquois.....	14	10	4	14	.....	.....	5	4	1	4
Jackson.....	13	9	4	13	.....	.....	2	4	1	6
Jasper.....	10	5	5	10	.....	.....	...	4	.....	6
Jefferson.....	8	5	3	8	.....	.....	4	1	.....	3
Jersey.....	19	12	7	19	.....	.....	8	6	5	...
Jo Daviess.....	36	24	12	36	.....	.....	13	16	2	5
Johnson.....	10	6	4	10	.....	.....	3	4	3	...
Kane.....	32	11	21	32	.....	.....	15	11	4	2
Kankakee.....	15	7	8	15	.....	.....	4	5	...	6
Kendall.....	16	8	8	16	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	10
Knox.....	42	20	22	42	.....	.....	13	18	3	8
Lake.....	29	13	16	29	.....	.....	15	7	1	6
LaSalle.....	48	26	22	48	.....	.....	9	13	2	24
Lawrence.....	20	7	13	20	.....	.....	8	6	.....	6
Carried forward..	1267	644	623	1266	1	.....	369	426	101	371

TABLE VII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total.....	Male.....	Female.....	White.	Colored.....	Not stated..	Married	Single.	Widowed...	Not stated..
<i>Brought forward.</i>	1267	644	623	1266	1	....	369	426	101	371
Lee.....	34	15	19	34	....	....	6	7	1	20
Livingston ..	20	11	9	20	....	....	6	10	....	4
Logan.....	22	10	12	22	....	....	5	3	2	12
Macon.....	27	13	14	26	1	....	2	9	2	14
Macoupin.	42	23	19	42	....	....	9	18	4	11
Madison.	67	35	32	67	....	....	8	8	2	49
Marion.....	24	10	14	24	....	....	7	2	2	13
Marshall.....	16	8	8	16	....	....	3	7	1	5
Mason.....	13	8	5	13	....	....	2	10	1	....
Massac.....	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
McDonough.	33	14	19	33	....	....	12	11	3	7
McHenry....	31	17	14	31	....	....	12	12	2	5
McLean.....	42	18	24	42	....	....	8	5	....	29
Menard.....	15	8	7	15	....	....	6	3	....	6
Mercer.....	24	17	7	24	....	....	4	4	1	15
Monroe.....	11	4	7	11	....	....	2	1	....	8
Montgomery.	17	9	8	17	....	....	3	8	3	3
Morgan.....	45	21	24	45	....	....	18	20	2	5
Moultrie.....	2	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....
Ogle.....	17	9	8	17	....	....	4	8	2	3
Peoria.....	44	22	22	44	....	....	6	17	4	17
Perry.....	13	7	6	13	....	....	1	1	4	7
Piatt.....	7	3	4	7	....	....	....	2	....	5
Pike.....	29	15	14	29	....	....	11	9	8	1
Pope.....	11	7	4	11	....	....	4	2	2	3
Pulaski.....	7	3	4	7	....	....	2	2	....	3
Putnam.....	3	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	2
Randolph.....	17	9	8	17	....	....	1	5	2	9
Richland.....	13	8	5	13	....	....	7	4	....	2
Rock Island.	32	13	19	32	....	....	8	6	1	17
Saline.....	8	5	3	8	....	....	4	3	....	1
Sangamon.....	36	18	18	36	....	....	5	10	3	18
Schuyler....	27	11	16	27	....	....	9	13	2	3
Scott.....	7	5	2	7	....	....	1	5	....	1
Shelby.....	21	8	13	21	....	....	9	5	1	6
Stark.....	9	6	3	9	....	....	6	1	....	2
St. Clair.....	57	29	28	55	2	....	12	11	1	33
Stephenson.....	43	22	21	43	....	....	10	11	2	20
Tazewell.....	23	10	13	23	....	....	6	6	2	9
Union.....	13	5	8	13	....	....	4	....	5	4
Vermilion.....	15	5	10	15	....	....	6	2	1	6
Wabash.....	9	6	3	9	....	....	2	2	1	4
Warren.....	16	7	9	16	....	....	2	6	4	4
Washington.	22	14	8	22	....	....	6	6	2	8
Wayne.....	11	9	2	11	....	....	....	1	2	8
White.....	16	10	6	16	....	....	4	7	2	3
Whiteside.....	18	8	10	18	....	....	10	5	1	2
Will.....	41	18	23	40	1	....	2	12	7	20
Williamson.....	10	5	5	9	1	....	7	1	1	1
Winnebago.....	20	11	9	20	....	....	6	9	2	3
Woodford.....	18	13	5	18	....	....	3	5	....	10
Aggregate.	2387	1211	1176	2381	6	....	642	742	191	812

TABLE VIII.

Showing the ages of 2387 insane persons, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	5 and under.	6 to 10....	11 to 20....	21 to 30....	31 to 40....	41 to 50....	51 to 60....	61 to 70....	Over 70....	Not stated..
Adams.....	8	10	5	9	6	.....	.....	13
Alexander.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Bond.....	2	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Boone.....	1	1	3	.....	1	6
Brown.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Bureau.....	2	6	7	2	2	2	2	6
Calhoun.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Carroll.....	1	5	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Cass.....	2	1	4	5	2	.....	1
Champaign.....	5	8	3	.....	2	2	.....	2
Christian.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Clark.....	1	4	3	2	1	.....	.....	1
Clay	5	7	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2
Clinton.....	2	2	6	5	4	2	.....	.....	1
Coles.....	1	13	11	4	1	.....	.....	1
Cook.....	4	13	95	86	37	20	3	.....	6
Crawford.....	1	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	1
Cumberland.....	3	2	5	2	1	.....	.....	2
DeKalb.....	1	4	9	4	3	.....	.....	5
DeWitt.....	5	5	5	.....	1	1	.....	9
Douglas.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
DuPage.....	2	5	4	3	1	3	.....	2
Edgar.....	4	8	1	3	.....	.....	1
Edwards.....	1	3	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Effingham.....	1	9	8	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	3	5	10	1	2	.....	.....	3
Ford.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Franklin.....	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Fulton.....	1	16	11	7	4	5	.....	3
Gallatin.....	2	4	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	3
Greene.....	4	8	5	5	1	.....	1	6
Grundy.....	1	2	.....	3	1	1	.....	3
Hamilton.....	2	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	1	12	19	9	2	2	.....	3
Hardin.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Henry.....	3	6	9	6	1	1	.....	10
Iroquois.....	3	4	1	3	1	.....	2
Jackson.....	2	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jasper.....	4	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	1	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Jersey.....	1	1	5	6	5	.....	.....	1
Jo Daviess.....	3	11	9	7	4	.....	.....	2
Johnson.....	3	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Kane.....	3	6	9	7	4	2	1	.....
Kankakee.....	1	5	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Kendall.....	1	1	6	3	1	.....	.....	4
Knox.....	2	9	8	8	4	5	3	3
Lake.....	2	1	8	5	7	3	.....	3
LaSalle.....	2	12	12	3	8	2	1	8
Lawrence.....	1	6	9	3	.....	.....	.....	1
<i>Carried forward....</i>	14	108	338	323	181	111	46	9	136

TABLE VIII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	5 and under.	6 to 10....	11 to 20....	21 to 30....	31 to 40....	41 to 50....	51 to 60....	61 to 70....	Over 70....	Not stated ..
<i>Brought forward</i>	14	108	338	323	181	111	46	9	136	
Lee.....	2	2	5	7	2	2	1	1	12	
Livingston		2	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	12	
Logan		3	4	3	2	2	1	2	5	
Macon		1	4	6	1	6	1	.....	8	
Macoupin		3	15	12	3	2	.....	1	6	
Madison.....		.....	23	17	8	8	.....	.....	11	
Marion		1	7	6	4	1	1	.....	4	
Marshall		1	6	2	2	1	1	.....	3	
Mason		3	2	3	3	1	.....	.....	1	
Massac.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
McDonough.....		.....	6	10	6	3	.....	.....	8	
McHenry		1	6	7	7	5	1	.....	4	
McLean	1	1	3	8	7	1	1	.....	12	
Menard .....		.....	4	3	2	1	.....	.....	5	
Mercer		2	3	3	8	2	.....	.....	6	
Monroe		1	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	
Montgomery		4	5	3	2	.....	1	.....	2	
Morgan		4	7	12	3	2	4	1	12	
Moultrie.....		.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogle .....		.....	1	5	8	.....	1	.....	2	
Peoria		1	10	10	10	2	1	.....	10	
Perry	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	1	2	2	
Piatt		1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Pike		1	6	11	4	2	.....	1	4	
Pope		1	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	
Pulaski		1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Putnam		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Randolph		2	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2	
Richland	1	2	4	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Rock Island.....		.....	9	9	11	2	.....	.....	1	
Saline .....		.....	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon		2	12	3	6	1	.....	1	11	
Schuyler	1	2	10	5	4	3	1	.....	1	
Scott .....		.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Shelby		2	4	3	4	2	1	.....	5	
Stark .....		.....	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	
St. Clair.....	2	7	8	11	13	6	1	1	8	
Stephenson		3	13	10	7	5	2	2	1	
Tazewell		2	5	7	3	3	1	.....	2	
Union		1	.....	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Vermilion		1	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	5	
Wabash .....		.....	2	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Warren .....		.....	6	1	6	.....	2	.....	1	
Washington		4	7	4	5	1	.....	1	.....
Wayne		1	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
White		2	3	6	3	1	1	.....	.....
Whiteside		1	5	4	6	1	1	.....	.....
Will	1	2	4	6	9	6	1	3	9	
Williamson.....		.....	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago		2	4	5	2	2	1	1	3	
Woodford	1	3	2	3	3	2	2	.....	2	
Aggregate	1	24	184	585	579	378	195	79	26	337

TABLE IX.

Showing the nativity of 2387 insane persons, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Illinois.....	N. England.	New York & N. Jersey..	Pennsylvania & Ohio....	Northwestern States.....	Missouri and Arkansas..	Kentucky and Tennessee.	Other southern states..	Foreign.....	Not stated..
Adams	6	4	2	4	....	1	4	2	12	16
Alexander .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3
Bond	14	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2
Boone .....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	7
Brown	6	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	3
Bureau	2	2	1	4	....	....	....	....	10	10
Calhoun.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Carroll	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	1	2	6
Cass	1	....	2	3	....	....	2	1	3	3
Champaign	7	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	3	3
Christian.....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	3
Clark	2	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	2	3
Clay	11	....	....	2	4	....	2	....	....	....
Clinton	15	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	....
Coles	16	1	....	1	2	....	3	2	....	6
Cook	18	7	15	3	2	1	2	....	185	31
Crawford	3	....	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	1
Cumberland	4	....	....	1	7	....	....	....	....	3
DeKalb	1	....	6	2	....	....	....	....	10	7
DeWitt	9	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	3	7
Douglas	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	5
DuPage	3	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	4	7
Edgar	4	....	1	3	3	....	2	1	2	1
Edwards.....	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	....
Effingham	14	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	6	6
Fayette.....	12	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	3	3
Ford .....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	6
Franklin	1	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	2
Fulton	10	....	6	9	2	1	1	3	6	9
Gallatin.....	11	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	2
Greene	15	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	1	9
Grundy	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	4
Hamilton.....	5	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....
Hancock	5	1	1	11	1	1	2	....	18	8
Hardin	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Henderson.....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	3
Henry	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	2	15	13
Iroquois .....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	3	5
Jackson	6	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	4
Jasper	4	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	....
Jefferson	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Jersey	9	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	5	3
Jo Daviess.....	5	1	2	2	1	....	....	1	15	9
Johnson	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	3
Kane	4	6	8	3	3	....	1	....	5	2
Kankakee	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	9	1
Kendall	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	5
Knox	4	2	6	5	1	....	....	....	15	9
Lake	2	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	10	9
LaSalle	4	2	1	4	1	....	....	....	26	10
Lawrence.....	8	....	1	5	2	....	....	....	....	4
<i>Carried forward</i>	271	41	75	101	43	8	48	21	401	258

TABLE IX.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Illinois.	N. England.	New York & N. Jersey..	Pennsylvania & Ohio....	Northwestern States.....	Missouri and Arkansas.	Kentucky & Tennessee.	Other Southern States.	Foreign	Not stated..
<i>Brought forward</i>	271	41	75	101	43	8	43	21	401	258
Lee	4	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	16	7
Livingston .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	14
Logan	5	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	...	6
Macon	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	12
Macoupin	11	3	1	...	...	2	2	1	9	13
Madison	6	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	32	24
Marion	4	...	1	3	2	...	4	1	...	9
Marshall	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	3
Mason	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	5
Massac .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
McDonough	3	...	1	5	...	...	5	1	...	18
McHenry	6	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	6	8
McLean	9	...	1	4	4	...	1	4	4	15
Menard	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Mercer	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	2	13
Monroe	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Montgomery	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	4
Morgan	15	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	16	7
Moultrie	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ogle .....	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	6	3
Peoria	5	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	23	9
Perry	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
Piatt	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pike	8	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	2	11
Pope	4	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1
Pulaski .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	2
Putnam .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Randolph	5	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	5	2
Richland	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
Rock Island	1	3	...	5	1	...	...	...	12	10
Saline	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1
Sangamon	7	1	...	...	1	1	5	...	12	9
Schuyler	14	1	...	4	2	...	2	1	...	3
Scott	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Shelby	6	...	1	6	...	...	2	...	1	5
Stark	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	1
St. Clair	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	32	7
Stephenson	3	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	14	13
Tazewell	5	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	8	4
Union	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	5	1
Vermilion	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	6
Wabash	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
Warren	4	...	2	1	...	...	1	4	...	4
Washington	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5
Wayne	2	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	2
White	10	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
Whiteside	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	7	2
Will	4	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	14	15
Williamson	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Winnebago	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	7	5
Woodford	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	4
Aggregate	505	66	120	194	66	21	98	58	687	574

TABLE X.

Showing the character, curability and treatment of 2387 cases of insanity, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Mild	Troublesome	Dangerous .	Not stated..	Curable ...	Incurable ..	Not stated..	Have been in asylum...	Have not been in asylum.	Not stated..
Adams	20	6	....	25	7	14	30	12	10	29
Alexander	2	....	....	3	1	4	....	2	....	3
Bond	14	2	2	1	2	5	12	6	4	9
Boone	7	2	....	6	...	9	6	1	7	7
Brown	6	3	....	4	3	4	6	3	6	4
Bureau	10	7	3	9	3	14	12	10	11	8
Calhoun	2	....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	....
Carroll	8	....	1	5	1	2	11	5	4	5
Cass	7	7	....	1	5	8	2	7	5	3
Champaign	11	8	1	2	3	12	7	5	13	4
Christian	4	....	....	4	2	3	3	2	4	2
Clark	4	2	....	6	2	5	5	2	2	8
Clay	6	5	1	7	6	6	7	2	9	8
Clinton	8	1	1	12	...	2	20	2	2	18
Coles	15	9	4	3	5	21	5	9	14	8
Cook	160	36	12	56	47	165	52	218	32	14
Crawford .....	....	6	1	2	1	6	2	4	3	2
Cumberland	10	3	....	2	3	10	2	1	10	4
DeKalb	9	4	6	7	5	13	8	5	12	9
DeWitt	4	2	....	20	...	4	22	2	2	22
Douglas	3	....	2	3	4	1	3	2	3	3
DuPage	2	2	....	16	1	3	16	5	1	14
Edgar	4	3	4	6	3	11	3	8	5	4
Edwards	6	3	1	...	...	7	3	7	3	....
Effingham	4	1	6	18	1	5	23	2	8	19
Fayette	12	5	3	4	4	6	14	3	4	17
Ford	2	....	3	4	2	2	5	2	2	5
Franklin	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	4
Fulton	10	18	11	8	7	25	15	10	28	9
Gallatin	11	3	2	2	5	8	5	3	11	4
Greene	10	5	3	12	5	16	9	6	9	15
Grundy	5	....	....	6	2	5	4	4	1	6
Hamilton	3	2	....	4	3	2	4	2	....	7
Hancock	12	7	....	29	5	10	33	6	7	35
Hardin	3	1	....	...	1	3	....	1	3	....
Henderson	3	....	....	5	1	2	5	1	2	5
Henry	12	6	2	16	4	9	23	13	2	21
Iroquois	10	....	....	4	2	11	1	4	8	2
Jackson	6	3	....	4	2	9	2	2	7	4
Jasper	4	1	....	5	...	5	5	2	2	6
Jefferson	3	2	....	3	3	3	2	1	4	3
Jersey	14	3	1	1	6	9	4	7	9	3
Jo Daviess	12	9	11	4	3	26	7	16	12	8
Johnson	7	2	1	...	3	7	....	2	8	....
Kane	18	8	3	3	9	22	1	21	8	3
Kankakee	5	2	2	6	4	5	6	3	6	6
Kendall	3	2	1	10	1	3	12	4	....	12
Knox	13	8	5	16	7	20	15	21	9	12
Lake	22	6	....	11	2	17	10	1	8	20
LaSalle	10	8	3	27	1	17	30	13	13	22
Lawrence	6	6	6	2	4	10	6	8	6	6
Carried forward....	535	221	104	7	195	590	482	482	343	442

TABLE X.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Mild.....	Troublesome	Dangerous..	Not stated..	Curable....	Incurable ..	Not stated..	Have been in asylum....	Have not been in asylum...	Not stated..
<i>Brought forward....</i>	535	221	104	407	195	590	482	482	343	442
Lee.....	6	8	1	19	8	13	13	7	7	20
Livingston.....	10	3	1	6	3	2	15	3	1	16
Logan.....	4	6	....	12	....	11	11	7	7	8
Macon.....	6	3	....	18	4	8	15	5	6	16
Macoupin.....	8	15	1	18	9	19	14	23	9	10
Madison.....	26	19	4	18	7	21	39	39	5	23
Marion.....	3	6	....	15	4	4	16	4	3	17
Marshall.....	5	4	....	7	6	6	4	7	2	7
Mason.....	6	....	6	1	3	7	3	4	8	1
Massac.....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....
McDonough.....	18	6	1	8	7	22	4	16	13	4
MellHenry.....	12	5	....	14	8	21	2	13	16	2
McLean.....	13	6	1	22	13	10	19	14	6	22
Menard.....	5	2	2	6	2	7	6	4	2	9
Mercer.....	9	1	....	14	....	8	16	6	2	16
Monroe.....	2	1	1	7	....	2	9	6	2	3
Montgomery.....	9	4	....	4	3	10	4	6	8	3
Morgan.....	22	6	6	11	4	34	7	33	7	5
Moultrie.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1
Ogle.....	6	5	2	4	6	8	3	9	6	2
Peoria.....	21	9	....	14	5	30	9	22	3	19
Perry.....	3	2	1	7	5	6	2	2	5	6
Piatt.....	3	....	....	4	1	4	2	6	1	....
Pike.....	11	10	2	6	5	17	7	16	8	5
Pope.....	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	2	7	2
Pulaski.....	4	....	....	3	2	5	....	7	....	....
Putnam.....	....	1	....	2	....	1	2	2	....	1
Randolph.....	5	5	1	6	3	8	6	6	4	7
Richland.....	5	4	2	2	4	3	6	3	6	4
Rock Island.....	9	9	....	14	7	12	13	16	3	13
Saline.....	5	1	....	2	1	2	5	1	2	5
Sangamon.....	13	9	....	14	5	19	12	17	9	10
Schuyler.....	13	8	2	4	9	10	8	7	12	8
Scott.....	6	....	....	1	4	3	....	4	2	1
Shelby.....	9	5	1	6	2	15	4	13	6	2
Stark.....	3	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	3	2
St. Clair.....	25	6	1	25	4	10	43	13	5	39
Stephenson.....	14	5	2	22	9	9	25	5	12	26
Tazewell.....	10	5	....	8	6	8	9	9	8	6
Union.....	6	....	4	3	2	4	7	....	8	5
Vermillion.....	4	7	....	4	5	6	4	9	2	4
Wabash.....	2	....	....	7	1	2	6	3	1	5
Warren.....	6	7	....	3	5	7	4	7	7	2
Washington.....	9	7	1	5	3	3	16	8	3	11
Wayne.....	7	2	1	1	....	4	7	2	2	7
White.....	9	5	....	2	3	9	4	3	8	5
Whiteside.....	7	5	....	6	3	10	5	13	4	1
Will.....	13	5	2	21	3	12	26	14	7	20
Williamson.....	6	1	....	3	2	6	2	3	5	2
Winnebago.....	9	5	4	2	3	15	2	13	6	1
Woodford.....	8	3	1	6	2	6	10	6	3	9
Aggregate.....	955	452	159	821	393	1059	935	927	605	855

TABLE XI.

Showing the duration and number of attacks in 2387 cases of insanity, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Under 1 year	Under two years.	Under five years.	Over 5 years.	Not stated..	One attack..	Two.	Three. ...	Four.	Five or more	Not stated..
Adams.....	3	1	4	17	26	8	1	...	...	...	42
Alexander.....	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4
Bond.....	1	1	3	8	6	...	1	...	...	...	18
Boone.....	1	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	14
Brown.....	1	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	2	2	5
Bureau.....	2	1	5	14	7	3	...	...	...	...	26
Calhoun.....	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
Carroll.....	2	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cass.....	3	1	1	9	1	1	2	...	1	3	8
Champaign.....	3	...	5	9	5	5	...	...	1	2	14
Christian.....	2	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	7
Clark.....	1	...	2	6	3	1	...	...	...	1	10
Clay.....	2	1	2	12	2	3	1	1	...	3	11
Clinton.....	...	1	5	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	22
Coles.....	2	4	9	15	1	10	1	1	1	...	18
Cook.....	99	30	68	42	25	184	14	...	1	5	60
Crawford.....	1	...	1	6	1	2	1	...	...	...	6
Cumberland.....	1	...	1	7	6	2	...	...	...	5	8
DeKalb.....	9	1	5	5	6	15	1	...	...	...	10
DeWitt.....	1	...	2	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	25
Douglas.....	2	...	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	6
DuPage.....	5	...	2	6	7	1	...	1	...	...	18
Edgar.....	2	2	4	6	3	4	2	...	...	...	11
Edwards.....	...	...	4	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	2
Effingham.....	4	2	5	6	12	2	1	...	...	2	24
Fayette.....	1	...	1	10	12	1	...	1	1	...	21
Ford.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	2	6
Franklin.....	1	...	1	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	5
Fulton.....	8	4	9	18	8	2	2	4	...	1	38
Gallatin.....	4	1	2	7	4	3	...	...	...	1	14
Greene.....	3	...	10	10	7	4	1	2	...	...	23
Grundy.....	6	...	...	1	4	3	1	...	1	...	6
Hamilton.....	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	6
Hancock.....	11	2	4	23	8	4	3	2	...	1	38
Hardin.....	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Henderson.....	2	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	6
Henry.....	3	4	3	9	17	6	1	...	...	...	29
Iroquois.....	1	2	1	8	2	1	...	...	...	2	11
Jackson.....	1	1	1	8	2	3	...	...	...	2	8
Jasper.....	2	...	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	8
Jefferson.....	1	...	1	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	3
Jersey.....	5	4	3	7	...	9	1	2	...	...	7
JoDaviess.....	3	1	9	16	7	7	1	...	...	1	27
Johnson.....	2	1	1	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	5
Kane.....	9	4	2	14	3	16	...	2	...	...	14
Kankakee.....	1	1	1	11	1	2	...	...	...	...	13
Kendall.....	3	...	3	4	6	2	...	...	...	...	14
Knox.....	8	6	5	17	6	11	2	...	...	2	27
Lake.....	4	...	1	2	22	4	1	...	1	...	23
LaSalle.....	6	3	9	19	11	6	...	...	...	...	42
Lawrence.....	3	3	6	6	2	5	2	2	...	...	11
<i>Carried forward...</i>	240	84	219	417	307	367	44	18	9	37	792

TABLE XI.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Under 1 year	Under 2 years	Under 5 years	Over 5 years.	Not stated ..	One attack..	Two.....	Three	Four.	Five or more.	Not stated..
<i>Brought forward</i>	240	84	219	417	307	367	44	18	9	37	192
Lee.....	3	3	6	8	14	3	.....	1	.....	.....	30
Livingston.....	5	.....	..	2	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Logan.....	5	1	3	9	4	7	1	.....	.....	.....	14
Macon.....	7	3	2	4	11	3	1	.....	.....	.....	23
Macoupin.....	9	2	5	12	14	3	3	.....	1	2	33
Madison.....	9	..	5	6	47	11	4	.....	.....	1	51
Marion.....	3	2	2	12	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	19
Marshall.....	5	..	2	.....	9	4	.....	.....	.....	2	10
Mason.....	2	.....	2	4	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	10
Massac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	2
McDonough.....	9	1	2	11	10	11	1	..	1	3	17
McHenry.....	7	1	3	15	5	11	.....	.....	1	3	16
McLean.....	5	2	4	14	17	11	1	.....	.....	1	29
Menard.....	1	.....	.....	3	11	3	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Mercer.....	2	1	2	5	14	2	.....	.....	.....	..	22
Monroe.....	1	..	1	3	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Montgomery.....	4	2	2	7	2	8	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Morgan.....	6	.....	6	18	15	24	2	.....	.....	2	17
Moultrie.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ogle.....	5	.....	3	6	3	6	1	.....	1	1	8
Peoria.....	7	4	2	12	19	7	4	.....	.....	.....	33
Perry.....	1	.....	.....	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Piatt.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Pik.....	11	.....	2	9	7	8	2	1	1	2	15
Pope.....	3	1	4	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Pulaski.....	1	2	..	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Randolph.....	5	.....	.....	9	3	9	..	.....	.....	.....	8
Richland.....	4	.....	.....	2	7	2	2	1	.....	.....	8
Rock Island.....	6	3	6	12	5	13	1	.....	.....	.....	18
Saline.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	2
Sangamon.....	4	1	7	11	13	6	1	.....	.....	.....	29
Schuyler.....	5	1	1	11	9	7	3	.....	.....	2	15
Scott.....	3	.....	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Shelby.....	4	3	6	5	3	9	1	.....	.....	1	10
Stark.....	3	2	2	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
St. Clair.....	7	..	7	35	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	54
Stephenson.....	6	9	4	14	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	40
Tazewell.....	6	2	2	7	6	7	..	3	.....	.....	13
Union.....	.....	2	1	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	11
Vermilion.....	5	..	.....	5	5	4	.....	.....	1	1	9
Wabash.....	1	2	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Warren.....	5	2	1	7	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	12
Washington.....	9	4	2	5	2	6	.....	.....	.....	3	13
Wayne.....	.....	2	1	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
White.....	.....	1	2	4	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	13
Whiteside.....	8	2	1	6	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Will.....	4	4	3	8	22	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Williamson.....	3	.....	.....	3	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	6
Winnebago.....	5	1	2	9	3	5	1	1	.....	.....	13
Woodford.....	1	.....	3	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Aggregate . .	450	150	334	771	682	624	84	30	15	64	1570

TABLE XII.

Showing the present or former occupation of 2387 insane persons, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Laborers. . .	Domestic . .	Agricultural.	Mechanical .	Commercial.	Professional.	Not stated . .
Adams	2	12	11	2	4	....	20
Alexander . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Bond . . . . .	...	3	5	...	...	...	11
Boone . . . . .	...	3	1	...	...	1	10
Brown	1	2	4	1	...	...	5
Bureau . . . . .	...	7	1	1	...	1	19
Calhoun	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Carroll	2	2	5	1	...	...	4
Cass . . . . .	...	6	4	...	...	...	5
Champaign . . . . .	...	4	6	2	...	1	9
Christian . . . . .	...	...	4	...	...	1	3
Clark	1	4	1	...	...	...	6
Clay	2	4	5	...	...	...	8
Clinton	1	4	4	1	...	...	12
Coles	1	9	9	1	...	...	11
Cook	36	104	6	56	9	...	53
Crawford . . . . .	...	2	1	...	...	...	6
Cumberland	5	2	3	...	...	...	5
DeKalb . . . . .	...	8	7	1	1	...	9
DeWitt . . . . .	...	...	12	...	1	...	13
Douglas . . . . .	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
DuPage	1	5	2	...	...	4	8
Edgar	1	6	4	2	...	...	4
Edwards . . . . .	...	1	5	...	...	...	4
Effingham	1	...	13	1	...	1	13
Fayette	1	5	7	2	...	...	9
Ford . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	1	4
Franklin . . . . .	...	2	1	1	...	1	3
Fulton	3	13	18	1	...	1	11
Gallatin . . . . .	...	7	3	...	...	...	8
Greene	1	2	12	...	...	...	15
Grundy . . . . .	...	4	2	...	...	...	5
Hamilton . . . . .	...	3	2	...	...	...	4
Hancock	4	13	6	4	...	4	17
Hardin . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Henderson . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Henry	2	8	6	...	1	1	18
Iroquois	1	2	6	1	...	...	4
Jackson	1	3	1	3	...	...	5
Jasper . . . . .	...	2	3	...	...	...	5
Jefferson . . . . .	...	1	4	...	1	...	2
Jersey	3	6	7	...	...	...	3
Jo Daviess	3	8	5	3	2	4	11
Johnson . . . . .	...	...	6	...	...	1	3
Kane	2	16	6	...	2	...	6
Kankakee . . . . .	...	4	2	...	...	...	9
Kendall	1	3	5	...	...	1	6
Knox	3	17	6	3	1	2	10
Lake	1	11	7	2	...	...	8
LaSalle	7	18	8	4	...	1	10
Lawrence . . . . .	...	10	6	...	1	1	2
Carried forward	88	354	249	94	23	27	432

TABLE XII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Labors ...	Domestic ..	Agricultural	Mechanical.	Commercial.	Professional.	Not stated..
<i>Brought forward.</i>	88	354	249	94	23	27	432
Lee	2	12	4	2	....	....	14
Livingston	1	3	2	....	....	....	14
Logan	2	6	2	3	....	....	9
Macon	4	6	4	1	2	...	10
Macoupin	4	4	12	....	....	2	20
Madison	1	10	3	5	1	....	47
Marion .....	....	8	8	....	1	....	7
Marshall .....	....	3	1	....	1	...	11
Mason	1	2	5	....	....	....	5
Massac. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
McDonough	1	9	8	2	....	....	13
Mellenville	2	10	11	1	....	....	7
McLean	1	8	6	3	1	...	23
Menard	1	3	2	....	....	....	9
Mercer	3	2	7	1	....	....	11
Monroe .....	....	1	2	....	....	....	8
Montgomery .....	....	5	4	1	....	1	6
Morgan	7	12	6	5	....	....	15
Moultrie .....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Ogle .....	....	7	5	1	1	1	2
Peoria	2	9	2	2	....	1	28
Perry .....	....	4	3	....	....	2	4
Piatt	1	....	1	....	....	....	5
Pike .....	....	6	10	2	....	1	10
Pope .....	....	3	7	....	....	1	....
Pulaski .....	....	2	....	1	....	....	4
Putnam .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Randolph .....	....	6	4	2	....	2	3
Richland .....	....	1	3	1	....	....	8
Rock Island	3	12	8	1	....	....	8
Saline .....	....	3	4	....	....	....	1
Sangamon	2	9	7	2	1	1	15
Schuyler	1	11	7	1	....	1	6
Scott	1	1	3	1	....	....	1
Shelby	1	10	6	....	....	....	4
Stark .....	....	2	5	1	....	....	1
St Clair	2	16	10	4	1	1	23
Stephenson .....	....	5	6	1	2	....	29
Tazewell .....	....	5	5	1	....	....	12
Union .....	....	3	4	....	....	....	6
Vermilion .....	....	4	2	....	1	....	8
Wabash .....	....	3	2	....	1	2	1
Warren .....	....	5	3	....	....	2	6
Washington	1	4	4	3	....	....	10
Wayne	1	....	....	....	....	....	3
White .....	....	3	5	....	1	1	6
Whiteside	2	7	3	1	....	....	5
Will	2	8	4	1	2	....	24
Williamson .....	....	4	3	....	....	....	3
Winnebago	1	4	....	2	3	2	8
Woodford .....	....	1	9	....	....	....	8
Aggregate	138	616	479	147	42	48	917

TABLE XIII.

Showing the condition and situation of 2387 insane persons, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Dependent..	Independent.	Not stated..	In hospital.	At home...	In jail.....	Alms-house.	At large....	Not stated..
Adams.....	26	12	13	9	14	.....	.....	.....	28
Alexander.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Bond.....	11	8	.....	3	14	1	1	.....	.....
Boone.....	.....	1	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14
Brown.....	10	1	2	2	4	.....	6	.....	1
Bureau.....	17	4	8	9	3	.....	11	.....	6
Calhoun.....	.....	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	8	4	2	4	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Cass.....	5	9	1	3	9	.....	.....	1	2
Champaign.....	12	6	4	4	9	.....	5	.....	4
Christian.....	3	3	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Clark.....	8	3	1	1	2	.....	4	.....	5
Clay.....	9	7	3	1	8	.....	1	1	8
Clinton.....	9	12	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	17
Coles.....	17	13	1	2	24	.....	3	.....	2
Cook.....	192	46	26	43	34	.....	140	.....	47
Crawford.....	6	2	1	3	2	.....	2	.....	2
Cumberland.....	9	4	2	.....	7	1	5	.....	2
DeKalb.....	9	10	7	6	8	1	6	1	4
DeWitt.....	12	11	3	2	4	.....	1	.....	19
Douglas.....	3	2	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3
DuPage.....	7	7	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	14
Edgar.....	8	8	1	3	7	.....	3	.....	4
Edwards.....	1	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1
Effingham.....	9	17	3	1	7	.....	1	.....	20
Fayette.....	15	8	1	2	5	2	7	.....	8
Ford.....	1	4	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	5
Franklin.....	3	3	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2
Fulton.....	23	19	5	7	18	.....	11	.....	11
Gallatin.....	6	10	2	2	12	.....	1	.....	3
Greene.....	15	10	5	2	15	1	.....	.....	12
Grundy.....	2	4	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Hamilton.....	4	4	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	5
Hancock.....	21	24	3	8	11	.....	1	.....	28
Hardin.....	1	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson.....	4	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5
Henry.....	19	6	11	4	3	1	7	1	20
Iroquois.....	6	5	3	3	9	.....	.....	.....	2
Jackson.....	5	5	3	2	5	.....	2	.....	4
Jasper.....	4	6	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	5
Jefferson.....	4	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1
Jersey.....	7	12	.....	4	12	.....	2	.....	1
JoDavieess.....	16	19	1	6	10	1	11	.....	8
Johnson.....	3	7	.....	1	7	1	1	.....	.....
Kane.....	14	18	.....	11	14	.....	4	1	2
Kankakee.....	7	6	2	3	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Kendall.....	8	2	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	12
Knox.....	20	15	7	7	10	.....	13	.....	12
Kake.....	3	8	18	4	10	.....	12	.....	3
LaSalle.....	28	10	10	6	5	.....	20	.....	17
Lawrence.....	8	10	2	5	11	.....	.....	.....	4
Carried forward.....	640	426	201	194	377	9	285	5	397

TABLE XIII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Dependent.	Independent.	Not stated..	In hospital	At home. .	In jail.	Alms-house	At large ...	Not stated..
<i>Brought forward</i>	639	425	201	194	376	9	285	5	396
Lee	12	10	12	5	7	....	5	....	17
Livingston.	11	5	4	4	10	....	....	....	6
Logan	6	11	5	6	8	....	....	....	8
Macon	7	6	14	4	2	....	2	....	19
Macoupin	21	12	9	17	14	....	4	....	7
Madison	42	10	15	10	6	....	35	....	16
Marion	6	16	2	1	9	....	....	....	14
Marshall	6	5	5	....	2	....	5	....	9
Mason	8	3	2	2	8	....	1	1	1
Massac .....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	..
McDonough	15	15	3	5	19	....	....	....	9
McHenry	14	13	4	6	22	....	....	....	3
McLean	17	12	13	9	8	....	1	....	24
Menard	6	3	6	3	5	....	4	....	3
Mercer	10	11	3	1	3	....	4	....	16
Monroe	5	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	7
Montgomery	6	8	3	5	7	....	....	....	5
Morgan	22	16	7	12	9	....	17	....	7
Moultrie	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Ogle	5	12	....	5	8	....	....	....	4
Peoria	32	9	3	11	5	3	20	....	5
Perry	4	9	....	1	5	....	....	....	7
Piatt	3	....	4	1	2	....	....	....	4
Pike	13	15	1	7	15	....	4	....	3
Pope	2	9	....	2	5	....	2	....	2
Pulaski	6	1	....	6	1	....	....	....	..
Putnam	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Randolph	6	9	2	2	9	....	4	....	2
Richland	7	6	....	2	9	....	....	....	2
Rock Island	14	17	1	8	5	3	3	....	13
Saline	2	6	....	1	5	....	....	....	2
Sangamon	16	16	4	6	6	....	10	....	14
Schuyler	11	13	3	3	15	....	6	....	3
Scott	5	1	1	3	2	....	....	....	2
Shelby	9	8	4	4	13	....	1	....	3
Stark	5	4	....	3	3	....	2	....	1
St. Clair	21	28	8	11	15	....	....	....	31
Stephenson	15	22	6	3	16	....	2	....	22
Tazewell	9	11	3	5	10	....	....	....	8
Union	6	6	1	....	7	....	2	....	4
Vermilion	5	5	5	4	4	....	1	....	6
Wabash	6	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	7
Warren	8	5	3	....	....	....	8	....	8
Washington	7	12	3	5	11	....	....	....	6
Wayne	5	3	3	1	3	....	....	....	7
White	8	8	....	....	9	....	1	....	6
Whiteside	9	7	2	4	4	....	4	....	6
Will	14	21	6	9	10	1	4	....	17
Williamson	5	4	1	1	7	....	....	....	2
Winnebago	12	6	4	6	7	....	6	....	3
Woodford	7	8	3	2	5	....	6	....	5
Aggregate	1134	865	388	408	733	16	449	6	775

TABLE XIV.

Showing the supposed causes, as far as ascertained, of 2387 cases of insanity, in the State of Illinois, by counties.

COUNTIES.	Hereditary..	Sickness..	Epilepsy..	Female de- rangement.	Injuries....	Exposure...	Excessive la- bor.....	Sturdy.....	Intemperance	Secret vice..
Adams.....	1	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexander.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bond.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Boone.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Brown.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Bureau.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Calhoun.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Carroll.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Cass.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaign.....	1	1	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Christian.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Clark.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clay.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	.....	6	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Coles.....	4	1	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cook.....	3	8	9	7	6	4	.....	2	7	13
Crawford.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	.....	3	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeKalb.....	1	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
DeWitt.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Douglas.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DuPage.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Edgar.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Edwards.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Effingham.....	4	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fayette.....	1	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ford.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	3	5	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin.....	1	3	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	.....	6	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Grundy.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	2	2	7	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3
Hardin.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	3	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Iroquois.....	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Jackson.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Jasper.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1
Jo Daviess.....	2	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Johnson.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kane.....	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	1
Kankakee.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Knox.....	1	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Lake.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
LaSalle.....	4	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
Lawrence.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Carried forward.....	57	96	98	58	34	11	5	14	25	48

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Hereditary.	Sickness.	Epilepsy.	Female derangement.	Injuries.	Exposure.	Excessive labor.	Sturdy.	Intemperance.	Secret vice.
<i>Brought forward</i>	57	96	98	58	34	11	5	14	25	48
Lee .....	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Livingston .....	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Logan .....	..	4	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	2
Macon .....	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
Macoupin	3	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Madison .....	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1
Marion	3	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
Marshall	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mason .....	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Massac .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McDonough	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
McHenry	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
McLean	1	5	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Menard .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mercer	1	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1
Monroe .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	1	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Morgan	2	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	2	2
Moultrie .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ogle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Peoria .....	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2
Perry .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Piatt .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pike	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pope .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pulaski .....	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Putnam	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Randolph	1	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richland .....	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rock Island	3	5	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3
Saline .....	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sangamon	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Schuyler	1	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
Scott .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shelby .....	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Stark .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Clair	6	7	4	3	2	1	..	1	2	2
Stephenson	1	5	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	1
Tazewell .....	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Union .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermilion	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wabash	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warren	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Washington	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wayne .....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	1	..
White	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Whiteside	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Will	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Williamson	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Winnebago .....	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2
Woodford	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Aggregate.	108	211	147	98	59	25	6	23	42	86

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Financial .	Disappointed love	Jealousy . . .	Domestic trouble . . .	Grief	Fright	Religion . . .	Spiritualism.	Politics	Not stated . .
Adams	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	29
Alexander . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bond . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Boone . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
Brown . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
Bureau . . . . .	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	14
Calhoun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Carroll . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Cass . . . . .	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	5
Champaign	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
Christian	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clark . . . . .	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
Clay	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	8
Clinton . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Coles	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cook	7	1	3	5	5	1	8	...	...	175
Crawford . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Cumberland . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
DeKalb . . . . .	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	10
DeWitt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	19
Douglas	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
DuPage	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	8
Edgar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8
Edwards . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
Efingham . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fayette	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	11
Ford . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Franklin . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Fulton	2	2	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	22
Gallatin . . . . .	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4
Greene	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13
Grundy	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hamilton . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Hancock . . . . .	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	1	17
Hardin . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henderson	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Henry	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Iroquois	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2
Jackson . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Jasper . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Jefferson . . . . .	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Jersey . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	5
JoDavie	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	16
Johnson	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kane . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	13
Kankakee . . . . .	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	6
Kendall	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	5
Knox	2	...	...	5	...	...	4	1	...	18
Lake . . . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22
LaSalle	1	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	26
Lawrence	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	5
<i>Carried forward</i>	36	23	10	39	27	10	47	5	4	620

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Financial..	Disappointed love	Jealousy ...	Domestic trouble ..	Grief	Fright	Religion ...	Spiritualism.	Politics....	Not stated..
<i>Brought forward.....</i>	36	23	10	39	27	10	47	5	4	620
Lee.....	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	22
Livingston .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	11
Logan .....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	7
Macon .....	....	....	1	2	....	....	3	1	....	12
Macoupin .....	....	3	....	3	1	....	2	....	....	21
Madison	1	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	33
Marion .....	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	1	7
Marshall .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	11
Mason .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Massac .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
McDonough .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	2	....	14
McHenry	2	3	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	9
McLean .....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	27
Menard .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Mercer .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Monroe .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Montgomery	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	7
Morgan .....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	1	22
Moultrie .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Ogle .....	....	3	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	7
Peoria .....	....	2	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	29
Perry	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Piatt .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5
Pike .....	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	16
Pope	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	7
Pulaski .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Putnam .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Randolph	1	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	2
Richland	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4
Rock Island .....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	15
Saline .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3
Sangamon	1	1	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	21
Schuyler .....	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	13
Scott .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Shelby .....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	11
Stark .....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	2
St. Clair	1	1	....	4	2	....	5	....	2	14
Stephenson	4	....	1	2	....	....	4	....	....	15
Tazewell .....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	10
Union	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	7
Vermilion .....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	7
Wabash .....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Warren	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	6
Washington	1	1	....	2	2	1	2	....	....	8
Wayne .....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3
White .....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	9
Whiteside .....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	9
Will	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	27
Williamson .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Winnebago .....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	8
Woodford .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	11
Aggregate	56	56	14	92	49	16	94	14	10	1181

“ E. ”

TABLES OF CRIME IN ILLINOIS.

TABLE XV.
Description and cost and value of jails in Illinois.

COUNTIES.	Location of jail.	Material of construction.....	No. of cells.....	Date of erection..	Original cost....	Present value...
Adams	Quincy.....	Stone .....	....	1837	.....	.....
Alexander	Cairo	Brick .....	....	.....	\$65,000	.....
Bond	Greenville	Brick	4	1858	8,000	\$10,000
Boone.....	Belvidere	Brick and stone ..	3	1849	3,000	3,025
Brown	Mount Sterling.....	Stone	6	1858	4,500	4,500
Bureau	Princeton	Brick and iron ..	8	1852	12,000	6,400
Calhoun .....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	Mt. Carroll	Stone .....	....	.....	.....	.....
Cass	Beardstown	Brick and wood ..	4	1852	2,500	2,500
Champaign	Urbana	Iron	11	....	6,000	6,200
Christian	Taylorville	Brick	10	1862	6,500	6,500
Clark	Marshall	Stone	2	1845	5,000	5,000
Clay	Louisville.....	Brick	3	1845	2,000	2,000
Clinton.....	Carlyle.....	Stone	8	1861	7,000	7,000
Coles	Charleston	Brick	5	1864	.....	.....
Cook	Chicago	Stone	32	....	35,000	275,000
Crawford	Robinson.....	Brick	6	1858	5,000	6,000
Cumberland	Prairie City.....	Brick	4	1858	2,000	2,000
DeKalb.....	Sycamore.....	Brick and wood ..	3	....	6,000	4,025
DeWitt	Clinton	Brick	8	....	13,000	13,500
Douglas	Tuscola	Brick	4	1865	1,500	1,600
DuPage	Milton	Stone	14	1867	6,000	8,200
Edgar	Paris	Iron .....	....	1858	14,000	14,000
Edwards	Albion	Brick	2	1856	4,200	4,200
Effingham	Effingham	Brick	6	1862	6,000	6,000
Fayette	Vandalia	Iron	4	1854	2,000	2,000
Ford	Faxton	Stone, brick, wood.	4	1861	5,000	3,020
Franklin	Benton.....	Wood and iron....	6	1862	.....	.....
Fulton	Lewistown.....	Stone and iron ..	14	....	33,000	33,100
Gallatin	Shawneetown	Brick and wood ..	2	....	.....	2,000
Greene	Carrollton	Brick	6	1860	11,000	11,000
Grundy	Morris	Stone and brick..	3	1855	4,000	3,025
Hamilton	McLeansboro	Brick and iron ..	....	1860	6,500	.....
Hancock	Carthage	Stone	16	....	30,500	35,500
Hardin	Elizabethtown.....	Brick	1	....	4,000	500
Henderson	Oquawka	Stone .....	....	.....	.....	.....
Henry	Cambridge.....	Stone	24	1867	.....	45,000
Iroquois	Watseka	Stone	4	1866	10,000	10,000
Jackson	Murphysboro	Brick	5	1862	8,000	8,000
Jasper	Newton	Stone	2	1850	1,000	500
Jefferson	Mt. Vernon.....	Iron	2	1850	2,000	2,000
Jersey	Jerseyville.....	Stone	2	1862	.....	.....
Jo Daviess	Galena	Stone	6	1840	.....	4,000
Johnson	Vienna	Wood	2	....	.....	500
Kane	Geneva. [Stone,	Brick, wood, iron..	17	1856	18,000	25,200
Kankakee	Kankakee	Stone	6	1856	15,000	15,075
Kendall	Yorkville.....	Stone	4	1864	5,000	5,025
Knox	Knoxville	Stone .....	....	1838	6,200	900
Lake	Waukegan	Brick and wood ..	4	1856	1,000	1,025
LaSalle	Ottawa	Stone	6	....	.....	2,100
Lawrence	Lawrenceville ..	Brick	2	1855	4,000	4,000

TABLE XV—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Location of jail...	Material of construction	No. of cells	Date of erection	Original cost	Present value
Lee	Dixon	Wood	6	1841	\$1,500	\$3,050
Livingston	Pontiac .....	.....	12	....	18,000	18,075
Logan	Lincoln	Stone	16	1869	32,000	33,200
Macon	Decatur	Brick	24	1868	45,000	45,200
Macoupin	Carlinville	Stone	23	1868	15,000	.....
Madison	Edwardsville	Brick and iron	20	1870	45,000	45,000
Marion	Salem	Brick	2	1855	7,000	7,000
Marshall	Lacon	Brick and stone	6	1858	14,000	8,050
Mason	Havana	Brick	4	1856	3,400	3,400
Massac	Metropolis	Brick	1	....	5,000	.....
McDonough	Macomb	Brick and iron	4	....	4,000	8,100
McHenry	Woodstock	Stone and brick	16	1855	6,000	10,500
McLean	Bloomington	Iron	9	1845	14,000	14,200
Menard	Petersburg	Stone and iron	12	1870	22,000	22,100
Mercer .....	.....	No jail .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	Waterloo	Brick .....	.....	1848	3,000	1,500
Montgomery .....	.....	No jail .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morgan	Jacksonville	Brick .....	.....	....	20,000	12,000
Moultrie	No jail	No jail .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogle	Oregon	Brick	2	....	2,000	1,225
Peoria	Peoria	Stone, iron, brick	48	1868	90,000	90,800
Perry	Pinckneyville	Brick	2	1840	1,500	800
Piatt	Monticello	Brick	6	1869	14,000	14,500
Pike	Pittsfield	Stone and brick	12	1864	30,000	30,600
Pope	Galeonda	Brick	1	....	.....	.....
Pulaski	Caledonia	Brick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	Hennepin	Wood, iron, brick	1	....	2,200	1,510
Randolph	Sparta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland	Olney	Brick	4	1858	6,500	6,500
Rock Island	Rock Island city	Stone	15	1853	.....	.....
Saline	Harrisburgh	Brick	4	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon	Springfield	Brick and wood	18	....	.....	.....
Schuyler	Rushville	Stone and brick	8	1853	10,000	10,000
Scott	Winchester	Brick	2	1853	2,000	2,000
Shelby	Shelbyville	Brick	6	1853	5,000	5,000
Stark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Clair	Belleville	Stone and brick	11	1846	.....	36,000
Stephenson	Freeport	Stone	6	1852	.....	4,025
Tazewell	Pekin	Brick and stone	8	1854	8,400	25,000
Union	Jonesboro	Stone	2	....	2,200	1,000
Vermilion	Danville	Brick	4	....	3,000	3,050
Wabash	Mt. Carmel	Brick	2	1850	5,000	5,000
Warren	Monmouth	Brick	4	.....	.....	3,025
Washington	Nashville	Brick	4	1865	14,000	14,000
Wayne	Fairfield	Brick	2	1845	2,000	2,000
White	Carmi	Brick	2	1828	.....	.....
Whiteside	Morrison	Stone and brick	20	....	12,000	12,000
Will	Joliet	Stone and iron	16	1861	15,000	40,150
Williamson	Marion	Brick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	Rockford	Brick	8	....	.....	2,550
Woodford	Metamora	Brick and wood	2	1844	2,000	1,540

TABLE XVI.

Showing the number, class, age, sex, color and civil condition of prisoners, in the jails of Illinois.

COUNTIES.	Total	Awaiting trial	Convicted	Adults	Minors	Male	Female	White	Black	Single	Married	Widowed
Adams	20	18	2	16	4	18	2	19	1	16	4	....
Alexander	6	6	....	5	1	5	1	3	3	4	1	1
Bond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brown	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....
Bureau	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....
Calhoun	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carroll	4	2	2	2	2	4	....	4	....	4	....	....
Cass	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Champaign	9	9	....	7	2	9	....	9	....	7	2	....
Christian	2	2	....	2	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	....
Clark	2	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	2	....	....
Clay	2	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....
Clinton	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	2	....	1
Coles	8	8	....	5	3	8	....	8	....	4	4	....
Cook	114	107	7	100	14	106	8	108	6	85	26	3
Crawford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
DeKalb	2	2	....	....	2	2	....	2	....	2	....	....
DeWitt	4	4	....	3	1	....	....	4	....	1	3	....
Douglas	4	4	....	4	....	4	....	3	1	2	2	....
DuPage	5	3	2	2	3	4	1	5	....	3	2	....
Edgar	6	4	2	4	2	6	....	6	....	5	1	....
Edwards	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Effingham	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....
Fayette	2	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	....
Ford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Franklin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fulton	11	8	3	10	1	11	....	11	....	7	4	....
Gallatin	4	1	3	3	1	....	....	3	1	1	3	....
Greene	4	4	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grundy	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....
Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hancock	4	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	3	1	....
Hardin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Henderson	3	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	2	1	....
Henry	11	8	1	8	3	11	....	11	....	10	....	1
Iroquois	5	1	4	4	1	5	....	4	1	1	3	1
Jackson	2	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....
Jasper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jefferson	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....
Jersey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jo Daviess	5	5	....	4	1	4	1	5	....	3	2	....
Johnson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kane	9	....	6	7	2	8	1	7	2	6	3	....
Kankakee	6	6	....	6	....	5	1	....	....	2	4	....
Kendall	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Knox	11	8	3	9	2	11	....	7	4	8	3	....
Lake	2	2	....	1	1	2	2	2	....	1	1	....
LaSalle	16	16	....	13	3	16	....	16	....	16	....	....
Lawrence	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....

TABLE XVII.

Showing education, habits and character of prisoners in the jails of Illinois.

COUNTIES.	Can read and write	Can read only.	Can neither read nor write	Habitually in-temperate...	In prison before	Idiotic and in-sane
Adams	19	...	1	18	...	...
Alexander	2	2	2	3	...	...
Bond .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	12	...	...	1	1	...
Bureau	1	...	...	...	...	...
Calhoun .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll	3	...	1	1	2	...
Cass .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaign	5	...	4	6	...	...
Christian	12	...	...	...	...	...
Clark	1	1	...	...	...	...
Clay	2	...	...	2	2	...
Clinton	3	...	...	2	...	...
Coles	8	...	...	5	...	...
Cook	100	14	...	17	45	3
Crawford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
DeKalb	2	...	...	...	...	...
DeWitt	2	1	1	2	...	...
Douglas	3	...	1	...	...	...
DuPage	4	...	1	5	2	...
Edgar	6	...	...	1	...	...
Edwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Effingham	1	...	...	...	1	...
Fayette	2	...	...	1	...	...
Ford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulton	9	2	...	1	...	...
Gallatin	2	...	2	4	...	...
Greene	3	...	1	4	...	2
Grundy	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hancock	4	...	...	...	2	...
Hardin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henderson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry	11	...	...	3	...	...
Iroquois	3	...	2	...	1	...
Jackson	2	...	...	1	...	...
Jasper .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson	1	...	...	1	...	...
Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jo Daviess .....	...	...	...	3	...	...
Johnson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kane	4	4	1	3	4	3
Kankakee	6	...	...	1	1	...
Kendall .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knox	11	...	...	9	3	...
Lake	2	...	...	1	...	...
LaSalle	12	1	3	9	4	1
Lawrence	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Can read and write.	Can read only...	Can neither read nor write.....	Habitually intemperate.....	In prison before.	Idiotic and insane
Lee.....	9	...	...	5	...	2
Livingston ..	6	...	1	3	...	...
Logan ..	7	1	...	6	1	...
Macon ..	3	...	...	...	...	...
Macoupin ..	3	...	...	...	...	...
Madison ..	4	...	...	...	...	...
Marion.....	1	2	...	...	...	...
Marshall ..	3	...	...	...	...	...
Mason ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massac.....	...	1	1	1	...	...
McDonough ..	4	1	...	2	...	...
McHenry ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
McLean ..	7	...	1	4	...	...
Menard ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mercer.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morgan ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moultrie ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ogle.....	...	1	...	...	1	...
Peoria.....	18	9	3	15	13	...
Perry ..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Platt ..	2	...	...	1	...	...
Pike.....	2	1	...	1	...	...
Pope.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulaski ..	2	1	4	2	...	...
Putnam ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Randolph ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richland ..	1	...	...	1	1	...
Rock Island ..	10	...	...	3	2	7
Saline ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sangamon.....	13	1	3	6	...	...
Schuyler ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scott ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Shelby.....	7	1	...	7	...	...
Stark.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Clair ..	...	...	...	1	1	...
Stephenson.....	4	...	...	1	1	...
Tazewell ..	11	...	...	10	2	...
Union ..	1	1	3	...	...	...
Vermilion ..	2	...	3	...	...	...
Wabash ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren ..	1	...	...	...	1	...
Washington ..	2	1	...	...	...	...
Wayne.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ..	...	1	...	...	1	...
Whiteside ..	4	...	...	...	...	...
Will ..	9	...	...	2	...	...
Williamson ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winnebago.....	2	...	...	...	...	...
Woodford ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVII I.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE XIX.

Showing a'legel offenses of prisoners.—Crimes against the person.

COUNTIES.	Murder	Manslaughter .	Rape	Assault	Miscellaneous..	Total
Adams	1	...	1	1	...	3
Alexander	1	...	...	1	...	2
Bond .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bureau .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calhoun .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaign .....	...	...	1	...	...	1
Christian	2	...	...	...	...	2
Clark .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton .....	...	...	1	...	...	1
Coles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook .....	...	...	3	15	...	18
Crawford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
DeKalb	1	...	...	...	...	...
DeWitt .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Douglas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
DuPage .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edgar .....	...	...	1	...	...	1
Edwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Effingham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fayette	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulton .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Gallatin	1	...	...	1	...	2
Greene .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grundy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hancock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henderson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry	1	...	...	...	6	7
Iroquois	1	...	...	...	...	1
Jackson	1	...	...	...	...	1
Jasper .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jo Daviess	1	1	...	...	...	2
Johnson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kane .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Kankakee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kendall .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Knox	1	...	1	2	...	4
Lake .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
LaSalle	1	...	2	...	...	3
Lawrence .....	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Murder.....	Manslaughter.	Rape.....	Assault.....	Miscellaneous	Total.....
Lee	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Livingston
Logan	1	.....	1	.....	2
Macon
Macoupin	1	.....	1
Madison.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Marion.....
Marshall
Mason	1	.....	.....	1
Massac.....
McDonough
McHenry.....
McLean
Menard
Mercer
Monroe
Montgomery
Morgan
Moultrie
Ogle.....
Peoria.....	1	1	.....	2
Perry	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Piatt	1	.....	1
Pike.....
Pope
Pulaski	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Putnam	1	.....	.....	1
Randolph
Richland	1	.....	.....	1
Rock Island	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Saline
Sangamon.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Schuyler
Scott	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Shelby.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stark.....
St. Clair..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stephenson.....	1	.....	1
Tazewell ..	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Union.....
Vermilion.....	2	.....	2
Wabash
Warren
Washington	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wayne.....
White.....
Whiteside.....
Will.....
Williamson.....
Winnebago.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Woodford

TABLE XX.

Showing alleged offenses of prisoners—Crimes against property.

COUNTIES.	Arson.....	Burglary.....	Larceny.....	Robbery.....	Horse stealing..	Forgery.....	Counterfeit money	Malignant mis- chief.....	Miscellaneous...	Total
Adams.....	2		7	2			3		3	17
Alexander			2							2
Bond										
Boone										
Brown			1							1
Bureau			1							1
Calhoun										
Carroll			4							4
Cass										
Champaign			8							8
Christian										
Clark			2							2
Clay				1	1					2
Clinton				1						1
Coles		2	1		2				2	7
Cook		6	53	2	1	2	3		6	78
Crawford										
Cumberland										
DeKalb.....									1	1
DeWitt		1	1		1					3
Douglas.....			2		1	1				4
DuPage			5							5
Edgar		2	1		1	1				5
Edwards										
Effingham.....			1							1
Fayette.....										
Ford										
Franklin										
Fulton			2		6					8
Gallatin.....			2							2
Greene		1	1							2
Grundy.....			1							1
Hamilton										
Hancock			4							4
Hardin										
Henderson				1						1
Henry			2							2
Iroquois			1		2					3
Jackson.....			1							1
Jasper										
Jefferson										
Jersey										
JoDaviess.....		1			2					3
Johnson										
Kane			5							5
Kankakee			3		1					4
Kendall										
Knox		1	3		1	1				6
Lake			1							1
LaSalle			9	1	1					11
Lawrence				1						1

“F.”

TABLES OF PAUPERISM IN ILLINOIS.

TABLE XXI.

Showing size, cost and value of almshouses in Illinois.

COUNTIES.	Acres.....	Capacity.....	Original cost..	Present valuation, real estate.....	Present value personal property.....	Total present value.....
Adams.....	160	50	.....	\$5,000	.....	.....
City of Quincy.....	5 8-10	25	\$10,000	10,000	\$500	\$10,500
Alexander.....	120	....	5,600	5,600	.....	5,600
Bond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	105	20	.....	4,500	.....	4,500
Bureau.....	200	75	14,000	16,000	5,000	21,000
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll.....	170	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	194	15	.....	7,760	.....	7,760
Champaign.....	42	...	13,150	.....	700	13,850
Christian.....	160	....	10,000	.....	350	10,350
Clark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	147	....	2,200	.....	.....	4,000
Clinton.....	160	....	6,000	.....	.....	6,000
Coles.....	255	.....	.....	18,190	1,000	19,190
Cook.....	160	500	.....	32,000	7,565	39,565
Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	160	....	1,600	.....	.....	3,500
DeKalb.....	101	17	2,000	5,000	917	5,917
DeWitt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	120	15	.....	6,500	200	6,700
DuPage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgar.....	153	25	.....	10,000	1,000	11,000
Edwards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Effingham.....	1	100	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Fayette.....	115	.....	.....	2,000	800	2,800
Ford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	120	12	700	1,500	.....	1,500
Fulton.....	60	100	.....	26,000	1,200	27,200
Gallatin.....	120	....	.....	.....	2,500	.....
Greene.....	160	....	15,250	.....	.....	15,250
Grundy.....	160	10	3,000	4,000	205	4,205
Hamilton.....	160	....	800	1,500	.....	1,500
Hancock.....	160	....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000
Hardin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson.....	160	50	10,700	15,000	2,120	17,120
Henry.....	129	36	4,800	6,000	715	6,715
Iroquois.....	230	....	4,100	9,200	300	9,500
Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jasper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....
Jefferson.....	160	....	2,500	2,500	500	4,000
Jersey.....	230	150	20,000	6,000	1,400	21,400
Jo Daviess.....	157	60	.....	15,000	1,500	16,500
Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kane.....	180	25	3,049 92	9,400	1,320	10,720
Kankakee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox.....	155	100	40,000	47,800	8,400	56,200
Lake.....	140	60	8,525	7,000	3,666	10,666
LaSalle.....	80	50	2,800	6,000	1,500	7,500
Lawrence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXI.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres	Capacity	Original cost.	Present value of real estate	Present value, personal prop- erty	Total, present value.
Lee	100	35	\$7,282	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$12,000
Livingston	160	50	3,500	4,800	1,500	6,300
Logan	200	....	20,000	20,000	1,000	21,000
Macon	120	....	....	9,000	100	9,100
Macoupin	120	24	....	9,500	....	9,500
Madison	25	60	....	11,500	....	11,500
Marion .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marshall	120	30	2,500	4,400	1,200	5,600
Mason .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Massac.	80	....	1,400	....	....	1,400
McDonough	160	....	....	8,000	....	8,000
McHenry .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
McLean	220	....	....	13,000	1,500	14,500
Menard	130	8	4,100	5,000	....	5,000
Mercer .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monroe .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montgomery	641	....	....	12,820	....	12,820
Morgan	200	....	32,400	36,000	....	36,000
Montrie	200	....	8,000	....	....	8,000
Ogle .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria	240	110	9,800	52,000	3,550	55,550
Perry	80	....	....	....	....	....
Piatt	270	....	8,100	11,000	100	11,100
Pike	40	25	....	4,000	....	4,000
Pope	160	....	....	1,500	100	1,400
Pulaski	80	....	2,700	....	....	2,700
Putnam .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Randolph .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Richland	227	....	5,675	....	200	5,875
Rock Island	177	50	7,463	15,000	4,722	19,722
Saline	160	....	2,540	....	....	2,800
Sangamon	117	60	6,516	23,250	1,000	24,250
Schuyler	210	120	....	34,850	2,000	36,850
Scott	80	20	....	8,000	....	8,000
Shelby	240	20	10,000	....	2,000	12,000
Stark .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Clair	40	140	....	20,000	2,000	22,000
Stephenson	160	30	8,000	12,800	100	12,900
Tazewell .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union	200	....	5,000	5,000	....	5,000
Vermilion	170	40	....	10,000	1,000	11,000
Wabash .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Warren	120	....	....	8,000	3,100	11,100
Washington	80	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
White	79	15	1,693 50	2,000	....	2,000
Whiteside	108	70	21,000	21,000	1,437	22,437
Will.	80	....	1,600	4,000	1,500	5,500
Williamson	80	....	2,800	....	....	2,800
Winnebago .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woodford	240	40	20,000	20,000	4,000	24,000

TABLE XXII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total	Permanent ..	Temporary	Adults	Minors	Male	Female	White	Black	Single	Married	Widowed	Orphans
Lee	20	20	....	16	4	14	6	20	..	5	10	....	...
Livingston	7	7	....	7	....	3	4	7	..	3	3	1	...
Logan	13	11	2	9	4	7	6	13	..	....	3	1	...
Macon	6	2	4	5	1	3	3	6	..	5	1	....	...
Macoupin	24	13	11	17	7	13	11	..	..	23	1	....	...
Madison	50	38	14	38	12	19	21	49	1	....	....	....	1
Marion	15	5	10	6	9	4	11	15	..	12	3	....	1
Marshall	9	9	....	8	1	8	1	9	..	6	....	3	1
Mason .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massac	9	3	6	5	4	7	2	8	1	2	1	2	4
McDonough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McHenry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McLean	28	20	8	25	3	17	11	26	2	23	3	2	2
Menard	4	4	....	4	....	2	2	4	..	3	....	1	1
Mercer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monroe .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morgan	41	....	..	40	1	23	18	41	..	....	....	....	..
Moultrie	6	6	..	5	....	3	3	..	..	4	....	2	..
Ogle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peoria	72	38	34	67	5	56	16	72	..	43	17	12	1
Perry	14	....	..	14	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Piatt	3	3	....	2	1	..	3	..	..	3	....	..	..
Pike	19	17	2	....	3	10	9	18	1	....	3	1	..
Pope	4	4	....	4	....	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Pulaski	8	4	4	5	3	3	5	7	1	2	2	1	3
Putnam .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Randolph .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richland	7	6	1	7	....	3	4	7	..	5	..	2	..
Rock Island	36	25	11	33	3	21	15	36	..	20	2	13	15
Saline	6	5	1	3	3	3	3	..	..	1	1	1	..
Sangamon	58	58	....	..	..	..	..	51	7	34	9	13	..
Schuyler	31	25	6	25	6	15	16	31	..	20	2	1	1
Scott	9	8	1	6	3	3	6	9	..	..	..	2	..
Shelby	10	10	....	8	2	6	4	10	..	2	....	3	..
Stark .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Clair	58	45	13	54	4	42	16	..	1	....	4	1	..
Stephenson	23	13	10	22	1	18	5	23	..	23	....	..	..
Tazewell .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union	9	6	3	3	6	4	5	9	..	1	....	2	4
Vermillion	20	14	6	17	3	8	12	18	2	17	3	....	..
Wabash	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warren	25	25	....	20	5	13	12	25	..	20	..	5	..
Washington	16	16	....	16	....	13	3	16	..	14	2	....	..
Wayne	13	..	13	10	3	8	5	13	..	....	..	..	5
White	6	6	....	4	2	2	4	6	..	5	1	....	..
Whiteside	21	20	1	19	2	12	12	21	..	16	2	3	..
Will	34	26	8	32	2	22	12	34	..	24	2	8	..
Williamson	10	7	3	7	3	6	4	..	..	2	2	3	..
Winnebago	31	30	1	23	8	19	12	31	..	25	1	5	..
Woodford	23	23	..	18	5	13	23	23	..	14	9	1	1

TABLE XXIII.

Showing physical, intellectual and moral condition of paupers in Illinois.

COUNTIES.	Unable to labor...	Partly able	Able	Idiotic and insane	Deaf	Blind	Crippled	Sick
Adams								
City of Quincy								
Alexander								
Bond	9		8	8	1		4	
Boone	2	4		2		1		1
Brown	1			5			2	2
Bureau	16	17	6	16			2	1
Calhoun								
Carroll	2	5		2		1	1	
Cass				4				
Champaign			4	2				
Christian			1					
Clark				10	1	2	2	
Clay		10		1		2		
Clinton	5	6					2	4
Coles	22	13		1		1	3	3
Cook	150	195		144	1	10	12	40
Crawford	6	2		4				2
Cumberland	4	5		3	1	2	1	
DeKalb	13	4		7		1	5	1
DeWitt	6							
Douglas	3	1	2					
DuPage								
Edgar				3				
Edwards								
Effingham	6		3	1				1
Fayette		7		4			3	
Ford								
Franklin	5	5		6		2		2
Fulton	18	13		13			3	3
Gallatin				2				
Greene								
Grundy		3		1				1
Hamilton	1	4		2				
Hancock	2	6		5				1
Hardin						3		
Henderson	5	5		2				3
Henry	13	11		6			2	3
Iroquois	4	6		1		2		
Jackson	10	5		6	1	2	1	
Jasper	2		1	1				
Jefferson	8		4	2		1		
Jersey	7	8	1	3			1	1
Jo Daviess	10	23		15		1	3	4
Johnson								
Kane	8	12	1	5			1	2
Kankakee								
Kendall								
Knox	68	7		17		2		12
Lake	25	9	4	19	1	2	1	1
LaSalle	12	13	11	21		2		4
Lawrence								

TABLE XXIII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Unable to labor..	Partly able.	Able.....	Idiotic and insane	Deaf.....	Blind.....	Crippled, . . .	Sick.....
Lee	1	17	2	1	.....	1	1	1
Livingston.....	..	..	..	1	.....	..	1	2
Logan.....	7	1	3	4	.....	2	2	.....
Macon.....	1	2	3	1	.....	1	3	.....
Macoupin.....	12	12	3	8	.....	..	4	1
Madison.....	..	..	5	25	.....	..	10	.....
Marion.....	12	.....	3	5	.....	..	2	1
Marshall.....	1	8	.....	5	.....	..	..	.....
Mason.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
Massac.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
McDonough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
McHenry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
McLean.....	23	1	4	20	.....	..	4	2
Menard.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	..	..	.....
Mercer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
Morgan.....	4	23	14	28	.....	..	2	3
Moultrie.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	..	2	.....
Ogle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
Peoria.....	15	45	12	18	.....	..	1	4
Perry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
Piatt.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	..	..	.....
Pike.....	13	6	.....	9	.....	2	3	.....
Pope.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	..	1	.....
Pulaski.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	..	..	.....
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
Randolph.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
Richland.....	5	7	.....	2	.....	1	..	.....
Rock Island.....	17	15	4	6	.....	1	4	2
Saline.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Sangamon.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	..	..	.....
Schuyler.....	9	6	.....	13	.....	2	1	1
Scott.....	7	2	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....
Shelby.....	2	8	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Stark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
St. Clair.....	5	10	.....	10	.....	1	.....	16
Stephenson.....	16	7	.....	12	.....	1	1	.....
Tazewell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
Union.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Vermilion.....	11	3	6	10	.....	7	.....	.....
Wabash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
Warren.....	13	12	.....	10	.....	1	1	3
Washington.....	10	6	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
White.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	..	1	.....
Whiteside.....	5	16	.....	8	.....	1	2	.....
Will.....	10	24	.....	10	1	1	3	3
Williamson.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	20	9	2	10	.....	..	2	2
Woodford.....	9	14	.....	4	.....	1	2	1

TABLE XXIII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Bedridden	Can read and write	Can read only . .	Neither read nor write	Habitually intemperate	Have been in prison	Have been worth \$1,000.
Adams . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
City of Quincy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alexander . . . . .	..	4	..	8	4	..	..
Bond	1	1	4	..	..	..	1
Boone . . . . .	..	2	1	3	1	..	2
Brown . . . . .	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Bureau . . . . .	..	2	1	14	6	..	1
Calhoun . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carroll . . . . .	..	3	..	4	1	..	1
Cass . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Champaign . . . . .	..	2	5	2	2	..	..
Christian . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Clark	1	1	3	14	..	..	1
Clay . . . . .	..	1	..	9	..	..	2
Clinton	1	1	..	1	5	1	2
Coles . . . . .	..	8	6	21	..	19	4
Cook . . . . .	..	97	17	201	115	..	10
Crawford . . . . .	..	..	6	8	..	..	2
Cumberland . . . . .	..	..	3	6	..	9	..
DeKalb	2	2	5	..	2	1	..
DeWitt . . . . .	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
Douglas . . . . .	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
DuPage . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edgar . . . . .	..	8	..	..	2	..	1
Edwards . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Effingham	1	3	..	6	1	9	..
Fayette	1	..	..	7	..	..	2
Ford . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Franklin . . . . .	..	2	..	8	1	..	1
Fulton . . . . .	..	10	6	15	..	..	..
Gallatin . . . . .	..	1	1	4	..	..	..
Greene . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grundy . . . . .	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
Hamilton . . . . .	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
Hancock . . . . .	..	1	..	7	..	..	..
Hardin . . . . .	..	1	..	4	1	..	..
Henderson	1	3	..	7	..	..	1
Henry . . . . .	..	16	..	13	1	..	1
Iroquois . . . . .	..	3	1	6	..	..	..
Jackson	1	..	3	12	..	15	..
Jasper . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Jefferson	1	12	..	..	..	12	..
Jersey . . . . .	..	12	..	..	1	..	1
Jo Daviess . . . . .	..	20	..	..	..	2	4
Johnson . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kane . . . . .	..	13	4	4	11	..	..
Kankakee . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kendall . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knox	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lake	1	34	..	4	4	..	5
LaSalle . . . . .	..	14	4	15	9	..	..
Lawrence . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXIII.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Bedridden	Can read and write	Can read only...	Neither read nor write.	Habitual in-temperate	Have been in prison	Have been worth \$1,000.....
Lee.....		5	5	10	6		
Livingston							
Logan		4	2	5	1		
Macon	1	3	2	1	2		
Macoupin.....		6		18	5		1
Madison.....	1	20					
Marion.....			2	13			
Marshall		1	4	4	5	1	1
Mason							
Massac.....		1		4			
McDonough.....							
McHenry							
McLean.....	2	8		20	2		
Menard		1		2	1	1	
Mercer.....							
Monroe							
Montgomery.....							
Morgan					3		
Moultrie		2					
Ogle.....							
Peoria	3	30	24	18	24		
Perry.....							
Piatt				3			
Pike.....		1	3	15			2
Pope		1		3			
Pulaski.....							
Putnam							
Randolph.....							
Richland	2	5		2			1
Rock Island.....	2	15		21	13	3	2
Saline		1	1	4			
Sangamon.....							
Schuyler		3	5	23	25		1
Scott.....			4	5			
Shelby				9			1
Stark.....							
St. Clair	1						1
Stephenson.....		3		20	4	4	
Tazewell.....							
Union				6			
Vermilion.....		3	2	15	4		
Wabash.....							
Warren.....	1	2	7	16	2		2
Washington						16	
Wayne.....							
White		1		4			
Whiteside.....	1	1	16	4			1
Will.....		1	13	20	7		
Williamson.....		1	1	4	2		
Winnebago.....	1	8		23	2		1
Woodford.....	1	6	10	7	9		

TABLE XXIV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	United States.	Canada	Great Britain .	Ireland	Germany	France	Other European countries . .	Elsewhere	Naturalized . . .	Not naturalized
Lee	10	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...
Livingston	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	2
Logan	10	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Macon	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macoupin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Madison	19	3	...	13	13	2	...	...	...	...
Marion	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Marshall	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
Mason	4	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	6	1
Massac	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McDonough . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McHenry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McLean	14	...	1	9	3	...	1	...	2	...
Menard	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mercer . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morgan	33	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Moultrie	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ogle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peoria	14	...	5	40	10	...	...	3	...	...
Perry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piatt	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pike . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pope	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulaski	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Putnam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Randolph . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richland	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	15	...	4	10	3	...	4	...	...	...
Saline	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangamon	35	...	3	11	4	...	1	4	...	...
Schuyler	29	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scott	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelby	7	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Stark . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Clair	31	...	1	17	4	5	...	...	...	...
Stephenson	4	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	...
Tazewell . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermilion	17	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wabash	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Warren	22	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	13	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Wayne	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whiteside	9	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Will	5	...	3	20	5	1	...	...	...	...
Williamson	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winnebago	13	...	3	4	...	...	11	...	2	...
Woodford	11	...	5	3	5	1	1	1	11	1

TABLE XXV.
Showing cost of pauperism in Illinois.

COUNTIES.	Interest on value of property...	Total cash expenditure	Paid superintendent.	Weekly cost in cash for each pauper	Total cost of out-door relief.	Expense of administration. .
Adams		\$2,100 00	\$900	95		
City of Quincy					\$9,000 00	
Alexander		10,900 00		\$2 75		
Bond		4,000 00		3 50	4,000 00	
Boone		732 00		1 76	318 00	
Brown		2,500 00		3 00		
Bureau	\$1,260 00	5,205 77	650	2 93	5,326 00	
Calhoun						
Carroll			400			
Cass		3,675 00		2 00		
Champaign		4,708 00	600		1,000 00	
Christian		3,500 00	900	3 50		
Clark		1,700 00		2 18		
Clay		1,174 00	700	2 00		
Clinton		3,500 00		1 95		
Coles				1 45	12,000 00	
Cook	2,173 90	55,834 00	800	2 00	112,368 00	
Crawford		1,800 00		2 00		
Cumberland		1,400 00		2 50		
DeKalb	355 00	1,575 00	75	1 90	4,141 00	\$50
DeWitt				1 60		
Douglas				3 50		
DuPage					1,560 62	23
Edgar		1,104 00	400			
Edwards		690 88		1 50		
Effingham		3,000 00		2 74	3,000 00	
Fayette		1,400 00	350	3 50		
Ford					1,600 00	20
Franklin	90 00	1,068 29		2 25	35 00	
Fulton		5,000 00	650	2 40		
Gallatin						
Greene		3,767 00		1 75		
Grundy		590 10	50	1 47	2,099 66	
Hamilton	900 00	436 98		1 00		
Hancock	600 00	1,220 00	1,000		875 00	
Hardin		1,000 00				
Henderson	1,027 00	3,000 00	1,000		250 00	
Henry			800			
Iroquois					1,023 00	
Jackson		6,000 00	2,000	2 00		
Jasper			375			375
Jefferson		1,220 00	500	2 00	250 00	
Jersey		3,000 00	1,000			
Jo Daviess			800			
Johnson				2 05		
Kane	628 00	1,931 59	372		6,202 39	
Kankakee					2,000 00	
Kendall					2,929 96	
Knox		70,007 00	700	2 40		
Lake	639 00	2,854 00	600	1 16	660 30	
LaSalle			600	1 66		
Lawrence		2,000 00		2 50		

TABLE XXV.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Interest on value of property....	Total cash expen- diture	Paid superinten- dents	Weekly cost in cash for each pauper.....	Total cost of out- door relief	Expense of ad- ministering ...
Lee.....	\$720 00	\$1,377 54	\$350	\$1 15	\$1,190 00	....
Livingston	378 00	300 00	360	....	....	....
Logan .....	....	1,981 08	800	3 00	....	....
Macon .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Macoupin.....	....	9,135 ?	....	1 50	....	....
Madison.....	....	....	....	....	15,000 00	....
Marion .....	....	....	350	....	....	....
Marshall	336 00	1,389 00	500	1 78	1,310 05	\$10
Mason .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Massac .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
McDonough.....	480 00	4,372 00	1,100	....	....	....
McHenry .....	....	....	....	....	3,913 00	....
McLean .....	....	5,000 00	1,500	....	....	....
Menard.....	300 00	559 00	....	3 16	362 00	....
Mercer .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monroe .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montgomery .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Morgan	2,160 00	6,579 00	600	....	925 99	....
Moultrie .....	....	....	....	....	1,046 60	....
Ogle .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria	3,333 00	6,000 00	1,100	2 02	10,000 00	600
Perry .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Piatt.....	....	850 00	500	....	350 00	....
Pike .....	....	3,000 00	....	2 25	....	....
Pope.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pulaski .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Putnam .....	....	....	....	....	2,353 41	85
Randolph .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Richland .....	....	1,400 00	600	2 50	....	....
Rock Island.....	1,183 00	5,159 00	800	....	....	....
Saline .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sangamon	1,455 00	....	....	1 60	....	....
Schuyler .....	....	....	900	3 00	....	....
Scott .....	....	2,255 20	....	2 52	....	....
Shelby .....	....	1,100 00	700	....	....	....
Stark .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Clair.....	....	....	500	....	....	....
Stephenson .....	....	....	....	2 00	....	....
Tazewell .....	....	1,440 00	....	....	....	20
Union .....	....	1,654 96	....	1 50	....	....
Vermilion .....	....	....	850	....	....	....
Wabash .....	....	1,317 33	....	2 00	....	....
Warren	666 00	3,104 00	700	....	....	890
Washington .....	....	4,000 00	....	3 00	....	....
Wayne .....	....	2,000 00	....	2 00	....	....
White	120 00	454 27	....	1 50	1,328 83	....
Whiteside .....	....	1,400 00	550	....	....	....
Will.....	330 00	3,152 48	....	1 83	6,878 75	54
Williamson .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winnebago.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woodford	1,440 00	2,000 00	700	1 90	633 00	....

“ G. ”

STATISTICS OF INSANE ASYLUMS IN THE UNITED
STATES, FOR FIFTY YEARS.

[Here insert "G" Tables I, II, III.]

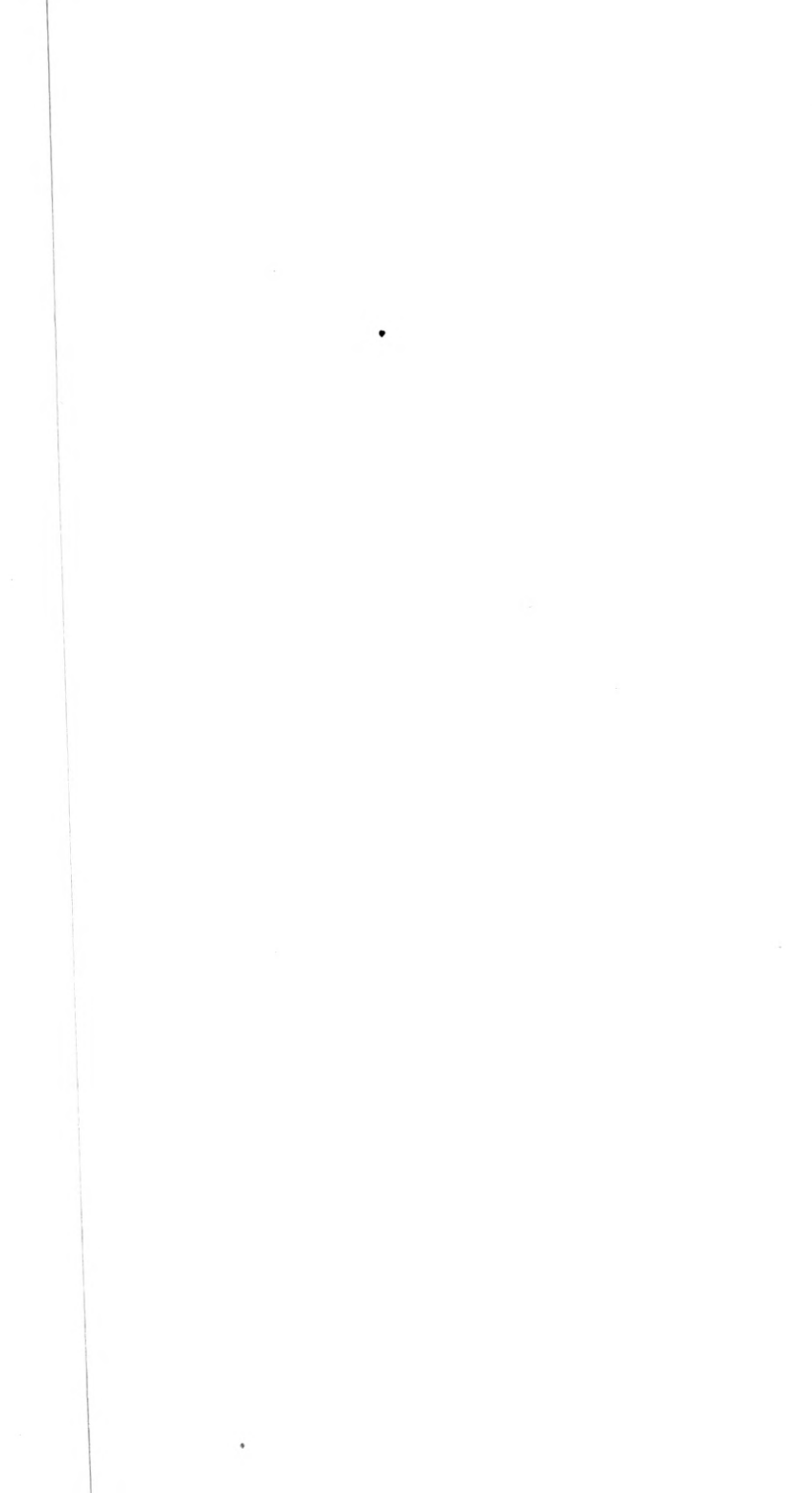


TABLE I.—Showing the Total Number of Patients Admitted in each of Fifty-four Insane Asylums, in the United States, annually, for Fifty Years.



Table II.—Showing the Total Number of Patients Treated, in each of Fifty-four Insane Asylums, in the United States, annually, for fifty years.

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	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Table III—Showing the Total Disbursements, in each of Fifty-four Insane Asylums, in the United States, annually, for fifty years.

Asylum	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	Total	Per Annum
1. Albany	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	1,800.00	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,500.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	3,200.00	20,000.00	400.00
2. Andover	800.00	900.00	1,100.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	1,700.00	1,900.00	2,100.00	2,300.00	2,500.00	15,000.00	300.00
3. Annapolis	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	10,000.00	200.00
4. Baltimore	1,200.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	1,800.00	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,400.00	2,600.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	20,000.00	400.00
5. Boston	1,500.00	1,800.00	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,500.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	3,200.00	3,500.00	3,800.00	25,000.00	500.00
6. Buffalo	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	1,700.00	1,800.00	12,000.00	240.00
7. Cambridge	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	10,000.00	200.00
8. Charleston	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	8,000.00	160.00
9. Cincinnati	1,100.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	1,700.00	1,900.00	2,100.00	2,300.00	2,500.00	2,700.00	2,900.00	18,000.00	360.00
10. Cleveland	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	1,700.00	12,000.00	240.00
11. Columbia	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	10,000.00	200.00
12. Danvers	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	7,000.00	140.00
13. Detroit	1,300.00	1,500.00	1,700.00	1,900.00	2,100.00	2,300.00	2,500.00	2,700.00	2,900.00	3,100.00	20,000.00	400.00
14. Elmira	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	10,000.00	200.00
15. Hartford	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	1,700.00	1,800.00	12,000.00	240.00
16. Indianapolis	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	10,000.00	200.00
17. Jacksonville	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	8,000.00	160.00
18. Kansas	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	7,000.00	140.00
19. Kentucky	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	6,000.00	120.00
20. Louisiana	200.00	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	5,000.00	100.00
21. Maine	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	8,000.00	160.00
22. Maryland	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	10,000.00	200.00
23. Massachusetts	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	1,800.00	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,400.00	2,600.00	2,800.00	18,000.00	360.00
24. Michigan	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	1,700.00	12,000.00	240.00
25. Minnesota	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	10,000.00	200.00
26. Missouri	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	8,000.00	160.00
27. Montana	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	7,000.00	140.00
28. Nebraska	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	6,000.00	120.00
29. Nevada	200.00	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	5,000.00	100.00
30. New Hampshire	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	8,000.00	160.00
31. New Jersey	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	10,000.00	200.00
32. New York	1,200.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	1,800.00	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,400.00	2,600.00	2,800.00	3,000.00	20,000.00	400.00
33. North Carolina	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	7,000.00	140.00
34. North Dakota	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	6,000.00	120.00
35. Ohio	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	1,700.00	1,800.00	12,000.00	240.00
36. Oklahoma	200.00	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	5,000.00	100.00
37. Oregon	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	6,000.00	120.00
38. Pennsylvania	1,100.00	1,300.00	1,500.00	1,700.00	1,900.00	2,100.00	2,300.00	2,500.00	2,700.00	2,900.00	18,000.00	360.00
39. Rhode Island	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	7,000.00	140.00
40. South Carolina	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	6,000.00	120.00
41. South Dakota	200.00	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	5,000.00	100.00
42. Tennessee	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	8,000.00	160.00
43. Texas	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	7,000.00	140.00
44. Utah	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	6,000.00	120.00
45. Vermont	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	7,000.00	140.00
46. Virginia	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	10,000.00	200.00
47. Washington	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	8,000.00	160.00
48. West Virginia	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	7,000.00	140.00
49. Wisconsin	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	1,400.00	1,500.00	1,600.00	1,700.00	12,000.00	240.00
50. Wyoming	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00	900.00	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	6,000.00	120.00
Total	20,000.00	22,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00	32,000.00	35,000.00	38,000.00	40,000.00	42,000.00	2,500.00	50.00

IN

TABLE IV.—*Title, Location, etc., of Fifty-four Insane Asylums, in the United States.*

Title	Location.	State.	Superintendent.	Average cost per yearly inmate		Cost per inmate
				for board	and building	
Hospital for the Insane.	Tuscaloosa.	Alabama.	Dr. Peter Brace.	200	\$275,000 00	\$200 00
Insane Asylum.	Stockton.	California.	Dr. G. A. Starbuck.	600	425,000 00	704 23
Reformatory for the Insane.	Hartford.	Connecticut.	Dr. John S. Porter.	200	420,000 00	1700 00
General Hospital for the Insane.	Middletown.	Connecticut.	Dr. A. M. Shaw.	200	420,000 00	1700 00
U. S. Government Hospital for Insane.	New Washington.	Dist. Columbia.	Dr. Charles H. Nichols.			
Insane Asylum.	Millingtonville.	Georgia.	Dr. Thomas F. Kirtland.			
Hospital for the Insane.	Jacksonville.	Illinois.	Dr. H. F. Child.	100	400,000 00	1000 00
Hospital for the Insane.	Indianapolis.	Indiana.	Dr. Orpheus Exline.	250	520,000 00	1000 00
Hospital for the Insane.	St. Joseph.	Iowa.	Dr. Mark Ramsey.	500	460,000 00	1572 22
Kansas Insane Asylum.	Oswatimong.	Kansas.	Dr. J. W. Fisher.	30	10,000 00	1000 00
Western Insane Asylum.	Lexington.	Kentucky.	Dr. J. W. Whitney.	310	200,000 00	588 28
Western Insane Asylum.	Hopkinsville.	Kentucky.	Dr. James Buchanan.			
Insane Asylum.	Jackson.	Louisiana.	Dr. Preston Paul.			
Insane Hospital.	Augusta.	Maine.	Dr. Henry M. Hathorn.	250	450,000 00	1285 71
Manchall Hospital.	Baltimore.	Maryland.	Dr. W. F. Stewart.	150	250,000 00	2005 38
Morgan Hope Institution.	Baltimore.	Maryland.	Dr. William H. Stokes.	520		
The Shopton Asylum.	Baltimore.	Maryland.				
McLean Asylum.	Somerville.	Massachusetts.	Dr. John E. Tyler.	200	200,000 00	1000 00
Lincoln Hospital.	Worcester.	Massachusetts.	Dr. Markham Bond.	200	200,000 00	606 66
Western of the Insane Asylum.	South Boston.	Massachusetts.	Dr. Thomas A. Walter.			
Lincoln Hospital.	Taunton.	Massachusetts.	Dr. W. W. Goodhue.	200	248,700 20	1152 58
Lincoln Hospital.	Newhampton.	Massachusetts.	Dr. Tracy Earle.	150	575,000 00	267 50
Asylum for the Insane.	Kalamazoo.	Michigan.	Dr. E. H. Van Dusen.	310	285,000 00	1211 93
Hospital for the Insane.	St. Peters.	Minnesota.	Dr. C. R. Bartlett.			
Insane Asylum.	Dakota.	Mississippi.	Dr. William M. Thompson.			
Insane Asylum.	Paducah.	Missouri.	Dr. C. H. Hughes.	250	270,000 00	771 42
U. S. Insane Asylum.	St. Louis.	Missouri.	Dr. Charles W. Stevens.	500	750,000 00	2500 00
U. S. Insane Asylum.	St. Louis.	Missouri.	Dr. J. Neathum Randle.	200		
U. S. Insane Asylum.	St. Louis.	Missouri.	Dr. J. P. Kennel.	250	250,000 00	661 52
Insane Asylum.	Frederick.	New Jersey.	Dr. H. A. Bannock.	600	600,000 00	1000 00
Insane Asylum.	New York.	New York.	Dr. P. Tilden Booth.			
New York Insane Asylum.	New York.	New York.	Dr. R. L. Parsons.			
State Insane Asylum.	Albany.	New York.	Dr. John P. Gray.	600		
Higham Hall.	Albany.	New York.	Dr. George Cook.	70	75,000 00	1071 42
King's County Insane Asylum.	Flatbush.	New York.	Dr. Edward R. Chapin.	700	625,000 00	720 00
Asylum for Insane Convicts.	Albany.	New York.	Dr. Chase E. Van Anden.	64	100,000 00	1562 50
The Willard Asylum.	Oriskany.	New York.	Dr. John B. Chapin.			
The Wilson River Asylum.	Poughkeepsie.	New York.	Dr. J. M. Greenwood.			
The Westhill Manicure.	Troy.	New York.				
Insane Asylum.	Richburgh.	North Carolina.	Dr. Eugene Garrison.	250	300,000 00	1204 55
Central Insane Asylum.	Charlotte.	Ohio.	Dr. William L. Peck.		200,000 00	
Longview Asylum.	Mill Creek.	Ohio.		600	650,000 00	1200 00
Norfolk Insane Asylum.	Newburg.	Ohio.		320	217,557 00	773 55
Sanction Insane Asylum.	Dayton.	Ohio.	Dr. Richard Fenerty.			
Friends Asylum.	Philadelphus.	Pennsylvania.	Dr. J. H. Worthington.	65	100,000 00	1538 46
Insane Department, Philadelphia Hospital.	Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania.	Dr. D. P. Richardson.	250	350,000 00	1300 00
Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.	Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania.	Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride.	420	750,000 00	1556 10
State Insane Hospital.	Harrisburg.	Pennsylvania.	Dr. John Twiss.	400	225,000 00	562 50
Western Pennsylvania Hospital.	Harrisburg.	Pennsylvania.	Dr. Joseph A. Wood.			
Butler Hospital for the Insane.	Franklinburg.	Rhode Island.	Dr. J. W. Sawyer.	150	185,146 20	1230 97
State Insane Asylum.	Providence.	South Carolina.	Dr. J. W. Parker.			
Hospital for the Insane.	New Nashville.	Tennessee.				
Asylum for the Insane.	Nashville.	Tennessee.				
Asylum for the Insane.	Beaumont.	Texas.	Dr. W. H. Rockwell.	500		
Eastern Insane Asylum.	Wilmington.	Virginia.	Dr. D. R. Brower.	215		
Western Insane Asylum.	Salem.	Virginia.	Dr. Francis T. Sterling.	374		
Hospital for the Insane.	Weston.	West Virginia.	Dr. R. H. Mills.			
Hospital for the Insane.	Madison.	Wisconsin.	Dr. A. S. McMill.	200	430,000 00	1433 33
Hospital for the Insane.	Madison.	Texas.	Dr. James A. Coker.			

“H.” :

APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN
OTHER STATES.

APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

The magnitude of the evils existing in the bosom of society necessitates large expenditures of public money. Thinking that it might prove of service to the legislature and to the governor, to know what other states are doing, the board of charities addressed a circular letter to the governor of each, requesting certain information. The nature of the inquiries made, will appear from the substance of the replies received, which will now be stated :

ALABAMA.

Population, 1,023,000.

Tax valuation, \$100,000,000.

Receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1869, from taxation, \$686,451 02; other sources, \$619,860 36; total, \$1,306,311 38.

Institutions.—1 : Penitentiary, Wetumpka; William Smith, warden. 2 : Institution for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, Taladega; Jo. H. Johnson, principal. 3 : Insane hospital, Tuscaloosa; Peter Bryce, M. D., superintendent. 4 : State university, Tuscaloosa. 5 : Medical college, Mobile; W. H. Anderson, M. D., dean. 6 : Law school, Montgomery; closed. 7 : Freedman's hospital, Talladega; E. B. Freeman, M. D., surgeon in charge.

Cost to state.—1 : \$67,345 30. 2 : \$9,178 51. 3 : \$28,012. 4 : \$31,557 17. 7 : \$4,019 98. Total, \$140,112 96.

ARKANSAS.

Population, 486,103.

Tax valuation, \$100,000,000.

Receipts for fiscal year, 1869, \$650,000.

Institutions.—1 : Blind institute, Little Rock ; Otis Patton, principal. 2 : Deaf mute institute, Little Rock ; J. Caruthers, principal.

*Appropriations.**—1 : Current expenses, 1869, \$11,000. Ditto, 1870, \$15,000. Purchase of land, \$7,000. Deficiency, 1868, \$2,500. 2 : Salaries and contingent expenses, \$5000 ; and \$300 per annum for each pupil received.

CALIFORNIA.

Population, 556,208.

Tax valuation, \$250,000,000.

Real value, at least one-third more.

Receipts for year ending June 30, 1869, \$2,918,211 09.

Institutions.—1 : Insane asylum, Stockton ; G. A. Shurtleff, M. D., superintendent. 2 : Institution for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, San Francisco ; (to be permanently located at San Jose) ; Prof. W. Wilkinson, principal. 3 : State prison, San Quentin : William Holden, warden.

Appropriations for two years.—Amounts appropriated to above institutions not stated. To various associations, hospitals, orphan asylums, home for the care of inebriates, Magdalen asylum and prison commission, \$71,000.

CONNECTICUT.

Population, 537,468.

Tax valuation, \$322,553, 488.

Real value, one-third to a-half more.

Receipts, 1869, \$1,738,766 49.

Institutions.—1 : Hospital, New Haven. 2 : Hospital, Hartford ; Daniel S. Bromley, M. D., house physician. 3 : American asylum for the deaf and dumb, Hartford ; Rev. Collins Stone, A. M., principal. 4 : Retreat for the insane, Hartford ; J. S. Butler, M. D., superintendent. 5 : General hospital for the insane, Middletown : A. M. Shew, M. D., superintendent.† 6 : Reform school for boys, West Meriden ; E. W. Hatch, M. D., superintendent and physician. 7 : Industrial school for girls, Middletown. 8 : School for imbeciles, Lakeville ; Henry M. Knight, M. D., super-

* For one year, when not otherwise stated.

† The only one of these institutions owned and controlled by the state. The others are individual and corporate charities, aided by the state.

intendent. 9: Fitch's home for soldiers' orphans, Darien. 10: Soldiers' orphan home, Mansfield. 11: The Connecticut blind are sent to the Perkins institute, South Boston, Massachusetts.

Appropriations.—The amount appropriated for these several classes of indigents, last year, was \$241,595 49. The amount expended on the buildings of these institutions, last year, by the state, was \$61,543. Total, \$303,138 49.

GEORGIA.

Population, 1,185,000.

Tax valuation, \$204,481,706.

Revenue, 1869, \$2,183,090 51.

Institutions.—1: Penitentiary, Milledgeville; John Darnell, warden. 2: Lunatic asylum, Milledgeville; Thomas F. Green, M. D., superintendent. 3: Academy for the blind, Macon; W. D. Williams, superintendent. 4: Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, Cave Spring; Wesley O. Connor, principal. 5: State university, Athens; A. A. Lipscomb, LL. D., chancellor.

Appropriations.—1: \$27,000. 2: \$83,000. 3: \$13,500. 4: \$8000. Total, \$131,600.

ILLINOIS.

Population, 2,540,216.

Tax valuation, \$480,031,703.

Real value, \$3,000,000,000.

Revenue, 1869, \$956,478 43.*

Institutions.—1: Penitentiary, Joliet; Elmer Washburn, warden. 2: Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, Jacksonville; Philip G. Gillett, A. M., superintendent. 3: Hospital for the insane, Jacksonville; Henry F. Carriel, M.D., superintendent. 4: Institution for the education of the blind, Jacksonville; Joshua Rhoads, M. D., superintendent. 5: Normal university, Normal; Richard Edwards, LL. D., president. 6: Experimental school for idiots and feeble minded children, Jacksonville; C. T.

* Not including state debt, interest, school tax, and central railroad funds, \$1,835,970 72. The revenue for 1870, on assessment of 1869, has been nearly three and a half million dollars. The receipts for other purposes have been over two and a half millions. The levy for revenue tax, 1871, on assessment of 1870, is about \$1,100,000. The other receipts will probably amount to about \$2,200,000.

Wilbur, M. D., superintendent. 7: Home for the children of deceased soldiers, Normal; Mrs. Virginia C. Ohr, superintendent. 8: Industrial university, Champaign; John M. Gregory, LL. D., regent. 9: State reform school, Pontiac; George W. Perkins, superintendent; *not opened*. 10: Southern Illinois normal university, Carbondale; *building*. 11: Asylum for the insane, Anna; *building*. 12: Northern Illinois hospital and asylum for the insane, Elgin; *building*. 13: Illinois soldiers' college, Fulton;* Leander A. Potter, A. M., president. 14: Eye and ear infirmary, Chicago;* E. L. Holmes, M. D., and E. Powell, M. D., attending surgeons.

Appropriations for two years.—1: For current expenses, and for purchase of stock, material, tools and machinery, \$300,000; to pay Illinois manufacturing company, (deficiency, 1868,) \$55,000; to pay for work done by the late lessees, \$5,289 59. Total, \$360,289 59. 2: to meet deficiency, 1868, \$7,746 77; current expenses, \$56,250 per annum; repairs and improvements, \$2000; furniture, \$2500; printing press, etc., \$4000. To this add interest of college and seminary fund, \$3995 77 per annum. Total, \$136,738 31. 3: to meet deficiency, 1868, \$15,000; current expenses, \$90,300 per annum; fire-proof covered way, \$5000; improving ventilation, \$7500; improvement of water-works, \$2000; new cooking ranges, etc., \$2000; patients' library, \$500 per annum; insurance, \$750 per annum. Total, \$214,000. 4: For current expenses, \$25,000 per annum; repairs, \$5000. Total, \$55,000. 5: For salaries and expenses, \$9000 per annum; fence, \$500; apparatus, \$1500; sidewalks, \$500; furniture, \$2000; repairs, \$2500; water closets, \$500. To this add interest of college and seminary fund, \$12,444 99 per annum. Total, \$50,389 98. 6: For current expenses, \$20,000 per annum. Total, \$40,000. 7: To complete the building, \$25,000; heating and ventilation, \$6500; stables, out-buildings, etc., \$3000; furnishing, \$10,000; insurance, \$500 per annum; current expenses, \$45,000 per annum. Total, \$135,500. 8: For use of agricultural department, \$12,500 per annum; horticultural department, \$10,000 per annum; chemical department, \$5000 per annum; apparatus and

*The soldiers' college, and eye and ear infirmary, are not owned and controlled by the state, but by private corporations. They have been aided by grants of money from the state treasury.

books, \$10,000. Total, \$60,000. 9: Appropriation made, 1867, for purchase of land, \$5000; for building, \$50,000; also, for current expenses, not payable until the governor is officially notified that the buildings and equipments are ready for the accommodation of inmates, \$30,000. Total, \$85,000. 10: For building, \$75,000. 11: For purchase of site and for building, \$125,000. 12: For purchase of site and for building, \$125,000. 13: For current expenses, \$20,000 per annum, applicable to the maintenance and education of disabled soldiers and sailors, or indigent orphans or half orphans of deceased soldiers, above the age of twelve years, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, for each student. Total, \$40,000. 14: For the support of the poor of the state of Illinois, while receiving treatment at the infirmary for diseases of the eye or ear, \$5000 per annum. Total, \$10,000. Grand total of appropriations, \$1,511,917 88.*

INDIANA.

Population, 1,668,169.

Tax valuation, \$655,521,479.

Revenue, 1869, \$1,391,516.

Institutions.—1: Hospital for the insane, Indianapolis; Orpheus Everts, M. D., superintendent. 2: Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, Indianapolis; Thomas MacIntire, superintendent. 3: Institution for the education of the blind, Indianapolis; W. H. Churchman, superintendent. 4: House of refuge, Plainfield; B. F. Ainsworth, superintendent. 5: State prison, north, Michigan City; W. W. Higgins, warden. 6: State prison, south, Jeffersonville; Col. L. S. Schuler, warden. 7: Reformatory for women and girls, Indianapolis; *building*. 8: State normal school, Terre Haute. 9: State university, Bloomington; Cyrus Nutt, D. D., president.

Cost to state, 1869.—1: For current expenses, etc., \$117,507 61; for construction of north wing, \$43,689 71. 2: For expenses, repairs and building, \$80,679 20. 3: For expenses, heating ap-

*Omitting interest of college and seminary fund, \$1,479,036 66. Omitting further the appropriation of 1867, on behalf of the state reform school, we find that the total appropriations made by the legislature of 1869, for the benefit of public institutions, were \$1,394,036 36.

paratus, etc., \$47,947 76. 4: \$73,825 04. 5: 50,787 02. 6: \$71,244 57. 7: \$2,553 70. 8: \$80,494 06. 9: \$15,000. Agricultural college, \$1,020 60. Soldiers' home, \$46,525 31. Total appropriations, \$631,274 58.

IOWA.

Population, 1,182,933.

Tax valuation, \$294,532,252.

Real value, at least \$600,000,000.

Revenue, November 1, 1869, \$928,056 87.

Institutions.—1: Institution for the blind, Vinton; Rev. S. A. Knapp, principal. 2: Institution for the deaf and dumb, Iowa City; Rev. Benjamin Talbot, principal. 3: Hospital for the insane, Mount Pleasant; Mark Ranney, M. D., superintendent. 4: Soldiers' orphans' home, Davenport; S. W. Pierce, superintendent. 5: S. O. Home, Cedar Falls; Henry F. Tucker, superintendent. 6: S. O. Home, Glenwood; William Hale, superintendent. 7: Reform school, Salem; Rev. Joseph McCarty, superintendent. 8: Penitentiary, Fort Madison; Martin Heisey, warden. 9: State agricultural college, Ames; A. S. Welch, M. A., president. 10: State university, Iowa City. 11: Deaf and dumb asylum, Council Bluffs; *building*. 12: Additional hospital for the insane, Independence; *building*.

Appropriations for two years.—1: \$42,016 54. 2: \$16,000; for a new building, \$35,000; for furnishing the same, \$12,000. Total, \$63,000. 3: \$36,500. 4, 5, 6: \$25,000. 7: \$22,000. 8: Not stated. Amount paid in 1868-9, \$70,217 68. Auditor's estimate for 1870-1, \$29,044 63. 9: Not stated. Amount paid in 1868-9, for building, \$58,750; salaries and trustees' expenses, \$5,173 33. Total, \$63,923 33. 10: Not stated. Amount paid in 1868-9, for improvements,* \$8,687 45; trustees' expenses, \$1332. In addition, an appropriation of \$20,000, made by the twelfth general assembly, is acknowledged in the report of the university, and its expenditure accounted for, in detail. Total, \$30,019 45. 11: Not stated. Amount appropriated by twelfth assembly, \$125,000, of which there was expended to November 30th, 1869, \$77,239 72. Main building and one lateral wing contracted for, at \$121,500. Cost will exceed contract, by \$7,344 14. Estimated cost of west wing, \$69,680. 12: \$165,000. Amount

*Charged to university account in auditor's report, page 28. Amount acknowledged in report of university, page 19, \$3,287 83.

previously appropriated by twelfth assembly, \$125,000, of which there was expended, to November 30th, 1869, \$35,744 90. The commissioners estimate that one longitudinal and two transverse sections of the north wing will cost \$100,000. They estimate the entire cost at \$125,000 for central building, and \$250,000 for two wings. Total, \$375,000. For an industrial home for the blind, \$2000. Total appropriations stated by the governor, \$355,516 54. In addition to the above, the state pays for each inmate of 1, 2, \$40 per quarter, pupilage; for each inmate of 4, 5, 6, \$30 per quarter, maintenance.

KANSAS.

Population, 353,182.

Tax valuation, \$76,000,000.

Real value, not less than \$150,000,000.

Revenue, Dec. 1, 1869, \$1,335,341 05.

Institutions.—1: Blind asylum, Wyandotte; W. W. Updegraff, superintendent. 2: Insane asylum, Eudora; O. A. Ganse, M. D., superintendent. 3: Deaf and dumb asylum, Olathe; L. H. Jenkins, A. M., principal. 4: State university, Lawrence; John Fraser, chancellor. 5: State normal school, Emporia; L. B. Kellogg, principal. 6: Agricultural college, Manhattan; Joseph Denison, principal. 7: Penitentiary, Leavenworth; Henry Hopkins, warden.

Cost to state, 1869.—1: \$10,150. 2: \$28,709 87. 3: \$12,940 23. 4: \$11,670. 5: \$10,106. 6: \$8,919. 7: \$71,814 49.

KENTUCKY.

Population, 1,432,695.

Tax valuation, \$406,275,778.

Revenue, 1869, \$1,218,827 32.

Institutions.—1: Blind asylum, Louisville; B. M. Patton, superintendent. 2: Deaf and dumb asylum, Danville; John A. Jacobs, jr., superintendent. 3: Western lunatic asylum, Hopkinsville; James Rodman, M. D., superintendent. 4: Eastern lunatic asylum, Lexington; John W. Whitney, M. D., superintendent. 5: Institute for feeble minded, Frankfort; E. H. Black, superintendent. 6: Penitentiary, Frankfort; H. I. Tood, warden.

Appropriations.—1: For salaries, etc., \$10,000; repairs, etc., \$10,000; current expenses, \$140 for each pupil supported, which

amounted, in 1868, to about \$6,000. Total, probably, \$26,000. 2: For current expenses, \$140 per pupil, which amounted, in 1868, to \$11,000; miscellaneous, \$1000. Total, probably, \$12,000. 3: To erect chapel, \$7500; current expenses, \$200 per patient; total, probably, \$67,500. 4: For current expenses, \$200 per patient; amount last year, \$75,000. 5: For purchase of land, \$6,731 25; current expenses, \$150 per pupil, which amounted, last year, to \$10,000. Probable total appropriations, about \$200,000, not including the penitentiary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Population, 1,457,385.

Tax valuation, —.

Revenue, 1869, —.

Institutions.—1: Hospital for the insane, Worcester; Merrick Bemis, M. D., superintendent. 2: Hospital for the insane, Taunton; G. C. S. Choate, M. D., superintendent. 3: Hospital for the insane, Northampton; Pliny Earle, M. D., superintendent. 4: Rainsford Island hospital; *closed*. 5: State almshouse, Tewksbury; Thomas J. Marsh, superintendent. 6: State almshouse, Monson; Horace P. Wakefield, M. D., superintendent and physician. 7: State almshouse, Bridgewater; L. L. Goodspeed, superintendent. 8: Reform school, Westborough; Benjamin Evans, superintendent. 9: Girls' industrial school, Lancaster; Rev. Marcus Ames, superintendent. 10: Nautical school, Boston; Richard Matthews, superintendent. 11: State prison, Charleston, Gideon Haynes, warden. The foregoing institutions are owned by the state. Those which follow are controlled by private corporations, but receive aid from the state treasury. 12: Massachusetts general hospital, of which the McLean asylum for the insane, Somerville, John E. Tyler, M. D., superintendent, is a department. 13: Ear and eye infirmary, Boston; Mary G. Watson, matron. 14: Washingtonian home, Boston; William C. Lawrence, superintendent. 15: New England hospital for women and children; C. A. Buckle, M. D., physician. 16: Clarke institution for deaf mutes, Northampton; Miss Harriet Rogers, principal. 17: Perkins' institution for the blind, South Boston; S. G. Howe, M. D., superintendent. 18: School for idiots; Dr. Howe, superintendent. 19: New England moral reform society. 20: Agency for discharged convicts; Daniel Russell, agent. 21: House of the angel guardian; George F. Has-

kins, rector. 22: Temporary asylum for discharged female prisoners, Dedham; A. S. Goulding, matron. 23: Home for friendless women and children, Springfield; Mrs. A. M. Phillips, matron.

Appropriations, Sept. 30, 1869.—1, 2, 3: \$95,000. 4: \$1,600. 5: \$80,000. 6: \$62,500. 7: \$40,000. 8: \$50,000. 9: \$25,000. 10: \$55,000. 11: \$110,000. 13: \$5,000. 14: \$6,000. 15: \$1,000. 17: \$30,000. 18: \$16,500. 19: \$1,000. 20: \$2,300. 21: \$2,000. 22: \$2,500. 23: \$2,000. Also, to the American asylum, Hartford, Conn., \$25,000. Total, \$620,400.

To this sum should be added other sums paid for charities, amounting to \$66,580, which would make in all \$686,980.

MICHIGAN.

Population 1,183,511.

Tax valuation, \$307,965,842 92.

Real value, about \$1,000,000,000.

Revenue, November 30th, 1869, \$1,578,583 65, exclusive of receipts for lands.

Institutions—1: State university, Ann Arbor; Henry S. Frieze, A. M., acting president. 2: State normal school, Ypsilanti; D. P. Mayhew, A. M., president. 3: Agricultural college, Lansing; Rev. T. C. Abbott, president. 4: Insane asylum, Kalamazoo; E. H. VanDeusen, M. D., superintendent. 5: Institution for educating the deaf, dumb and blind, Flint; E. L. Bangs, A. M., principal. 6: Reform school, Lansing; Rev. Charles Johnson, superintendent. 7: State prison, Jackson; H. H. Bingham, agent.

MINNESOTA.

Population, 460,037.

Tax valuation, \$78,250,000.

Real value, about \$185,000,000.

Revenue, 1869, direct taxes, \$319,454 30; railroads, insurance companies, etc., \$51,937 30; invested funds, \$162,206 17; total, \$533,597 77.

Appropriations—1: For current expenses, \$23,050; building, \$12,301 19; total, \$35,351 19. 2: For current expenses, \$52,000; building, \$10,000; total, \$62,000. 3: For expenses, \$15,000. 4: For expenses, \$9,000; building and furnishing, \$11,100; land, \$7000; total, \$27,100. 5: For repairs, library and apparatus, \$10,000. 6: Expenses, \$5000; building, \$28,076 68; total, \$33,076 68. 7: Expenses, \$5000; building, \$27,500; total,

\$32,500. 8: Expenses, \$5000; building, \$10,000; total, \$15,000. Total appropriations, \$220,027 87.

MISSOURI.

Population, 1,690,716.

Tax valuation, \$549,164,468.

Real value, \$823,746,702.

Revenue, 1869, \$2,959,712 98.

Institutions—1: Lunatic asylum, Fulton; C. H. Hughes, M. D., superintendent. 2: Deaf and dumb asylum, Fulton; W. D. Kerr, superintendent. 3: Penitentiary, Jefferson City; Rev. D. A. Wilson, warden. 4: State university, Columbia; Dr. Daniel Read, president. 5: Institution for the education of the blind, St. Louis; H. R. Foster, principal.

Appropriations—1: \$45,000. 2: \$15,000. 3: To pay debts due at date of approval of act, \$60,000; current expenses, \$45,000; total \$105,000. 5: \$5000. Total appropriations, \$170,000. In addition to the above, the officers of the institutions mentioned are paid by the state as civil officers. The university has an endowment of \$110,000 in U. S. bonds.

NEBRASKA.

Population, 116,888.

Tax valuation, \$51,000,000.*

Institutions—1: State university and agricultural college. 2: Asylum for the insane; N. B. Larsh, M. D., superintendent. 3: State penitentiary. 4: State normal school, Peru. 5: Institute for the deaf and dumb.

Appropriations—5: \$10,000.

NEVADA.

Population, 41,000.

Tax valuation, 1869, \$26,000,000, coin.

Real value, estimated at \$30,000,000, coin.

Revenue, 1869, \$409,362 41.

Institutions—1: State prison, Carson City; James S. Slingerland, warden. 2: Orphans' home, Carson City; *building*. 3: Orphan asylum, private institution, Virginia City.

Appropriations, for two years—All in coin. 1: \$60,000. 2: \$15,000. 3: \$6000. In addition, the state appropriates for the care and support of its indigent insane, in the California asylum, \$20,000; for the support and education, in the California institution, of its deaf, dumb and blind, \$3000. Total appropriations, coin, \$104,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Population, 318,300.

Tax valuation, 1868, \$148,765,290.

Real value, about double this amount.

Revenue, 1869, \$728,100 19.

Institutions—1: Asylum for the insane, Concord; Jesse P. Bancroft, M. D., superintendent. 2: Reform school, Manchester.

Appropriations—1: For improvements and repairs, \$8500; support of indigent insane, \$6100;* for support of insane convicts, about \$600; total, \$16,200. 2: For payment of debt, \$4000; expenses, \$6000; total, \$10,000. In addition, the state appropriates for the support and education of its deaf mutes, in the American asylum, Hartford, \$2200; and of its blind, in the Perkins institute, Boston, \$2500—to be used in paying for such children as may be sent thither by vote of the governor and council. Total appropriations, \$30,900.

NEW JERSEY.

Population, ———.

Revenue, 1869, \$618,908 73.

Institutions—1: State prison, Trenton; ———, warden. 2: Reform school, Jamesburgh. 3: Lunatic asylum, Trenton; H. A. Buttolph, M. D., superintendent. 4: Agricultural college and Rutgers's scientific school, New Brunswick. 5: Normal school, Trenton. 6: Soldiers' children's home, Trenton. 7: Home for disabled soldiers, Newark. The deaf, dumb, blind and feeble minded persons of the state, soliciting its aid, are cared for in institutions of other states.

Cost to state, 1869—1: Expenses, \$66,234; salaries, \$40,790 43; improvement, \$20,372 49; repairs, \$13,009 58; total, \$140,406 50. 2: \$25,000. 3: \$23,509 76. 5: \$10,000. Support of blind, \$12,217 58. Support of deaf and dumb, \$10,812 21. Total cost as per auditor's report, \$188,436 29.

NEW YORK

Population, ———.

Tax valuation, 1868, \$1,766,089,140.

Revenue, 1868, \$9,028,948 13.

Institutions.—1: State lunatic asylum, Utica; John P. Gray, M. D., superintendent. 2: Willard asylum for the insane, Ovid; ———, superintendent. 3: Hudson river state hospital

* Appropriated annually, by a statute, and does not require a special act of the legislature.

for the insane, Poughkeepsie ; J. M. Cleaveland, M. D., superintendent. 4 : Institution for the blind, New York ; William B. Wait, principal. 5 : State institution for the blind, Batavia ; A. D. Lord, M. D., principal. 6 : State institution for the deaf and dumb, New York ; Isaac Lewis Peet, principal. 7 : State asylum for idiots, Syracuse ; H. B. Wilbur, M. D., superintendent. 8 : State inebriate asylum, Binghamton ; Albert Day, M. D., superintendent. 9 : House of refuge, Randall's Island, New York ; Israel C. Jones, superintendent. 10 : Western house of refuge, Rochester ; Elisha M. Carpenter, superintendent. 11 : State prison, Auburn. 12 : Asylum for insane convicts, Auburn. 13 : Prison, Clinton. 14 : Prison, Sing Sing. 15 : Erie county penitentiary. 16 : Monroe county penitentiary. 17 : Home for relief of sick and wounded soldiers. 18-22 : Normal schools, Brockport, Fredonia, Potsdam, Cortland, Oswego. 23 : State normal school.

Cost to state, 1868—1 : \$16,458 98. 2 : \$67,873 41. 3 : \$124,300 49. 4 : \$60,188 29. 5 : \$156,279. 6 : \$95,877 28. 7 : \$29,200. 9 : \$48,750. 10 : \$35,000. 11 : \$208,839 53. 12 : \$19,136 24. 13 : \$420,008 31. 14 : \$303,364 36. 15 : \$4,506 33. 16 : \$1,887 14. 17 : \$68,058 90. 18-22 : \$66,000. 23 : \$18,000. Orphan asylums : \$59,945 47. Hospitals : \$55,000. Dispensaries : \$5,500. Special : \$15,000. Total state expenditures, for benevolent institutions : \$1,696,173 73. From this deduct \$499,127 22, state prison earnings. Remainder, \$1,197,046 51.

The municipal charities of NEW YORK CITY constitute a second class. They are under the control of a city board of commissioners of public charities, and are as follows :

22 : City prisons. 23 : Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island. 24 : Workhouse, do. 25 : Almshouse, do. 26 : Asylum for indigent blind. 27 : Inebriate asylum, Ward's Island. 28 : Bureau for out-door sick. 29 : Bellevue hospital. 30 : Morgue. 31 : Charity hospital, Blackwell's Island. 32 : Fever hospital, do. 33 : Small pox hospital, do. 34 : Hospital for incurables, do. 35 : Paralytic hospital, do. 36 : Epileptic hospital, do. 37 : Lunatic asylum, do. 38 : Foundling hospital, Randall's Island. 39 : Children's nurseries, do. 40 : Children's hospital, do. 41 : Idiot asylum, do. 42 : Idiot school, do. 43 : Reformatory school, Hart's Island. 44 : Bureau for out-door poor. 45 : Labor bureau. 46 : Colored home. 47 : Colored orphan asylum.

Cost to city, 1868—22: \$58,614 43. 23: \$63,483 71. 24: \$45,232 75. 25: 68,510 59. 26: \$6,721 98. 27: \$144,472 40. 29: \$118,232 33. 30: \$1,570 90; 31-32: \$115,292 55. 33: \$360. 34: \$9,280 37. 35-36: \$15,077 17. 37: \$132,373 26. 38-39: \$68,790 44. 40: \$149,037 46. 41-42: \$36,293 22. 43: \$84,594 72. 44: \$122,228 63. 45: \$94. 46: \$16,611 32. 47: \$6,588. The general expenses of administration, etc., added to the above, make a total footing of \$1,032,169 69.

OHIO.

Population, 2,625,302.

Tax valuation, 1868, \$1,143,461,386.

Revenue, 1868, \$1,438,598 34.

Institutions—1: Central lunatic asylum, Columbus; William L. Peck, M. D., superintendent. 2: Northern lunatic asylum, Newburg, Byron Stanton, M. D., superintendent. 3: Southern lunatic asylum, Dayton; Richard Gundry, M. D., superintendent. 4: Longview asylum for the insane, Cincinnati: O. M. Langdon, M. D., superintendent. 5: Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, Columbus; Gilbert O. Fay, superintendent. 6: Institution for the education of the blind, Columbus. 7: Institution for the education of imbecile children, Columbus; Dr. Doren, superintendent. 8: Penitentiary, Columbus; Col. R. Burr, warden. 9: Reform farm school; G. E. Howe, commissioner. 10: New insane asylum, Athens; *building*.

Cost to state, 1868.

Institutions.	Salaries and expenses.	Building, furnishing and repairs.	Trustees' and other expenses.
1. Central insane asylum.....	\$72,437 50	\$5,645 00	\$417 00
2. Northern " ".....	44,229 15	66,512 00	496 28
3. Southern " ".....	47,570 00	92,987 00	581 00
4. Longview " ".....	64,000 00	.....	.....
5. Athens " ".....	.....	23,077 01	819 10
6. Deaf mute asylum.....	38,564 08	134,685 26	4,866 38 ^a
7. Blind ".....	33,221 87	1,725 00	.....
8. Idiot ".....	25,445 00	101,131 58	333 54 ^b
9. Penitentiary.....	138,224 86	22,021 18	6,307 31 ^c
10. Reform farm school.....	44,500 00	6,500 00	.....
	\$508,192 46	\$454,285 70	\$13,820 61

^a Printing and binding department.

^b Rent and insurance.

^c Principally for pay for overwork, and for rewards to convicts.

Total cost of institutions, for one year, \$976,298 77.

RHODE ISLAND.

Population, 217,356.

Revenue, 1868, \$262,399 24.

Institutions—1: State work-house, on state farm, Cranston. 2: House of correction, do. 3: State asylum for the incurable insane. 4: State almshouse, do. 5: State prison, Providence; Nelson Viall, warden. 6: Reform school, Providence; James M. Talcott, superintendent. 7: Brown university, agricultural department, Providence.

Appropriations—1: Expended, 1869, \$86,567 76. 5: 1868, \$5,050.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Population, 735,000.

Taxable property, \$190,000,000.

Revenue, November 30, 1869, \$2,084,911 44.

Institutions—1: State university. 2: Lunatic asylum, Columbia; J. W. Parker, M. D., superintendent. 3: Asylum for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind, Cedar Springs; J. M. Houston, superintendent. 4: Penitentiary, Columbia; Gen. C. J. Stolbrand, warden.

Cost to state—1: Auditor's estimate for 1870, \$27,000. 2: Received from appropriations, 1869, \$14,984 55; balance undrawn, \$5532 18; total, \$20,516 73. Auditor's estimate for 1870, \$10,000. 3: \$2000; estimate, 1870, \$8000. 4: \$86,300; estimate, 1870, for building, \$75,000.

TENNESSEE.

Population, 1,258,326.

Tax valuation, \$222,862,243 93.

Receipts, Sept. 30, 1869, \$2,842,209 06.

Institutions—1: Hospital for the insane, Nashville; T. H. Callendar, M. D., superintendent. 2: Penitentiary, Nashville; John Chumbley, warden. 3: Blind school, Nashville. 4: Deaf and dumb school, Knoxville; Joseph H. Ijams, principal. 5: Hospital for colored insane, Nashville.

Cost to state, 1869—1: \$38,888 59. 2: \$59,478 45. 3: \$12,375. 4: \$25,550. 5: \$3,859 11.

VERMONT.

Population, 330,235.

Tax valuation, \$1,082,151 34.

Revenue, Aug. 31, 1069, \$822,361 84.

Institutions—1: State prison, Windsor; James A. Pollard, warden. 2: Reform school, Waterbury; William G. Fairbank, superintendent. 3: Asylum for the insane, Brattleboro; William H. Rockwell, M. D., superintendent. 4: First normal school, Castleton. 5: Second normal school, Randolph. 6: Third normal school, Lamville.

Appropriations—2: \$13,000. 4, 5, 6: \$500 each; total, \$1500. To Vermont historical society, \$250.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Population, 447,943.

Tax valuation, \$132,548,065.

Revenue, Sept. 30, 1869, \$611,411 29.

Institutions—1: Normal school, Guyandotte. 2: Normal school, Fairmount. 3: University, Morgantown; Alexander Martin, D. D., president. 4: Hospital for the insane, Weston; R. Hills, M. D., superintendent. 5: Penitentiary, Moundsville; G. S. McFadden, warden.

Appropriations—4: \$60,000. 5: \$20,000. To institution for deaf, dumb and blind, (at Staunton?) \$8000. Total, \$88,000.

WISCONSIN.

Population, 1,052,266.

Tax valuation, \$455,900,700.

Real value, one-fourth more.

Revenue, 1869, \$874,995 70, not including the school fund.

Institutions—1: Hospital for the insane, Madison; A. S. McDill, M. D., superintendent. 2: Reform school, Waukesha; Rev. A. D. Hendrickson, superintendent. 3: Institute for the education of the blind, Janesville; Thomas H. Little, M. A., principal. 4: Institute for the education of the deaf and dumb, Delavan; Edward C. Stone, A. M., principal. 5: Soldiers' orphans' home, Madison; W. P. Towers, superintendent. 6: State prison, Wau-pun.

Appropriations—1: \$99,450. 2: \$32,000. 3: \$47,800. 4: \$34,176. 5: \$40,000. 6: \$40,000. Total, \$293,426.

"I."—Consolidated Financial Statement of the Public Institutions of Illinois, prepared by the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

TABLE I—RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1870

No.	Institution.	Cash on hand December 1, 1868.	Appropriations			College and Semi- inary Fund	Sales	County, Towns and Individ- uals	Donations, In- terest and Insurance	Loans	Total Receipts.		Grand Total.
			Deficiency	Current.	Special						From State.	Other Sources.	
1	Institution for Deaf Mutes	\$3,202 52	\$7,746 77	\$109,687 50	\$10,500 00	\$0,000 28	\$6,084 26	\$4,537 51	\$174 4	.....	\$138,046 27	\$10,798 11	\$148,844 38
2	Hospital for the Insane	1,295 52	15,000 00	175,000 00	21,500 00	.....	4,826 52	55,071 74	.....	.....	212,793 52	59,898 26	272,693 78
3	Institution for the Blind .....	.....	.....	48,750 00	5,000 00	.....	2,002 68	181 81	20,000 00	.....	53,750 00	23,091 49	76,841 49
4	Normal University	4,118 57	.....	18,000 00	7,500 00	24,880 98	.....	9,995 63	.....	.....	54,538 35	9,995 03	64,533 38
5	School for Idiots, etc.	1,296 06	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....	145 60	6,118 17	.....	.....	41,296 06	3,253 77	44,549 83
6	Soldiers' Orphans' Home	4,692 56	.....	90,000 00	15,000 00	.....	4,004 25	2,822 48	.....	\$22,000 00	119,692 56	28,868 76	168,561 32
7	Industrial University	6,140 99	.....	.....	60,000 00	.....	3,565 05	6,395 16	51,758 04	.....	60,600 00	61,839 24	124,839 24
8	State Reform School .....	.....	.....	.....	50,500 00	.....	275 90	.....	82,988 06	.....	79,500 00	83,263 93	162,763 93
9	Southern Normal University .....	.....	.....	.....	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....	111,500 00	.....	85,472 42	111,500 00	196,972 42
10	Southern Insane Asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	52,000 00	.....	157 94	.....	12,106 80	.....	52,000 00	12,264 74	64,264 74
11	Northern Insane Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	110,000 00	.....	.....	200 00	21,500 00	.....	110,000 00	21,700 00	131,700 00
Totals		\$20,176 12	\$22,746 77	\$481,487 50	\$445,000 00	\$41,799 26	\$21,986 28	\$79,338 90	\$299,007 21	\$22,000 00	\$1,027,091 18	\$129,473 33	\$1,456,564 51

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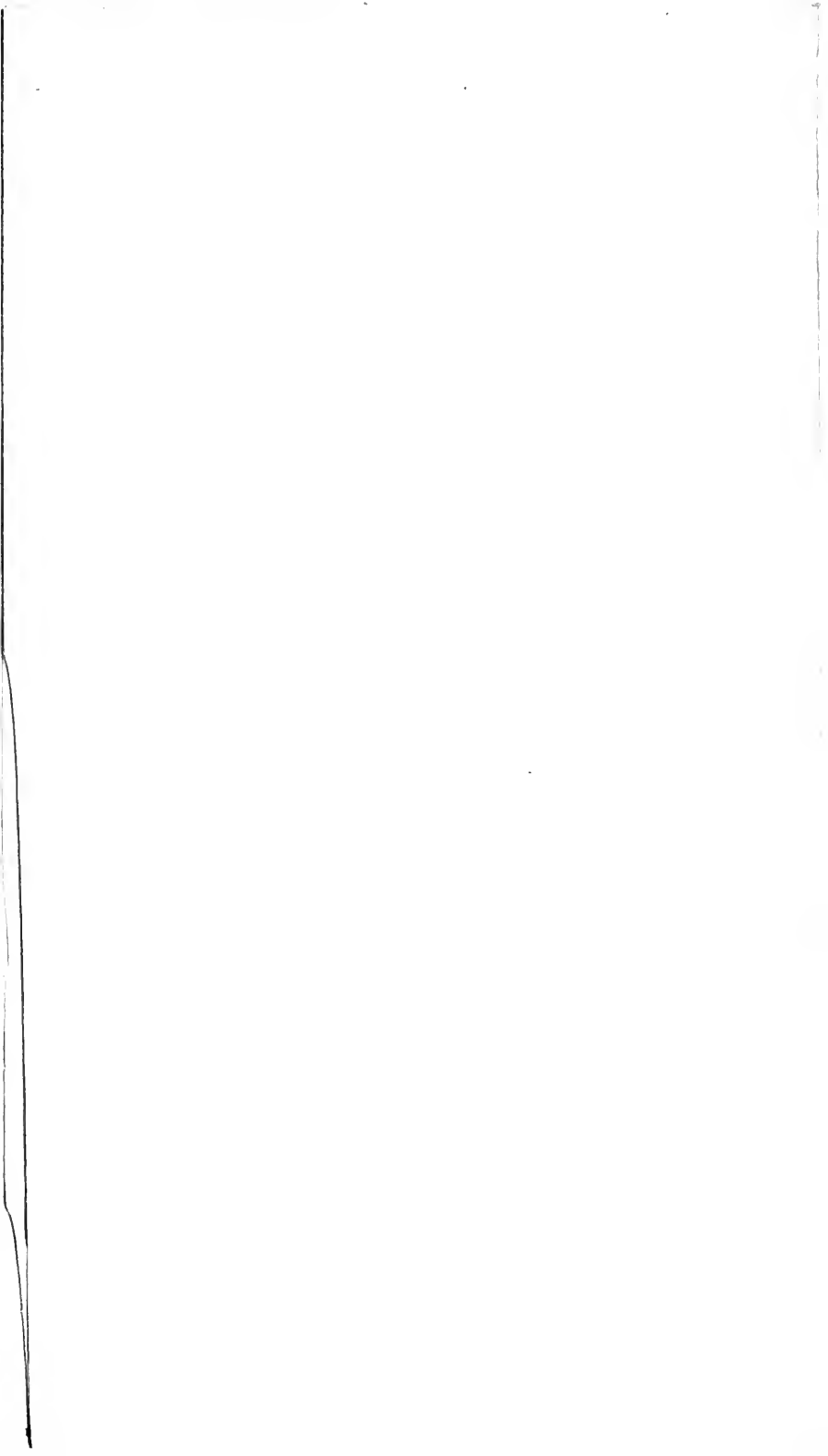
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"I."—Consolidated Financial Statement of the Public Institutions of Illinois, prepared by the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

TABLE II.—EXPENDITURES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1863, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

	INSTITUTIONS.	Previous indebtedness.	Land.	Building.	Improvements and repairs.	Furniture.	Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines.	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	Books and Stationery.	Freight and Postage.	Insurance.	Trustees' Expenses.	All other Expenses.	Total.
1	Institution for Deaf Mutes	\$7,746 77		\$1,705 02	\$15,827 01	\$4,989 15	\$26,972 76	\$3,776 61	\$10,612 98	\$399 47	\$46,674 48	\$1,271 55	\$837 02	\$630 00	\$315 00	\$20,976 94	\$142,633 77
2	Hospital for the Insane	37,616 90	\$1,527 64	4,903 91	59,956 13	6,895 84	84,993 97	25,745 43	27,876 63	4,490 47	54,562 11	1,468 78	1,817 91	1,620 00	1,096 10	21,427 61	316,009 52
3	Institution for the Blind	2,627 01		21,069 59	5,178 91	3,963 30	9,251 01	95 57	1,666 09	633 59	11,741 42	648 97	104 93	450 00	124 75	3,708 73	75,022 98
4	Normal University			487 28	4,764 85	2,721 15		120 17	1,334 78	50 00	44,771 23	2,925 66	549 05		998 59	3,917 75	62,740 40
5	School for Idiots, etc			4,070 51	1,253 24	2,242 37	10,596 79	1,879 51	2,916 73	331 24	12,850 91	594 52	259 42	148 00	210 00	7,279 15	41,472 99
6	Soldiers' Orphans' Home			56,506 70	3,044 89	6,957 51	31,654 25	23,064 40	3,311 95	1,295 15	26,410 17	1,214 88	861 16	1,025 66	1,163 89	18,415 63	179,916 13
7	Industrial University		425 00	26,256 28	2,611 62	367 18			1,243 27		45,974 96	10,708 58	1,124 78	400 00	3,967 14	29,613 35	113,617 16
8	State Reform School		32,246 75	69,452 67	588 02	368 03					1,514 00	96 60	61 80		3,275 16	1,191 88	109,091 90
9	Southern Normal University		3,000 00	178,778 40							350 00	178 75	42 20		10,472 42	786 00	191,697 77
10	Southern Insane Asylum		29,017 00	23,439 69		122 50					170 31	175 75	52 25		11,429 26	726 50	68,133 03
11	Northern Insane Hospital		36,250 00	90,236 88								57 00			572 75		127,146 63
	Totals	\$47,390 68	\$102,496 39	\$489,856 53	\$68,263 84	\$26,787 03	\$199,479 74	\$64,650 04	\$49,607 47	\$7,019 87	\$247,685 59	\$19,850 82	\$5,650 52	1,343 66	\$27,365 17	\$99,319 12	\$1,432,693 34



[] Consolidated Financial Statement of the Public Institutions of Illinois, prepared by the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

TABLE III.—ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESOURCES, NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

INSTITUTION.	Assets, not cash.				Liabilities.				Resources.			Balance.	
	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Funds, etc.	Total.	Salaries, etc., unpaid.	Bills due.	Borrowed Money.	Total.	Cash.	Bills receivable.	Undrawn appropriations.	In favor.	Against.
1 Institution for Deaf Mutes	\$117,000 00	\$27,081 00	.....	\$144,081 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,910 61	.....	.....	\$5,910 61	.....
2 Hospital for the Insane	467,000 00	41,015 40	.....	504,015 40	.....	\$14,500 00	.....	\$14,500 00	1,184 29	\$8,000 00	.....	.....	\$35 315 71
3 Institution for the Blind	80,000 00	7,000 00	.....	87,000 00	\$1,551 50	.....	.....	1,551 50	1,818 51	.....	.....	267 01	.....
4 Normal University	312,050 00	.....	.....	312,050 00	2,065 03	1,000 00	.....	5,065 00	1,792 98	100 00	.....	.....	1,172 02
5 School for Idiots, etc.	8,000 00	6,394 88	.....	14,394 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 84	.....	.....	76 84	.....
6 Soldiers' Orphans' Home	178,461 92	20,527 68	.....	178,989 50	4,962 55	6,282 26	\$10,600 00	21,244 81	1,770 13	11,235 00	.....	.....	8,179 68
7 Industrial University	190,000 00	25,000 00	\$124,050 00	639,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,222 08	.....	.....	11,222 08	.....
8 State Reform School	102,450 52	768 03	60,581 00	163,802 55	275 90	40,324 32	.....	40,600 22	62,669 03	7,011 97	\$5,500 00	25,580 78	.....
9 Southern Normal University	150,500 00	500 00	.....	153,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,364 65	.....	.....	3,364 65	.....
10 Southern Insane Asylum	40,405 89	658 80	.....	41,064 09	.....	4,987 88	.....	4,987 88	.....	.....	73,000 00	68,012 12	.....
11 Northern Insane Hospital	144,705 63	147 24	.....	144,852 87	.....	17,559 00	.....	17,559 00	4,550 37	.....	15,000 00	.....	2,559 00
Total	\$1,764,076 56	\$128,693 63	\$184,681 00	\$2,377,451 49	\$8,854 95	\$111,653 49	\$10,000 00	\$133,503 44	\$35,362 49	\$26,406 97	\$95,500 00	\$114,134 00	\$17,426 44

DR.

Receipts, Table I	\$1,456,564 51
Bills Receivable	26,406 97
Undrawn Appropriations	93,500 00
Resources	\$1,576,471 48
Expenditure	\$1,504,710 46
Cash receipts	\$1,456,564 51
Deficiency	\$48,146 95

CR.

Expenditures, Table II	\$1,432,695 31
Liabilities not stated in Table II	72,015 15
Total actual expenditure	\$1,504,710 46
Resources	\$1,576,471 48
Expenditure	1,504,710 46
Balance in favor	\$71,761 02



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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